

Crimea, and that British officers would participate in these negotiations.

Berlin, May 7th.—Germany's military air service has been disbanded under the terms of the treaty of Versailles, according to a semi-official announcement made here today. The entente commission intends, according to the "Tagliche Rundschau," to destroy all airdromes and flying establishments, which were built at a cost of sixty million marks. The newspaper says the commission will leave standing one hangar and one airplane factory, which will be used for an international air service.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 7th.—At the weekly meeting of the Board of Trade council yesterday a delegation from the progressive club discussed with the council the approaching visit of merchants of the British West Indies. Mr. Henry also made a strong appeal for a faster steamship service on this route. President Whitman said that the entertaining of the visitors had been discussed with Sir George Foster in Ottawa last week. They will be the guests of the Federal Govt. who will map out a programme, and the Board will follow it. As local entertainment is concerned, he stated that the matter was having local interest and a conference with the visitors would also be attended to.

London, May 7th.—A great deal is being said and written regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which must be decided upon before July. On the highest authority available, it is stated, that the alliance will be renewed for another seven years only. A new development will be under the test of the peace treaty, that all alliances of the powers must be submitted to the League of Nations.

Trieste, May 7th.—A mutiny broke out in Fiume at 5 o'clock this evening and a fierce battle between the Carabinieri and Arditi is developing. Twelve men have been killed and forty others wounded in the struggle. The troops involved are those of Gabriele D'Annunzio's forces.

New York, May 7th.—The French have retreated from Cilicia and may entirely evacuate northern Syria according to despatches received here by the Near East Review from Dr. Barton, its representative at Constantinople. Hadjin, which has been besieged by Turkish forces for more than a month, is now defended by Armenian troops. Armenians are also defending Aintab against assaults which began on May first, and all the French have retired from the city, excepting a small force left to guard the college buildings. Many residents are leaving the city, the message says.

Christiania, May 7th.—Reports that Kiev has been lost by the Russian Bolsheviks are denied in a wireless message received here from Moscow. A wireless despatch says Kiev has been taken by

the Poles. Other messages said on both May fourth and fifth that the Soviet Government authorities were in direct telephone communication with Kiev, which has been in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Washington, May 7th.—Official and unofficial reports today credited the Mexican rebels with a further bloodless success. Information reaching the rebel agents here, they said, points to early occupation of Piedras Negras, Laredo and Matamoros, the only important border posts of entry remaining in the Carranza control. News of a revolt of the garrison at Veracruz has been received through official channels, the town being immediately evacuated. Probably because of his presence in the harbour, report was received early in the day by the rebel agents that President Carranza had already left the capital but this was lacking confirmation to-night.

Manchester, May 7th.—A wage dispute in the cotton trade, which involves four hundred thousand operatives, has been settled, the operatives being granted an increase on their current wages. The agreement is to last for twelve months. The question has been the subject of prolonged conferences between the Minister of Labour and the employees' organization.

Paris, May 7th.—The International Parliamentary conference on commerce held its closing session today, with M. Millerand presiding, after adopting a series of resolutions. The first required that international legislation be enacted for the control of and responsibility of sea transportation. The second asked for the formation of a commission charged with the studying of the question of exchange and arriving at an agreement concerning the debts of the Allies and former enemy countries. The third requested that the various nations immediately take steps to curtail their expenses, improve their financial positions and reduce the circulation of paper currency, for the purpose of stabilizing exchange. The fourth declared that the reparations clauses in the Versailles Treaty should not be changed and asked that the reparation committee of the countries which suffered through the war and that the nations signatory to the treaty facilitate advances on these bonds.

London, May 8th.—The Polish and Ukrainian troops captured Kiev on Thursday night, according to an official statement issued at Moscow and received here by wireless.

London, May 7th.—The food minister, Mr. McCurdy, took up in the House of Commons yesterday the present food situation. He said that the optimism of a year ago regarding supplies had not been justified and it was as well that the facts should be realized. The world production of sugar had decreased three million five hundred thousand tons.

Great Britain should receive in the coming year four million tons of wheat from America than during the present, and an increase of one million five hundred thousand tons would not be available for export. Wheat prices were a most important factor in determining wages all over the world and as the nations were faced with the prospects of a considerable reduction in the world's available supply of wheat he feared, in the absence of wise and prudent statesmanship on the part of importing countries, there would be a rise in price reflected in every other commodity. The supply of butter promised to be only half the pre-war standard and he could see no sign that the world's food shortage is likely to materially improve. England must still continue to get the greater part of her imported food from America, but he hoped by the end of the year alternative sources might be available.

Copenhagen, May 5th.—Danish troops today occupied Northern Schleswig, the people of which on February 10th last, by a plebiscite provided for in the peace Treaty, voted by a large majority for the return of this part of territory to Danish nationality. The Germans had been in control there since 1866 and enthusiastic scenes accompanied the arrival of the Danes at Sonderburg, where the population, among them a number of aged persons who still remember the rain of German shells on the town, and about 50 veterans of the war of 1864, were out to cheer the soldiers when they landed. A force of Danes also arrived in Haderslev and were welcomed by a crowd estimated to aggregate twenty thousand. The Danish and French troops marched through the streets to the barracks, where amid great rejoicing the German colours were hauled down and the Danish flag hoisted. At Tondern British troops were drawn up to receive the Danes.

London, May 7th.—Mr. Henry, Attorney General for Ireland, astounded the House of Commons yesterday with his report on the conditions in Ireland. During the month of April alone two hundred and seventy-seven police barracks were destroyed and claims for damages aggregating four hundred thousand pounds had been received. The majority of the barracks had been vacated by the Police, because they had found it impossible to hold them, and they were unsuitable for military occupation. Not a single conviction had, he said, been obtained for over forty police and Govt. employees killed in Ireland since January.

San Juan, P. R. May 14th.—The transport "Northern Pacific" entered the harbour under her own steam at 11.30 this morning, having been pulled off by the help of kedge anchors and two powerful tugs. It is stated that when leaving the port on Sunday afternoon the ship fouled one of the channel buoys with her port propeller, causing her to swerve and drift on to shoal.