

origin of the Pilgrim led the Premier to allude to the great discoveries and inventions by mankind in the past. "But there is one thing we have not yet discovered. That is, how to be neighbourly. The whole of our civilization consists in reasonableness, in fair play, in consideration one for the other taking the quarrels of individuals away from their own arbitrament and placing them under the custody of disinterested parties. That discovery still has to be made. "May I say without offense, for there is no offense in my heart, that America has gone far to make that discovery, America and ourselves, we want no alliance, we want no documents. America and ourselves are in the position of two peoples that in spirit, by reason of those great moral and spiritual forces that are demeaned and narrowed by being written down on paper, are prepared to stand side by side, not in political alliance, but in human fellowship, to help each other. "We have had our quarrels as all happy families have had, but when any great human cause has come before us we have looked into our hearts, and hidden right away in their innermost recesses, we have each discovered a very shy, but a very faithful friendship for the other." Mr. MacDonald then predicted that he and Ambassador Kellogg also would work as man to man and friend to friend, never forgetting to guard and cherish the relationship of goodwill. Then in a humorous passage, based on the proverb that an ambassador is an honest man sent abroad to lie for the benefit of his country, the Premier said to Mr. Kellogg: "The relations existing between us make that exercise of the elastic conscience quite unnecessary in your case. Foreign Secretaries are human, Ambassadors are divine, they bring to the category of men who are most magnificently and worthy represented here tonight in the person of His Royal Highness". Remarking that Great Britain always had been particularly fortunate in the personalities of the Ambassadors the United States has sent to the Court of St. James, Mr. MacDonald predicted that Mr. Kellogg would worthily maintain that high standard and that both Mr. Kellogg and Sir Esme Howard would have easy tasks. "We will take His Excellency generously into our social life". Mr. MacDonald added. "He is not an official. He is a cousin. He belongs to the family. He is one of us. If we speak together, we speak our mother tongue. There is a strange mystic kinship between us, so that he is more than an ambassador. He is a representative of an absent branch of our family. We will receive him with great hospitality. I ask you to drink with hearty good wishes to the health of His Excellency the American Ambassador.

Moscow, Feb. 3rd.—Alexis Ivanovitch Rykoff has been chosen to succeed the late Nikolai Lenine as head of the Coun-

cil of Commissars. Leon Trotsky is retained as Commissar of War.

London, Feb. 3rd.—The Nation Union of Railwaymen has promised its cooperation to the Dockers Union in the event of the latter carrying out their threat to strike on February 18th, unless in the meantime, their wage increase demands as granted. A letter from the railwaymen's organization states that the attitude of the dockers has been approved and promises assistance and association with the strike to the extent that all members of the National Railwaymen connected with the docks such as switch and engine men, the yardmen at the dock terminals and the railway stevedores numbering 5,000 men, will strike simultaneously.

London, Feb. 3rd.—The Irish Boundary Conference adjourned peacefully after a session on Saturday. This in itself is considered as auguring progress toward agreement. Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Free State Executive Council and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, returned to their respective capitals to report the proceedings of the two days meetings at the Colonial Office to their Governments. They have agreed to meet again within a month when Mr. MacDonald again will use his good offices to bring about a settlement.

Washington, Feb. 3rd.—Chairman Butler, of the Naval House Committee, on Saturday introduced a bill to authorize a \$97,000,000 naval construction programme, which would include eight new scout cruisers to cost \$11,000,000 each, and six river gunboats at \$700,000 each exclusive of armour and armament. The bill will also provide for alterations to the battleships New York and Texas to afford additional protection against submarine attacks.

Rome, Feb. 3rd.—The Russo-Italian treaty, which will probably be signed next week, is understood to be more of a general than a commercial accord, implicitly including Italian recognition of the Soviet, to be followed by re-establishment of the Italian and Russian Embassies. Meanwhile M. Jordanski, head of the Russian commercial mission here, will be appointed Charge d'Affairs, the Marquis of Paterno serving in a like capacity for Italy in Moscow. The treaty settles all pending questions between the two countries including customs and railway tariffs, and provides for most favourable nation treatment. It also regulates the appointment and functioning of consular officers and settles the vexed question of Italian property in Russia.

Chamonix, France Feb. 3rd.—Canada won the blue ribbon event of the 1924 Olympic winter games and added ten Olympic points to her score when the Dominion's Hockey team today defeated the United States in the final of the hockey series by a score of six to 1. It was fast and furious contest from start to finish and when the referee blew his whis-

tle and the game was over, the United States players were physically exhausted and stumbling from fatigue. The smoothness and finish of the Canadian offensive combination, overwhelmed the brilliant individual play of the United States.

Athens, Feb. 4th.—Premier Venizelos and his cabinet resigned office today. A new ministry will be formed by M. Kafadaris, ex-Minister of the interior.

GAMBLERS SENTENCED TO CHURCH.

Twelve men convicted at Charlotte, N. C., of gambling were sentenced by Judge A. M. Stock to serve 60 days each in jail besides paying fines. The jail sentences were suspended by the judge on condition that the gamblers refrain from gambling for three years and attend once a week the revival services conducted at Charlotte by Billy Sunday.

—The Pathfinder, 26th Jan.

CZAR'S PRISON OFFICIALS ON TRIAL.

The prison guards of the late czar were discovered by the soviet government and placed on trial at Moscow on the charge of torture of prisoners under the czarist regime. The men had hidden their identity and were employed in soviet institutions when they were recognized by a former prisoner. The men were accused of having so maltreated prisoners as to drive many to hunger strikes, to suicide and even to insanity. There are seven on trial, including a general, two captains and the warders of the imperial prisons for political prisoners.—Ibid.

BANDITS KILL AND BURN.

Bandits are again robbing and burning towns and sowing terror among both natives and foreigners. In Honan province Lao Yang Jen's gang looted and burned the town of Kaishien, just after three American missionaries had fled to Haichow. Later all the missionaries of the province, 29 in number, left for Hankow. Prof. Hoff, who with his wife was shot by bandits at Tsao yang when Miss Juliana Kilen was kidnaped, died from his wounds, but Mrs. Hoff recovered. The Hoff's who did not understand the robbers' dialect, were shot when they tried to escape after being warned not to. They were going to take the wounded woman away when Miss Kilen, who understood their language, offered to go in her place. Near Shanghai bandits raided an English steamer and killed the captain, an Englishman, as well as wounding a number of Chinese. While a large reward was offered for the rescue of Miss Kilen it was said that very little military opposition was offered to the bandits.—Ibid.