

Russians killed in East Prussia and in France itself as a sacrifice to the French cause during the war."

Moscow, March 24th.—Roumania, according to reports from the Bessarabian frontier, is beginning to mass her troops and is mining the mouth of the Danube. Protest meetings against Roumanian occupation of Bessarabia were proceeding throughout South Russia prior to the opening of the Vienna Conference, where news from Bucharest intimates the Roumanians may break off negotiations if Russia raises the Bessarabian question. The conference at Vienna between Roumanian and Russian Delegates on the frontier question is about to begin, it includes the Bessarabian problem which led to a deadlock in the negotiations at Odessa last year. The Russians demand the evacuation of Bessarabia and the province to the Bessarabians. They claim not to desire possession of the province themselves or compensation for it.

Washington, March 23rd.—Disregarding party lines, the House tonight adopted a resolution to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the purchase of food supplies for destitute women and children in Germany.

London, March 24th.—Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in a speech last night, declared the German Government had already moved to the right and that if the national freedom party were successful in the coming elections, arming would begin, the "goodbye reparations." The Government, he said, regarded this possibility with the gravest anxiety, for it was obvious there could be no settlement without German cooperation and anything making that cooperation more difficult would perpetuate the present chaos and despair. The French elections would follow the German and would inevitably be a reply to them. Thus within six years there might arise in Germany a rubid nationalism, with all its concomitants of dictatorship and demagogues. The first duty of state-manship seemed to be reestablishing the Entente, so that the Allies might jointly press for the expert committees report, whatever it might be to the end that Britain could stand with her Allies against the "maddened herd from across the Rhine."

London, March 24th.—The third day of London's bus and railway strike found the people still doomed to walking as a means of getting to and from their work. There was, however, no extension of the strike to the other transport services. The Ministry of Labour is displaying great energy in an endeavour to amicably settle the dispute between the workers and the employers. Its committee of inquiry today presented an interim report, which was considered tonight at a conference between the Premier and the ministers of labour and transport. This conference followed a similar one held earlier in the day with Lord Ashfield, who represents the bus and tramway in-

terests, and Mr. Ernest Bovans, representing the men. The interim report by the Committee of Inquiry admits that the claim of the men for increased wages is not seriously questioned, but that the tramways are not able to earn sufficient amounts to meet the claims. All were agreed, says the report, that the raising of fares would be impracticable and that the only effective measure would be to place the metropolitan area under some coordination control of passenger traffic to prevent overlapping. The Minister of Transport announced in the House of Commons today that a London traffic bill would be introduced tomorrow and advanced as rapidly as possible. The chief provisions of the bill will be based on the report of the committee which discussed the subject last year.

Moscow, March 24th.—Because of the continued demand that the body of Nicol Lenine, the late Premier, be kept on view, the Soviet Government has decided to reembalm permanently, if possible. A committee of experts has been appointed to study methods and arrangements under direction of M. Krassi. The tomb where Lenine's body has been visible since the funeral will be closed on Wednesday until the reembalement has been completed.

St. John's N. F. March 24th.—What is said to be the largest civil action ever brought in Newfoundland Courts was begun here yesterday by the Newfoundland Banking and Trust Corporation of London, England, against the Reid Newfoundland Company. The plaintiff corporation claims \$360,000 in cash and \$2,000,000 stock of the Reid Company. The Reid-Newfoundland Company built and until last July operated the railway system and other services as well. The Government took over the railway and other services last summer. The action is brought to recover sums alleged to be due for commissions, expense and services in connection with the sale of the railway extensive timber land, water-powers and other properties on the West Coast, where a large paper making industry is being founded.

Ottawa, March 24th.—A special Ottawa despatch to the Montreal Star says "when the Premier announced in the House on Friday that he hoped soon to be able to report to it an agreement with the United States in respect of the illegal liquor traffic between the two countries, he had reference to convention shortly to be submitted for the ratifications of Parliament. It will embody in legislative form an agreement, following a conference here in the Autumn, between representatives of the two countries. The idea under the treaty is that Canada shall notify the United States of the clearance of all vessels from Canadian ports with prohibited goods. Likewise notification will be sent of the clearance of craft carrying such cargoes which are not qualified to reach their

ostensible destination, for example, a motor-boat clearing for Cuba. The demand of the States for the refusal of all clearances to liquor laden craft is not acceded to. The right will be conceded the United States of conveying through Canada their prisoners charged with offences against prohibition. It is doubtful whether extradition of liquor and narcotics offenders will be consented to. To be extraditable to offer effence constitutionally is supposed to be common in both countries. While their laws in respect to narcotics are similar, there is a wide difference between liquor offenders in the United States and Canada. In other respects a tightening of the restrictions along the border is projected. As a quid pro quo the American authorities are to allow liquor to be transported to the Yukon, via Alaska, and will apprise the Canadian customs of any attempted smuggling of goods to Canada of which they have information".

London, March 25th.—The outrage at Queenstown, in which a party of British soldiers was fired on by men wearing Free State army uniforms, is not likely to cause difficulties between the Free State and British Governments, was shown in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Thomas, Secretary for the Colonies, in answer to a question said the crime had been repudiated by every political party in Ireland, adding, "We accept that repudiation." Expressing the opinion that the crime was the work of irresponsible elements, whose motive was to bring about the downfall of the Free State Government by embroiling it with the British Government, Mr. Thomas continued: "We are convinced the Free State Government is doing its utmost to track the murderers and wipe out this blot on Irish honor. It should have all the help and sympathy we can give it." Being pressed to say whether the Government would accept responsibility for the protection of British soldiers and sailors landing in Ireland the Secretary took the stand that in this matter Ireland was in the same position as the other self-governing Dominions.

New York, March 25th.—Six swift launches, equipped with one pound guns, will comprise the new nucleus of a new dry navy that will go into operation on rum row tomorrow, prohibition officials announced tonight. The fleet will be under the direction of Mr. Sullivan special treasury agent from Washington. The launches will be manned by seamen transferred from the United States Coastguard, it was said. On each boat will be several trained customs men who will direct the pursuit and seizure of rum craft. The little fleet is now secreted somewhere along the New York water front.

Belgrade, March 25th.—The Jugo-Slav Cabinet headed by M. Pachitch has handed its resignation to the King. All the Ministers belong to the Radical Party.