

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## A REVISED COVENANT.

## MR. WILSON EXPLAINS.

PARIS, March 28. It is anticipated that the League of Nations' Commission will finish its report about April 5. There is no doubt that the entire covenant will be agreed upon in the preliminary peace terms, but an amendment has been adopted which provides that the League cannot interfere in internal affairs solely within any country's domestic jurisdiction. The principle of equality of votes receives direct endorsement in being provided that women may be employed on secretarial work and also may act as delegates and on the Executive Council. The conventions dealing with the White Sea and Oymyakon are to be included in the covenant.

President Wilson, in a statement commending the impression that the discussion of the League of Nations' Commission are delaying peace, points out that the conclusions of the Commission were the first to be presented to the Plenary Conference. The Commission recently has been endeavoring to take advantage of criticisms and a Committee of the Commission has had conferences with representatives of neutral States who are endeavoring to interest and gratify the nations in the presence of the present situation but added that it was difficult to give an explanation of the work that was being undertaken. As was the case with the other nations they had to reserve their liberty of action.

PARIS, March 28. A closed house addressing the Norwegian delegation for the League of Nations in the course of a tribute to Norway's services said that no neutral had rendered more valuable service to the League than Norway and if Christianity had been less awkwardly placed geographically it would have been admitted to the meeting place of the League of Nations.

## PREPARING FOR PEACE.

## COUNCIL OF FOUR HARD AT WORK.

PARIS, March 28. It is unofficially announced that the Council of Four is continuing its deliberations on the preliminary terms of the peace treaty with Germany. It would appear that its attention is at present concentrated on the question of the frontiers and the left bank of the Rhine. With regard to the former the Council is not yet in complete agreement concerning the annexation by Poland of territory inhabited by two to three million Germans. Concerning the question of indemnities to be imposed on Germany it is probable that the Entente will settle this question rapidly towards the end of the Polish frontier. The "Times" says that the council of foreign ministers has already decided the question of Estonia.

## GERMAN BARBARIY.

PARIS, March 28. The Council of Four, after meeting yesterday, the second thereof being also attended by Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Sir Henry Wilson and General Danzig. It is believed that the meeting dealt with the inter-Allied measures to be taken in view of the events in Budapest.

## GERMAN BARBARIY.

BRUSSELS, March 27. In the Chamber it was officially announced that about 6,000 Belgians are still owing to German barbarity. There were nearly 7,000 war orphans, while 125,000 were deported. The indemnity to be claimed is estimated at 100,000,000 francs. The Minister of Economic Affairs declared that all damage done would be fully indemnified by the Germans.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

LOXON, March 24. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ransome, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Indian Army was demobilising as rapidly as circumstances permitted. About 200,000 combatants had already been discharged. It was proposed to retain with the colours an Indian force sufficient to enable for the rearmament of India and to keep up the strength of the Indian troops employed in occupied territories and Colonies.

## FRENCH LUXURY TAX.

PARIS, March 29. The Chamber despite the Government's opposition, has abolished the luxury tax for some time.

CINEMA BALL KLEBER, CAIRO TO-NIGHT.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO," 4th episode in 4 parts.

LUNA PARK HELIOPOLIS.

Open every Thursday & Sunday 2.30 to 9 p.m.

## ALLIES IN RUSSIA.

## DUTY OF THE ENTENTE.

## BOLSHEVISM COLLAPSING.

PARIS, March 28. During the discussion on the monthly budget M. Renaud asked for a decrease of the credits voted for the activities at present in Murmansk, Archangel and Odessa. The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of War, M. Abnami, replied that he was not his duty to justify the work of the conference and the heads of various countries who, perfect agreement with their Parliaments, were working in perfect accord. There was no question in his mind of the Allies in common.

M. Clemenceau, said M. Abnami, has authorised me to say that he would be going against the whole of his past record if he were to authorize a French expedition to Russia. Not a single man more will be sent to Russia except those who are sent to keep up the strength of the force already on the spot.

M. Pichon then explained French policy in the districts of Poland, Rumania and the Baltic States against Bolshevism. In conclusion M. Abnami acknowledged for a vote of confidence.

During the same sitting M. Pichon discussed French diplomacy. He said that the Allies were not interested in the development of the work that was being undertaken. As was the case with the other nations they had to reserve their liberty of action.

PARIS, March 28. It is reported from Petrograd that at a recent Bolshevik conference M. Lomax, one of the most prominent Bolsheviks, frankly admitted that the Bolshevik Government's situation was absolutely desperate. He said that the Government was shaken owing to the lack of bread and raw materials.

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## POLAND'S CLAIMS.

## DANZIG AND ACCESS TO THE SEA.

## MEDITERRANEAN'S ROLE.

AMSTERDAM, March 28. It is reported from Berlin that the Entente has presented an ultimatum to the German Government, demanding its assent to the landing of Polish troops at Danzig and declaring that a refusal would be regarded as a breach of the armistice. The German Government replied that it could not be responsible for the measures demanded but was prepared to facilitate the Polish landing in Stettin, Koeburg, Memel and Lithuan in the most effective manner.

PARIS, March 28. The Allies appear to be decided to override the objections of the Germans to the landing of Polish troops at Danzig, by force if necessary. This does not mean that the Allies are prepared to let a neutral state around Danzig be created.

It is recognised everywhere that the most difficult problem in the present situation is the question of Danzig. The Poles may be roughly summarised as follows: (1) That they want an outlet to the sea; (2) That they want a strip of territory running from Poznan to the Baltic in which the Polish population is a majority.

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## MASTERY OF THE SEAS.

## NEW DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH FLEET.

## MEDITERRANEAN'S ROLE.

LOXON, March 28. Renter is authoritatively informed that the post-war distribution of the British Fleet will be as follows: The 12 new Fleet, and seven foreign squadrons, stationed in the Atlantic, West Atlantic, China, East Asia, East Indies and Mediterranean.

## MEDITERRANEAN'S ROLE.

As has been seen from the above telegram post-war progress is being made with the future distribution of the Fleet, but many of the details are still to be settled until peace has actually been signed, and the part that our Navy is to take under the League of Nations scheme has been definitely determined. It is known, however, that the fleet will be concentrated in the Mediterranean, and the fleet there will consequently be a more potent factor in the future, but extensive work will be made of Gibraltar, where some amount of work will be carried out to make it fitted for constant use.

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## THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

## SERIOUS EFFECT ON IRRIGATION.

## FELAHIN IMPERIL THEIR OWN FUTURE.

CAIRO, April 1. A reconstruction train proceeding southwards on the afternoon of the 28th, found a party of villagers, tampering with the line near Shabak el Gharbi. Five of the men were killed. The train was stopped by the train from the village of Shabak el Gharbi. The inhabitants of this and surrounding villages have participated actively in the destruction of the line in this region.

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