

Paris, March 13th.—Despatches from the Finnish border say the Bolsheviki, aided by reinforcements, have almost completely succeeded in putting down the insurrection in Petrograd. Battles fought between Krasnotya Gorka and Petrograd enabled the Bolsheviki to re-establish their position on the coast of the Gulf of Finland. According to the "Izvestia", 2,500 deserters, mostly of the Petrograd forces, have been shot.

Reval, March 13th.—Considerable numbers of Bolshevik soldiers are reported to have joined the revolutionaries as the result of the capture by the latter of Krasnoya Gorka, Peterhof and Sergievka, in the vicinity of Petrograd. According to the latest advices received here the revolutionaries operating against Petrograd have captured Galerney Quay, the Admiralty, the customs house and the gas-works. The Bolsheviki are said to be holding their ground in the other parts of the city.

Berlin, March 13th.—Approval of the German Govt's attitude toward the Allied reparation demands was voted by the Reichstag yesterday after Dr. Simons, the Foreign Minister, made a lengthy explanation of his work at the London Conference. There was a partisan debate over the resolution of approval which was moved by the coalition parties, but it was formally adopted by a vote of 268 to 49. The Unionist and Majority Socialists voted with the Government en bloc. A Communist resolution demanded the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia was decisively defeated. The house was crowded to hear Dr. Simons' statement in which he dilated on the extraordinary difficult task, on the part of Germany to make proposals, under the uncertainty concerning upper Silesia, and the constant exchange fluctuations. He explained that an overwhelming majority among the German experts was impossible of attainment for any proposals hence the counter-proposals were made from political motives on his own personal responsibility. After repeating the arguments employed before the London Conference, he declared that the idea that because the Allies had torn the treaty it was therefore void for Germany was all wrong, and that we should not repay wrong with wrong. This was greeted with laughter and disorder but Dr. Simons continued. "For Germany there still remains fulfillment of the treaty so far as that is possible, but no further". He then proceeded to advocate the seeking of a middle path to the counter proposals on a different basis, but he added that "the moment we are given a slap in the face we cannot offer our hand and say we will be friends. That is impossible. If we renew negotiations we must point out that the basis is altered both psychologically and actually by the imposition of penalties". The Foreign Minister concluded by asking

the house to confirm the delegation's final decisions to reject the Allies "impossible" demands, adding amid applause, "unless the Reichstag does that, it will look for some one else to represent the country in any future negotiations". Karl Trimborn, on behalf of all the Govt. parties, expressed approval of Dr. Simons action and also the conviction that the penalties would fail through the inability of the Allies to enforce them. Other speakers followed in similar strain.

London, March 13th.—The text of the German reparations bill providing for a fifty per cent levy on the purchase price of imported German goods, to be applied to reparations, which was formally introduced in the House of Commons on Friday, was made public yesterday. The Bill describes the German goods to which the act shall be applied as "goods first consigned, from Germany, to the United Kingdom and goods not sold consigned being goods wholly manufactured or produced in Germany or goods partly so manufactured or produced where less than 25% of the value thereof is attributable to manufacture or production in any countries outside of Germany." The act however will not apply to goods, imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transshipment. The bill provides that the importer of German goods shall pay "such proportion of the value of the goods not exceeding 50% as the Treasury may prescribe". In case goods are sent to Germany for the finishing process the tax will apply only to the process. The tax commissioners are empowered by the measure to require the importer to furnish particulars as to the country of manufacture and if these should be unsatisfactory the goods shall be demanded to be of German origin. The high court may annul, vary, or suspend contracts entered into before March 8th if it is satisfied that the Bill will make it a hardship to carry them out.

London, March 13th.—The Allied Supreme Council yesterday afternoon handed the Greek and Turkish delegations in London the proposals it had formulated as a basis of settlement with a view to the establishment of peace in the Near East, an outline of which has already been published. The Turks were told that the Allies were prepared to facilitate the admission of Turkey into the League of Nations on condition they be given proof of the readiness of the Turks to execute the peace treaty as modified. The Turks were asked to recognize the rights of the Turkish Armenians to a national home on the eastern frontier of Turkey in Asia and to agree to accept the decision of the commission appointed by the League of Nations on the question of the territory to be transferred to Armenia for this purpose. The Turks protest against the maintenance of a Greek garrison in

Smyrna and recalled that they had accepted the proposed commission for eastern Thrace. The Turkish delegates cast on Greece the responsibility for delaying peace. It is understood they will lay the allied proposals before the Sublime Porte in Constantinople and the National Assembly in Angora. Mr. Lloyd George said the new proposals must be examined as a whole, without reference to previous proposals.

NEW YORK, March 12th 1921.
Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$8.60.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$2.10
New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$29.00
Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$6.02
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 6 94-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$3.86
Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.89½

LONDON, March 12th 1921.
Sugar, Demerara Crystals, Govt. controlled price, duty paid 129s. 9d.
" Demerara Crystals free of control, duty paid, 59s. 62s.
" Moscovado Govt. controlled price, duty paid, 124s. 9d.
" " free of control duty paid 40s. 50s.
" " fine 75s.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales
White Java sugar cif United Kingdom 40s. (sellers)
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red nominal per cwt 62s. 66s. nominal.
Cotto good Medium West Indian Sea Island per lb. 28d. nominal.
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 7.
Consols 46½.
Three per cent rents in Paris Fcs. 58.25.

HARDING INAUGURATION INFORMAL

By the time this issue of the Pathfinder reaches most of its readers, the new Republican administration will have been installed. Never before has a change of administration taken place with so little excitement or "fuss." Everyone felt that this was no time for extravagance, display or jollification. The motto with all now is: "To the work." The daily newspapers for many weeks have had Harding's cabinet all fixed up for him—in a multitude of different ways. At this writing his cabinet is supposed to be finally agreed on, but the Pathfinder way is to wait until the facts are complete before making statements. As the people have waited this long, they can wait just a little longer. What they are interested in is results, and most of them are tired of so much discussion and conjecture.—*The Pathfinder.*