

Govts. seems to me bound to result in relieving the reparation commission of the most difficult part of its task. I do not think, under these conditions that my presence as head of the French delegation can henceforth be much use. While thanking you for the confidence you have shown in me, I beg you to kindly relieve me of my mandate. Believe me very sincerely, signed. R. Poincare."

London, May 22nd. There was some heavy scoring in the cricket matches which ended yesterday. Middlesex declared its innings against Warwickshire at 543 for seven wickets. Among some big individual scores were Lee Middlesex 102. Dipper Gloucester, 95. Mead Hants 125. Gilligan, Oxford, 110. Jupp, Sussex, 116. Jewell Worcester 110. Smith, Gloucester, 102. Hedges Oxford 98. Makepeace Lancashire, 132. Hendren, Middlesex, 158. Lancashire 263, defeated Derbyshire 41 and 62, by an innings and 160 runs. Cook took 8 wickets, for 10 runs in the second innings. Middlesex scored 543 for seven wickets and beat Warwick, 183 and 276, by an innings and 84 runs. Sussex beat Gloucester by four wickets. The scores were, Gloucester 244, and 307. Sussex 329 and 223 for six wickets. Hampshire 176 and 403 beat Worcester-shire, 263 and 126, by 220 runs.

London, May 22nd.—The newspapers call the Government's Irish Bill "Home Rule", but the Irish newspapers call it the "Partition Bill" and the second description is becoming daily more in use. The Bill is now in Committee, where its clauses are being considered. The first clause, which divides Ireland in two, through separate Parliaments, has already passed, and the second clause was under consideration yesterday. All modifications suggested in the House of Commons with the idea of helping towards an ultimate Home Rule Government have been rejected by the Government, but the modifications suggested by the Government have been accepted in all directions, making the division of Ireland, which the Bill brings about, more permanent.

Chicago, May 22nd.—Millions of bushels of grain were thrown suddenly on the market today by holders who became unnerved, and prices quivered and collapsed under the strain and its violent results. The movement is attributed mostly to sweeping changes announced in the operation of the railways and a nation-wide tightening of credits. The falling of values totalled thirteen and a half cents a bushel on corn and six and three-eighths cents on oats. To-night, owing to the tension created, every brokerage house in Chicago was calling for heavily increased margins on all open trades.

London, May 22nd.—Official advices from Persia today state that the Bolsheviks who landed at Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, despite their promises have

cut the road leading to Resht, twenty-five miles south east of Enzeli. The advice adds that the British force, which was small, was compelled to withdraw to Resht.

London, May 22nd.—Georgian troops are reported to be marching on the Black Sea Port of Batum, which has been occupied by a British Battalion as the result of serious strikes there. Several scattered British bands in Transcaucasia are reported to be threatened by the advance of Bolshevik bands.

Mexico City, May 22nd.—President Carranza, who with a small party of followers has been a fugitive in the mountains of Puebla since late last week, was killed at Tlaxcalatongo Arly on Thursday morning, according to an official announcement here.

New York, May 21st.—Sugar features opened weak, under a heavy general liquidation on the market, owing to reports that preserving companies would close down unless prices were reduced and private Washington advices to the effect that a Bill was being introduced prohibiting the exportation of sugars.

Manchester, May 21st.—A sensational slump in the price of Egyptian cotton, which has taken place during the past three days in Manchester and Liverpool, is said to have been due largely to speculation in Alexandria and the refusal of Bankers longer to finance speculative actions, the latter contingency, compelling speculators in Alexandria to release their holdings and the best terms obtainable. The control of the Egyptian cotton crop by the British and Egyptian Governments was removed in 1919, when the price of the Egyptian staple was two shillings and three pence per pound, and it then rose by leaps and bounds to eight shillings and three pence per pound in February, owing to tremendous demand in the United States for fabric for motorcar tires. By the beginning of May this year, however, the price had fallen to six shilling and today it was four shillings and six pence.

Paris, May 24th.—President Deschanel, who left here last evening for Mont Brison, to unveil a monument in memory of Senator Reymond, who was killed as an aviator during the war, has been taken in an automobile to Montargis, as the result of an accident but his condition is stated to be not serious.

Paris, May 24th.—Details of the accident to President Deschanel state that as he was suffering yesterday from the commencement of an attack of grippe, he retired at ten o'clock to his special coach, giving orders that he should be awakened at seven o'clock next morning. He retired immediately, but about eleven p. m. being troubled by the heat, he rose and bare-footed and in pyjamas opened the window and being attacked with giddiness fell on a slope of the track. The train was then running at a moder-

ate speed round a curve and the President fortunately, despite slight contusions, was able to reach a signal box, where he made himself known and telephoned to Montargis, distant some kilometres. The sub-Prefect of this town proceeded in an automobile and brought in the President, who himself telephoned to Madame Deschanel. Meanwhile the Presidential train continued on its way and only at seven a. m., upon arriving at Roanne, did his servant upon entering his special coach, discover the disappearance of the President, great consternation being caused thereby. M. Steeg, Minister of the Interior who was accompanying the President, telegraphed to Paris and Montargis and received reassuring news. A special train was then sent to Montargis and arrived in Paris this afternoon with the President. A bulletin issued at eight p. m. states that his condition is not serious and is as satisfactory as possible.

Paris, May 25th.—The newspapers contain many details of the accident to the President, relating the incredulity and emotion of the travelers on the Presidential train upon learning of his disappearance and the circumstances in which the head of the State, covered in blood from head to foot, met towards midnight an inspector and a platelayer, who, very incredulous as to the personality of the wounded man, took him to the house of the latter, where he was washed and warmed and put to bed. The station at Montargis, upon being notified, confirmed that it was the President and at six thirty the sub prefect of Montargis arrived and was received smilingly by the President.

Paris, May 25th.—The President passed a good night. A Bulletin issued at ten o'clock states that he is suffering from superficial contusions of the face and left leg and is generally painful, but that his condition is as satisfactory as possible, only rest being necessary.

Paris, May 25th.—Advices from Teheran, received in Brussels, state that the evacuation of the city is being considered and measures are being taken for the safety of foreigners. The Red Guard is bombarding the coast.

Hamburg, May 22nd.—In a collision between strikers and troops hand grenades were thrown and many were killed and wounded on both sides.

Berlin, May 22nd.—The Wolff Bureau announces that the British Charge D' Affaires has handed the Imperial Chancellor, by order of the Allied Govts, a proposal for the postponement of the Spa Conference until the twenty-first June, with an enquiry as to whether the date was suitable to Germany.

Paris, May 22nd.—The National Railway Council will meet today to take a decision regarding the continuation or cessation of the strike.

Paris, May 22nd.—The King of Greece arrived here this morning.