

in a speech that he would stay in America for several months. He declared that the Irish do not want Home Rule, but freedom.

Chicago, Jan. 9th.—Insanity, caused from alcoholism in this country, increased thirty-three per cent in December 1920, over December 1919, a hospital announced.

Paris, Jan. 9th.—An official document showing the work completed by the League of Nations during its first year's existence, includes three steps to prevent war. They are the formation of a permanent international court of justice, the creation of an international commission to study blockade as an economic weapon and work accomplished in the limitation of armaments.

Paris, Jan. 9th. Twenty four million francs in cash and securities, and ten million dollars worth of merchandise, which were obtained in Paris through burglaries in 1920, and whose value is now placed at one half, have been recovered by the police.

Ottawa, Ontario, Jan. 9th. The three aviators lost in the far north are expected to arrive here on Monday, making the long trip by sled.

New York, Jan. 7th.—A slightly increased activity is noted in industries and commerce, and a better feeling prevails in the business world. Marked demand exists for investments in high grade long securities with a more reasonable yield, in preference to short term securities at a higher rate of interest. An improved movement exists in cotton goods. Wages are being cut extensively.

Paris, Jan. 8th.—A prominent diplomatic official at the Quai D'Orsay has declared to the "Excelsior" that the Cabinet is now agreed upon the absolute necessity of exacting, by all means, the effective disarmament of Germany. France and England, he stated would only have to agree on the methods to be employed. The "Petit Parisien" positively declares that the reports of the Inter-Allied Commission of control clearly prove the existence of the former Imperial General Staff as head of the Civic Guard Organization, and declares that it would suffice if the German Government would consent sincerely to the destruction of the actual organization connecting the regular army with the militia in order to satisfy France.

Paris, Jan. 8th.—The "Echo De Paris" announced that a French Commission will soon proceed to study on the spot means for remedying the congestion on the Rhine and the scarcity of wagons which Germany uses as a pretext for reducing the deliveries of coal.

Coblentz, Jan. 8th.—The Inter-Allied Commission has taken steps to repress espionage in the occupied territory. Sentences of imprisonment for life can be pronounced by military jurisdictions.

Brussels, Jan. 8th.—The meeting of Allied experts, fixed for the fifteenth

instant, has been postponed until further.

Washington, Jan. 8th.—The Cuban question and the sending of a Senatorial Commission to that island to study the situation, will be examined next week by the Senatorial Commission on Cuban relations.

Washington, Jan. 8th.—The existing regulations which require that all foreigners entering the United States must be supplied with passports, will remain in force until the fourth March, nineteen twenty two, according to a bill submitted today to the Immigration Commission of the Chamber by Mr. Johnson. The law at present in force will become ineffective as soon as peace has been declared.

Washington, Jan. 8th.—In a declaration made this evening the French Embassy denied the reports published yesterday that the French Govt. had officially informed the United States that it was the intention of France to invade the Valley of the Ruhr. The reports stated that this step was being taken because the German Govt. had not proceeded with disarmament in that district. The Embassy's declaration reads as follows: "Several newspapers have announced that France through her Embassy at Washington had officially informed the United States of her intention to invade the Valley of the Ruhr. No such notification has been made."

Havana, Jan. 8th.—General Gomez, Liberal Candidate for the Presidency of Cuba in the recent elections, visited the U. S. S. Minnesota today, to confer with General Crowder, who has arrived here as the Representative of President Wilson to discuss questions of mutual interest to Cuba and the United States. The reserve which has been observed on the subject of all the conferences of General Crowder since his arrival here, is being maintained with regard to his interview with General Gomez today.

London, Jan. 8.—A Central News Agency despatch from Rome states that the population of the Island of Veglia have revolted against the troops of the Italian Govt. and proclaimed a croatian republic. Three soldiers were killed in the rising. Veglia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, is one of the islands claimed by the regency of Quarnero, but was renounced by the Partisans of D'Annunzio by their agreement to execute the treaty of Rapallo. The correspondent of the "Times" at Rome reports that D'Annunzio proposes to remain at Fiume until he has completed a history to be called "The Five Days of Fiume". When the work has been finished, it is understood, he will go to Rome, where he will publish a newspaper.

The New York subway is 75 miles long and has 220 miles of track.—*The Youth's Instructor*, Jan. 4th.

Luther Burbank, who is now seventy-one years of age, continues to work with unabating zeal in bringing forth new creations in fruits, cereals, flowers, and plants. The latest and most noteworthy is the tomato pepper, which is said to be sweet and delicious.—*Ibid.*

A trip to Washington will not be necessary to hear the inaugural address of Warren G. Harding next March. Telephone engineers, it is learned, are now at work on a plan which will make the intonations of his voice audible to persons in the remotest corners of the United States when he delivers his address at the east front of the Capitol. The plan calls for the erection of a huge megaphone above the speaker's platform, which is to be connected with all the transcontinental circuits of the great telephone systems. The technical experts says that all that will be necessary will be for the community to engage a hall where the necessary receiving instruments will be installed.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Henry Ford does not intend to keep up gold merely to give others the fun of spending it, however wisely, after his demise. He means to have a part himself in the work of making money serve the public good. Among the several devices he has ordered for this purpose is the Ford Motion Picture Laboratory for the production of educational films to be used by the public and private schools, as well as colleges, of all civilized nations. These are designed by teachers for teacher's use in classroom work. Another device for using his money for the present betterment of others is his school for idle boys. This institution is part factory and part school, the boys working two weeks and then attending school one week. Their shop work is not merely practice, they produce real machine parts and tools. The idea is exceedingly popular with boys, as the school has a waiting list of 1,500. The institution has proved to be self-supporting.—*Ibid.*

Refugees, probably numbering 100,000, were left behind in Sebastopol when the American, French, and British warships steamed out of the harbor as the Bolsheviks entered the city, says reports reaching the French Foreign Office. The ships carried General Wrangel and the shattered remnants of his army, as well as the representatives of several foreign governments.—*Ibid.*

For Sale.

White Lime delivered in Christiansted at \$1.00 pr. barrel from 10 January 1921.

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