

ANNOUNCEMENT.

"ASYLUMS."

(RESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.
 Impressive protests against the prohibition was decided at the annual conference of the Medical Associations. At the inaugural address, Dr. W. (Philadelphia) declared that the Act had proved a failure. He urged the public to stop using gambling and those who used to time to take care of the sale of the asylums for the kidneys, eyes, and consumption of home oil, wood alcohol, and various substances. He urged the public to make a stand for our country, or we will be back and suck our own tails. He urged the public to decide whether or not to give up the free use of light made under Government. He is thus denouncing the use of Representative Government. He is engaged in a fight that the majority of the people are greater than ever. He has 3 dissentient votes. He has absolutely no support of the Attorney-General. He was permissible.

It is declared that many of the members of the House of Representatives (Illinois) were elected by a majority of the people. Mr. (who) shouted: "I am elected by a majority."

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

TO FIND FAULT.

(Delayed).—The address from the community of Muslims, 20 years ago with the doctrines regarded the interests of Islam. They enjoined upon the community is loyalty to the religion which they live at all disturbances. They paid a tribute to the community during the on its determination in every way possible. He reminded the government of India's peace terms for the Muslims susceptible. He turned in order to the Indian had also done his representations, and had gone a long way in modifications. He was more anxious to know what was being news. There was a moment in some to represent Great Britain, particularly in the Government. He had to the Kemalists. He had repeatedly stated that she was my way. He hoped that the by his Majesty's struggle between Greece and that Great Britain had repeatedly stated that she was my way.

ITALIAN CRISIS. WHY THE CABINET RESIGNED.

PRIME MINISTER'S NEED OF REST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, JUNE 27.

The resignation of the Giolitti Cabinet, which was decided upon to-day, came about in the following manner. Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, was dissatisfied with the smallness of the vote in the Chamber in favour of his policy, and at a Cabinet Council this morning he handed his resignation to the Prime Minister. The latter, however, took the view that the vote reflected upon the policy of the Government as a whole, and resolved upon the resignation of the Cabinet, which he tendered to the King. Though a crisis was inevitable as the result of the vote, the public was so deeply convinced that the Prime Minister would save the Government ship by throwing overboard Count Sforza that the resignation of the Cabinet has caused much surprise. It is rumoured that Signor Giolitti has definitely refused to resume office, and there is much speculation as to his successor. Among the names most frequently mentioned are those of Signori Bonomi, Orlando, and De Nicola. Signor Orlando has been Prime Minister, and Signor Bonomi is Minister of the Treasury. Both these are on good terms with Signor Giolitti, whom nobody thinks likely to disappear from public life. Signor De Nicola is President of the Chamber, and has won great popularity among all parties by his scrupulous fairness in the exercise of his office.

I understand on good authority that Signor Giolitti might possibly resume power if it be impossible to find a substitute. He would prefer an Orlando Ministry for several months, during which period he would take a much-needed holiday, becoming Prime Minister at its expiration. Strangely enough the Fascisti and Nationalists, whose hostility to Count Sforza is one of the main causes of the crisis, abstained from voting. The Government was compelled to resign on the matter of foreign policy by the Socialists, Communists, Slavs, and by Signor Nitti, all of whom are far more favourable to Count Sforza's views on foreign policy than the Fascisti or the Nationalists. The position is not simplified by the announcement that as soon as Count Sforza's declarations reached Fiume a group of legionaries who were disbanded only yesterday morning occupied Porto Barro, which they now hold.

JUNE 28.

This morning the King begins his consultations with Signor Giolitti and other former Prime Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, and the heads of the political parties, in order to decide upon the new Government.

BLOODSHED AT FIUME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MILAN, JUNE 28.

Yesterday, when the news of the resignation of the Italian Cabinet was made known, a big meeting was held in Fiume. Hundreds of demonstrators tried to force an entrance into the suburb of Sushak, which is still occupied by Italian troops. A fight ensued, in which five Fiumans were killed and about 20 wounded, but the Italian troops did not allow a single Fiuman to enter the Slav territory.

INDIAN TERRITORIALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The Pioneer gives details of the new Territorial Force scheme for India. The system is based on the Militia principle. A start will be made with six provincial battalions, each battalion being the first Territorial battalion of the Regular regiment to which it is affiliated. The Regular regiments selected with the training centres are as follows:—62nd Punjab, Jhelum; 25th Punjab, Jullundur; 103rd Mahrattas, Poona; 73rd Carnatic Infantry, Trichinopoly; 94th Infantry, Barrackpore; 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, Lucknow. It is hoped soon to raise another Territorial battalion in the United Provinces, with a training centre at Meerut, and affiliated

NIGERIAN CHIEF'S VISIT TO LONDON.

A FEUDATORY OF THE EMPIRE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Emir of Katsina, who has arrived in England on his way to Mecca for the annual pilgrimage, is the most enlightened of the Mahomedan rulers of Northern Nigeria.

Two of his wives, his son, and a few followers accompany him, and the party is being conducted by Mr. G. W. Webster, one of the Senior Residents of Nigeria, who is a good Hausa scholar. Before his departure it is understood that the Emir will be received by the King and will be invested by his Majesty with the medal recently instituted for native chiefs. The Emir, a "town" Fulani—as are most of the other chiefs of Northern Nigeria—is a man of great ability, and from the commencement of his reign he showed himself to be a keen and efficient administrator, anxious for the welfare and improvement of his Emirate and for the prosperity and happiness of his 440,000 subjects. He is a man close on 60 years of age, but is active and full of energy. On State occasions he holds a silver-headed staff presented to him by the Nigerian Government, which is the symbol of his office, and clothed in his flowing robes is a dignified and impressive figure. He is fond of sport, and likes nothing better than to drive out in his motor-car to a secluded spot where he can change his heavy robes for a more workmanlike costume and have a few hours' rough shooting.

Quick to appreciate the benefits of Western inventions, which are still regarded with a certain amount of suspicion by more conservative rulers, the Emir is the only Fulani chief who has ventured to leave his country. His first visit was to Lagos, the chief port and capital of Nigeria. He went there at the end of 1917, and during his stay was given the opportunity of seeing the railway workshops and other places of interest. On that occasion he saw the sea for the first time and regarded it with mingled awe and surprise. Katsina has had a separate existence and a civilization for many centuries. It was about the beginning of the 19th century that the Fulani conquered the country. In 1903 Katsina acknowledged British suzerainty, and from that date a Political Officer has been stationed there as adviser to the Emir.

Revenue is raised chiefly by an income-tax based on periodical assessments. In 1920 over £80,000 was raised, of which 50 per cent. was handed over to the Protectorate Government for purposes of general administration. The remaining money is paid into the *Beit-ed-mal*, or Native Treasury, and is accounted for by the Emir's officials. All the officials are placed on fixed salaries, and the Emir contents himself with a Civil List of £3,500 a year. Provision is made for police, education, and other departments, which are all under the Katsina administration and independent of the services maintained by the Protectorate Government. There are native Judges of great probity and learning, who administer justice according to Koranic law, subject always to the power of revision retained by the Nigerian Government. The prosperity and happiness of the people afford the best evidence of the justice of the Courts and the efficiency of the administration, in which British and African officials work side by side for the common good.

CANADIAN LEGISLATORS' INCOME-TAX.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, JUNE 28.

Judge Audette, of the Exchequer Court, has decided that the salaries of provincial Ministers and members of provincial Legislatures are subject to the Federal income-taxes.

U.S. PEACE FORMULA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It is now definitely announced that the Republican conferees of the Senate and the House of Representatives have reached a compromise on the Knox and Porter resolutions declaring a state of war with Germany and Austria at an end.—*Reuter.*

"DIVORCE BY MUTUAL CONSENT."

A NEW ZEALAND RULING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON, JUNE 27.

Parliament last year amended the Divorce Act, establishing as grounds for divorce within the discretion of the Supreme Court the separation of the parties for three years by decree, order, agreement, or mutual consent. Fears have been expressed that this meant divorce by mutual consent.

The first ruling on the conditions under which the Court should exercise its discretionary power has been given by Mr. Justice Salmon, formerly Solicitor-General. The judgment states that the Legislature recognized that the continuance of a marriage was not merely useless, but mischievous, when its essential purposes were frustrated by separation, but that divorce granted of right on such grounds would be inconsistent with the public interest and aggravate the evils it was designed to cure. The Court must weigh the private benefit to the parties against the possibility of public mischief through lessening the sense of responsibility with which marriage was entered. Where separation was based on sufficient ground there was no reason for refusing a decree, but when separation was the outcome of mere levity, wanton disregard of obligations, or a device to secure dissolution by mutual consent divorce was properly refused or deferred pending separation for a longer term.

THE ANATOLIAN WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 27.

Great anxiety reigns in the Ismid region, which is full of Greek, Armenian, and Turkish refugees flying before the Nationalist advance, and there is much speculation as to the intentions of the Greek military authorities. Some of the refugees, who are said to total nearly 30,000 persons, are being sent to Mytilene on board Greek merchantmen commandeered here by the Greek Navy.

In view of the accusations brought against the Greeks of having perpetrated atrocities in various parts of the territory occupied by them in Anatolia, it is interesting to learn that Muh-ed-Din Bey, Turkish Prefect of Police at Ismid, a son of the former Grand Vizier Javed Pasha, assured the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry that the Greek Army had not come there to steal, burn, or imprison, but to impose order and to bring security and civilization. The Prefect asserted that the Greek Army had burned nothing at Ismid and had killed nobody.

ANGORA'S PLANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 25.

The report that Yusuf Kemal Bey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Angora, is proceeding on a mission to Europe is as yet unconfirmed. According to a Nationalist report, he informed the Assembly at Angora that two sessions were proceeding, the one to the Entente capitals under Bekir Sami Bey, and one to Moscow, under Mukhtar Bey. The latter has been instructed to complete the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty with the Soviet Government which were temporarily suspended owing to Yusuf Kemal Bey's departure from Moscow.

THE GREEK OFFENSIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SMYRNA, JUNE 28.

The Greek offensive is believed to be imminent. King Constantine, the Diadoch George, Prince Andrew, and General Papoulas, the Commander-in-Chief, with his staff, are expected to leave to-morrow for the front.

Imperial and Foreign News Items.

King Alfonso left Paris for Madrid on Monday.

From July 1 parcels will be sent between Germany and Holland.

An important find of gold is reported at Meekatharra (Western Australia).

A memorial to W. T. Stead will be in the Central Park, New York, next week.

M. César Caïre has been elected Mayor of the Municipal Council of Paris. He has sat for over 20 years.

M. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister, has introduced a Bill that women the offices of Mayor, Town Clerk.

The Porto Rosa Conference of the States of the Austrian Empire was postponed from June 15, has fixed for July 9.

It is announced that the ex-Kaiser chased the Villa Mathilde, near Lehen for his daughter and her husband, Duke of Brunswick.

At a meeting of Jewish refugees in Ukraine, held last week-end at 100,000, of these immigrants.

M. Ruys van Breerenbrouck, Prime Minister of the Dutch Cabinet, which is endeavouring to form a new Cabinet, retaining most of his former colleagues.

Parents of Hungarian children spent holidays in England have "Society for the Promotion of English," which was inaugurated in London.

An award of £16,150 has been granted to the American Shipping Board for the North Sea last year. The value of the salvage is over £300,000.

The Reichstag having rejected a majority proposal that the German flag should remain unaltered, that the new flag should be black, red, with the Imperial colours of gold and in the upper corner.

Only four lives have been saved from the wreck of the *Fitzroy*, which is believed to have foundered in a cyclonic storm off the coast of New South Wales. Two missing, as well as five who were on another vessel at the same time.

It is estimated that Russian foreign countries number about 100,000. The Council of the League of Nations decided to create a High Commission to deal with their repatriation or other matters. The cost is estimated at £25,000,000.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson, representative of the British-American Church Federation in Budapest with the objection of friendly relations between the Protestant Churches of England and the Hungarian Evangelical Church.

News has reached Peshawar of a friction between the Bolshevists and the Afghan Republicans. Sher Mohamud Khan is still carrying on guerrilla operations against the Bolshevists, and it is reported he has occupied the hill country around where the ex-Emir of Bokhara has a long time.

The Trinacria, the Royal Italian ship fitted as a floating fair, has entered with samples of Italian manufactures. It is sending 22 classes of products. The course of her voyage will be to Malta, Rhodes, Alexandria, Benghazi, Tunis, Algiers, Casablanca, Lisbon, Marseilles, and Genoa.

BOLSHEVISTS EVACUATE ENZELI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, THE MIDDLE EAST.)

TEHERAN, JUNE 28.

Soviet troops have completed the evacuation of Enzeli, with the loss of about 200 Tartars who have been behind, electing to throw in the Persian insurgents in the province of Gilan. These still retain the cities of Resht, Lajjan, and Tunun. Mazandaran Province, where inflicted a slight reverse on the Cossacks. The Teheran Government sent an emissary to attempt terms with them.



THE charm of line and colour; the grace of each single fold, is preserved to dress fabrics washed with