

gan, who has been invited by the inter-allied reparations commission to confer with it at Paris on the feasibility of raising an international loan for Germany, will sail for Europe on the thirteenth instant. He will be accompanied by Mr. George Whitney, a partner of the Mor firm, who is regarded as an expert on securities and their market possibilities here.

Washington, May 5th.—The President gave his personal consideration yesterday to the National coal strike, when he conferred at the executive offices for two hours with Mr. Lewis, President of the United States mine workers of America and Mr. Davis, Secretary of the Department of Labour. At the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Lewis, with the approval of Mr. Davis, said the discussion had been upon certain fundamental conditions of the industry, but that beyond that nothing could be said.

London, May 5th.—Mr. Hughes, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, was thrown from his horse and sustained a fracture of the collarbone while visiting Grafton, New South Wales, according to a Reuter despatch from Sydney.

London, May 5th.—The policy of the restoration of the penny post next year and the development of broad casting by wireless telephones, were the features of the discussion on the post office estimates in the House of Commons yesterday.

Rome, May 5th.—The Giornale D'Italia says the Holy See is planning an invocation by Catholics, through preaching and prayers, for the success of the Genoa conference. According to the newspaper, the Vatican purposes to disseminate its plans to all religious associations and to reach every class of people in an effort to make a world-wide appeal.

Austin, Texas, May 5th.—Nine persons killed, thirty injured and property damage estimated at four hundred thousand dollars was the total of death and destruction in the wake of the tornado which late yesterday swept through the West side of Austin and out of the city to Oak Hill, eight miles to the Southward, according to a check of the situation late last night.

London, May 5th.—M. Krassin has had an interview with Mr. Mason Day, president of the International Barnsdall Corporation of New York, on the subject of the development of the petroleum fields of Baku, as also the coal mines of Southern Russia and the agricultural and commercial developments necessary to enable those regions to become self supporting. Mr. Day has recently returned from a long tour of investigation in the Caucasus accompanied by engineers, in which he studied technical problems relative to the restoration of the production of petroleum as it was prior to the war. Mr. Krassin has again denied the report that petroleum contracts have been concluded with British firms and has expressed a desire

to give American firms an opportunity to participate in the restoration of Russia, with Russian cooperation. Mr. Harvey, the United States Ambassador, who has been almost continuously in the country since the opening of the Genoa conference returned to London today. He has declined to comment on the reports in circulation that the Washington Govt. had instructed him to make enquiries on the questions of petroleum or other matters in which American interests are at stake and which might be submitted to the economic conference. The British Ministry for Foreign Affairs has, since the commencement of the petroleum reports, declared that the British Govt. had absolutely nothing to do with the negotiations conducted at Genoa on the question. The only company in which the British Govt. is interested, declared a prominent official today, is the Anglo-Persian Company, which has nothing to do with the petroleum fields of Russia which are at present under discussion.

Genoa, May 6th.—Whether the meeting today between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou would open the way for liquidations of the vital issues remaining before the conference was the question animating all Genoa today, following the last two days of lagging interest. M. Barthou telegraphed that he wished to see the British Premier as soon as possible after his arrival this morning from Paris. The main point of difference between the delegations concerns the property clause in the allied memorandum to Russia, and what M. Barthou, freshly instructed by Premier Poincare, will have to say to Mr. Lloyd George on this point, is of great importance. The difficulty anticipated in adjusting the differences arouses some apprehension, especially in view of the report from one source that Mr. Lloyd George is determined that the Russian memorandum shall stand and that he will probably return to London immediately if it is not accepted by France and Belgium as framed. Other questions to be talked over by the two leaders are the non-aggression pact proposed by Mr. Lloyd George and possibly the great problem of the German war reparations. The representatives of the Little Entente are reported to be ready to side with the French and Belgians in case the latter decline to adhere to the terms of the Russian memorandum. M. Adolf Joffe of the Russian delegation left last night for Moscow to confer with the All Russian Central Executive, but the Russian reply will not await his arrival there, it is said, although it is not expected that it will be presented for two or three days more.

Lisbon, May 7th.—The Portuguese aviators Coutinho and Sacadura, who have been at Fernando Novosa, arrived at the St. Paul Rocks today on a cruiser, to await the arrival of the Brazilian steamer with the hydroplane on which they purpose finishing their voyage across

the ocean from Portugal to South America.

Toronto, May 6th.—The Executive Committee of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association acting for the council of that body, has notified France of Canada's withdrawal from the Davis Cup contest this year.

## WEEKLY POST OFFICE LETTER

No. 1

May 10, 1922

In order that you may appreciate why we campaign for early mailing, here are a few reasons so far as ordinary mail is concerned. Letters are tied up in bundles of more or less certain weight and size, each bundle being labeled with the name of the place to which the letters in it are addressed. Such packages are "directs", and there are others containing letters for various cities, towns and places for which the number of pieces is not sufficient to make up direct bundles. These are for distribution at the office to which the letter pouch is addressed. When we close mail at 10 a. m. for instance, we clear the letter boxes at that hour and begin to tie out the loose letters on hand at that time. Direct packages are made for most the big cities such as New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Washington, etc., and when the last of these is tied as well as the packages for distribution, it is impracticable to get in late letters without opening these bundles and doing the work over again. It is therefore to your advantage to mail in time and have your letters included in proper fashion, and be assured of their dispatch in the outgoing mail. When we have made up the mails for New York, San Juan or St. Thomas the bags for these places are closed, and matter mailed after that will be left for the following dispatch, to your disappointment and our regret, for it is a fact that we regret not being able to include all mail intended for a certain dispatch. We do not want to see Mr. Smith's mail left behind even if it is his own fault. What we endeavor to do is to show Mr. Smith his mistake, and ask him to cooperate with us and preclude its recurrence. When all the mail is deposited in the office in time, it is all dispatched, and we are all satisfied. There will be no disappointment through late mailing, for one. Much of our mail is made up on Sunday. While you are able to indulge on the one day assigned to public recreation and rest, postal employees are cheerfully cranking the postal machinery. Do your part and mail in time. We shall feel grateful and you will be better served.

Next week I shall tell you something about how we handle registered mail and why we can't register matter at all sorts of odd hours.

B. R. LARSEN, Postmaster.