

lated to provide political interest for France and Belgium and conversely for Germany herself. Germany is expected to insist on a seat in the Council of the League of Nations, as a condition of her entrance into the League. The whole tenor of the atmosphere in Geneva is that the proposals of the experts will go far to stabilize Europe and constitute a big step toward a return to normal conditions. The opinion is reiterated that some arrangement concerning inter-allied debts would greatly hasten a return to normal. Meantime the report of the experts is proving of immense interest to the League of Nations because an examination by League experts shows that the Dawes Committee has incorporated in its report several features of the League projects for the reconstruction of Austria and Hungary. A study of the annexes also shows that the League would act as the arbitrary body under the operation of the plan.

London, April 14th.—It was announced on Sunday that His Majesty the King has forwarded an invitation to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter Miss Isabel MacDonald to spend the weekend of April 26th, Saturday to Monday with him at Windsor Castle.

London, April 14th.—Control of the Morning Post owned by the Countess of Bathurst, it is to be transferred to a body of influential Conservatives with whom the Duke of Northumberland is associated, it is announced.

Paris, April 14th.—The President signed a decree on Saturday evening providing for legislative elections on May 11th.

Corfu, April 14th.—Great Britain's round the world amphibian will get back in the race on Tuesday or Wednesday, Major Stewart MacLarren, Chief for the expedition, said here today. The new motor for the big plane, which has been laid up here for a month will arrive during the day and will be installed at once. The aviators will fly from here to Athens.

London, April 14th.—A decree will be published today, says an Agency despatch from Athens, nominating Admiral Courniotis as President pro-tem of Greece. The Assembly will be divided into a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and after the Easter vacation, will elect a President, who, the despatch says, will probably be M. Zaimis. To insure domestic stability and peace, discussion of the constitution will be proved for five years, the despatch continues. The result of the plebiscite in Thrace was almost unanimously in favour of a republic. In Athens the majority was two thirds and in Macedonia it was also large, the Peloponnesus, however, returned a royalist majority.

NEW YORK, April 14th.
Flour, (hard winter clears \$5.00.
" hard winter straights \$5.00
Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.40
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00

Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$25.00
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$6 15
Molasses Sugar 89 maximum 5.12.
Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 18 68-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.32½
Exchange New York and London, sight \$4.34½

LONDON, April 14th.
Sugar, Demerara Crystals, nominal per cwt 56s. 0d.—60s. 0d.
" Muscavado nominal per cwt. 48s. 0d.—51s. 0d.
" White Java's cif United Kingdom 30s. 6d.
Demerara Rum per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, good middling red per cwt. 56s. 0d.—57s. 0d.
Cotton, good medium West Indian Sea Island at Liverpool, per lb. 2½d. nominal.
Bank of England Rate of Discount per 4s.
Consols 56½.
Three per cent. Rentes in Paris Frs. 55.05

BLIND ON PARADE IN STREETS OF RIO.

Rio De Janeiro, March 17—Hundreds of blind men, women and children marched in a parade through the business section of this city recently, in an effort to promote public interest in better educational and asylum facilities for blind people. The marchers walked in groups holding. A band headed the parade and many of the marchers carried banners, tending to rouse popular sympathy.—*Boston American, March 17th.*

SUBMARINE CAN SEE UNDER SEA BY NEW DEVICE.

Italian Inventor Claims to Have Overcome the Laws of Refracted Light.

Rome, March 17th—Submarine warfare of the future will be revolutionized by the discovery of a young Italian naval expert, who claims to have discovered a process which will overcome the law of refraction and enable people to see under water.

The discoverer of the process is Professor Leandro Guglielmotti, scientist and naval expert, of Ciriatavechia, who maintains that by the use of his process submarines would be able to detect the presence of obstacles even with their periscopes totally submerged.

Professor Guglielmotti's apparatus fitted to submarine would, it is claimed project shafts of invisible light through the water which would illuminate any body coming in the direction and radius of their rays and would act within a radius of from seven to nine hundred feet and at a depth of fifty feet.

The first idea of this discovery came

to me in 1916, when submarine warfare was at its height," said the professor in an interview.

"I realized how helpless submarines become once they are totally submerged and it occurred me how greatly their naval and strategic power would be increased if only a means could be found to enable the crews to see under water. The law of refraction of light presented an almost insuperable difficulty to this possibility. I had to call in the aid of another element, and after long studies and patient research I devised a method by which a line of light could be made to pierce the water and at the same time be invisible to aircraft watching overhead.

"I am confident enough that I have solved the problem which has been baffling scientists for years."—*Ibid.*

LINCOLN'S OFFICE BOY TELLS OF LIBERATOR

Started in the Painting Trade by Emancipator; Given Drum When Lad

Omaha, March 17.—Erpenetus Webb McIntosh, 79, civil war veteran and office boy for Abraham Lincoln when the latter was a lawyer at Springfield, Ill., became a painter because the Emancipator started him at this trade. He continued as a painter until his age no longer would permit him to climb ladders and paint buildings.

McIntosh, who was the first member of the Grand Army of the Republic, related that Lincoln had mixed his first white lead for him and then described how he spent two days painting Lincoln's fence. When the job was completed Lincoln selected McIntosh to clean out his office, which he continued to do for about three years.

"Sometimes he would give me a quarter and then again he would give me fifty cents, but in those days you could buy a bushel of potatoes for three cents," said McIntosh in telling of his pay.

When he was seven years old, McIntosh related, Lincoln bought him a drum, carried by the aged veteran throughout the war, and which now hangs in the national museum in Washington.

When Lincoln was debating the wool question with Stephen Douglas, his opponent for the presidency in 1860, McIntosh accompanied him as his drummer on several of his campaign tours. The only compensation he ever received, McIntosh declared, were his expenses.

"After Douglas had completed his talk, Lincoln got up, in sections, took off his coat and laid it behind him. As he did so he stretched his long arms above it and said: 'Lie there; American wool, while I stone Stephen.' He won this debate by a wide margin," McIntosh asserted.—*Ibid.*