

to the delegation on the sixth instant, giving them ten days in which to reply. The conference considered the question of the sale of civil flying machines to Germans by subjects of the Allies.

Warsaw, May 1st.—An official communication states that the Polish troops, in the course of their victorious advance against the Bolsheviks, have captured one hundred locomotives, two thousand nine hundred wagons, several armoured trains and tanks and a squadron of war-ships.

Paris, May 2nd.—The situation in Paris is again normal, the Metropolitan tramway and auto-bus services working as before while the situation on the railways here and in the provinces continues to improve. M. Millerand declared to a press representative that the instigators of the strike are unable to advance any just motive or claim the object of the strike being solely and, surely hostile. He added that the Govt. would shortly present a plan for the reorganization of the railways.

Copenhagen, May 2nd.—The Danish Committee for the resumption of commercial relations with Russia has decided to organize an international conference which, in accordance with an agreement with the Soviets, will meet at Copenhagen to arrange details and also perhaps the question of reparations pending between Russia and other countries.

Nice, May 2nd.—The King of Sweden left here this evening for Stockholm, upon receiving the news of the death of the Princess Royal.

Paris May 3rd.—According to a despatch from London to the "Times" the supreme council is disposed to assure the continuation of its work by converting it into an organ of International Government, to which it was not even impossible that German delegates might be admitted, as also representatives of Russia with more or less delay. There would thus exist by the side of the society of nations an organ of International Government composed of Ministers from each state.

Madrid, May 3rd.—Senor Dato has been commissioned to form a new cabinet, Senor Salazar having declined the offer.

Valencia, May 3rd.—A general strike was proclaimed this morning with the object of obtaining the release of several workmen arrested on Saturday. A crowd of two hundred workmen invaded the Central Market and destroyed the articles displayed. Upon the appearance of the Gendarmes they were received with shots, which were replied to, two workmen being killed. Several arrests were made and order was restored.

Paris, May 3rd.—An official mission will leave at an early date for Central America, to study means of developing commercial relations with France.

Paris, May 3rd.—The Govt. has designated M. Maurice Herdette to be Amba-

sador at Berlin, when the Allies re-establish Embassies in that city.

Paris, May 3rd.—The Orphans of the Army have delivered to the Prefect of the Seine and Oise the Chateau Epulches the magnificent gift of the Republic of Cuba. The Prefect expressed his warm thanks for this evidence of fraternity and benevolence.

Paris, May 3rd.—The L' "Matin" states that the French delegates to the forthcoming Conference at Spa will refuse to accept the fixing of a lump sum for reparations due, but will admit a number of settled annual payments, with a minimum amount for each, susceptible of increase when the economic situation in Germany permits.

Paris, May 3rd.—It appears that the strike order, issued in various mining centres in accordance with instructions from headquarters, far from being obeyed automatically, encountered resistance and in certain centres an energetic organization for an anti-strike movement took place. The situation on the railways is still improving and today traffic is normal, many having returned to work despite pressure by extremists.

Paris, May 4th.—The Conference of Ambassadors met this morning and decided to postpone until the twelfth of July the plebiscite to be taken in Teschena, Silesia. They will hear Sir Charles Marling, President of the Commission for the Plebiscite in Schleswig.

San Remo, April 25th.—An official statement given out after the morning session of the Supreme Council says that the Council met this morning. Premiers Nitti, Lloyd George and Millerand, Ambassador Johnson, Signor Scialoja, M. Berthelot, and Lord Curzon being present. They discussed the question of the mandates over Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, settling the question of the new state of Armenia, and finally discussed the question of the resumption of commercial relations with Russia, as far as they concerned the negotiations entered by the Russian commercial mission, which is sitting at Copenhagen. The Supreme Council today also decided to ask President Wilson to arbitrate the boundaries of the new republic of Armenia and awarded the mandate for Mesopotamia and Palestine to Great Britain, and the mandate for Syria to France. Placing Palestine under a British mandate the Council established within the ancient limits of the Holy Land what is called "The National Home of the Jews". The terms of the mandate protect the national rights of Jewish citizens of other countries, that is to say, a Jew of British, French American or other nationality may retain his nationality, although he is also a citizen of the state of Palestine. The rights of the Arabs are also protected, there being six hundred thousand in Palestine, and one hundred thousand Jews. The mandate is limited generally

by what is known as "The Balfour Declaration". The British Forces have been in occupation of Palestine since the defeat of the Turkish Forces by the British under Lord Allenby, while France has been protector of the Christians in Syria since the middle ages, having been designated for that purpose by the Holy See. The question with regard to Syria has been in serious controversy by the British and French Governments since the Armistice was signed, particularly over the point whether France shall have all of what is geographically outlined as Syria or only certain parts.

Paris, May 5th.—The "Temps" states that the reply of the Allies to Hungary is composed firstly, of a brief covering letter, secondly of a detailed reply comprising about forty pages and thirdly of a respective text of the treaty which the Hungarian Plenipotentiaries must sign. In the covering letter the Supreme Council exposes the reasons why it could not modify the frontiers assigned to the Hungarian state by the terms of the treaty. In the regions where the population is also made up of different races the application of the Plebiscite is surrounded with insurmountable difficulties. Certain concessions are made to the Hungarian Govt. in the application of the principles laid down by the treaty and the reply enumerates them point by point.

NEW YORK, May 8th 1920.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$13.50
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$4.35
New Season's Pork per brl. \$43.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$42.00
Sugar---Crystals maximum spot per 100
lbs. \$19.56.
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Motton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 26 65--100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.80
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.83½

LONDON, May 8th 1920.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals, (free of Govt. trol) duty paid per cwt. 125s. 0d. 132s. 0d.
Sugar Muscovado, (free of Govt. control price for May) duty paid per cwt. 111s. 0d.
German Beet 88°/c f.o.b. no sales.
White Java sugar cif United Kingdom 115s. 0d.—120s. 0d.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per cwt 144s.
Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool per lb. nominal
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 7.
Consols 47½.
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 56.75.
Moscovado Govt. controlled price for May duty paid 106s. 0d.
Moscovado free of Govt. control duty paid 110s. 0d. 115s. 0d.