

Overseas

American Planes to China—American planes will be used in aerial transportation lines which are to be established in Japan, China and Corea. According to advices received by the Aero Club of America, a number of the machines which will be first put into service are to be shipped to China by a New York Banker.

Effect of War on Swedish Customs. The war had a marked effect upon Swedish customs receipts. In 1913 the total receipts aggregated 62,000,000 crowns (\$16,616,000), whereas in 1918 they had been reduced to 27,000,000 crowns (\$7,236,000).

Swedish Workmen Going to Russia—More than 4,000 Swedish workmen have registered with the emigration authorities for transportation to Russia. This movement has resulted from the recent strike of the metal workers, when the radical leaders declared that it would be much better for skilled workers to go to Russia, where they would receive big wages for shorter hours. The Swedish government is willing that the disgruntled workmen should try the experiment and is now making arrangements for committees representing those who have registered to go to Russia to investigate conditions. As soon as they return they will let the workers know how many skilled mechanics the soviet countries are able to accommodate.

Poles Victorious—Berlin and London dispatches, dated April 30, state that Polish troops continuing their smashing offensive northeastward under General Pilsudski have broken the Russian lines over a wide front and captured 10,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns. Vinnitza has been reached and occupied by the Poles, who are now but a few days' march from Kiev.

Allies Resume Relations With Russia—The British, French and Italian premiers at San Remo decided upon a general resumption of relations with soviet Russia.

Cordial Relations with Norway. Hon. H. Bryn, minister of Norway to United States, who recently returned to Kristiania to take part in an international conference, was interviewed by a representative of Aftenposten (Evening Post) who sought first hand information about America, its attitude towards the League of Nations and towards Europe generally, but specifically towards Norway. With reference to trade between Norway and the United States the minister stated, according to the bulletin of the Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce that the war had brought the two countries closer together. Norwegian merchants, as a result, had become acquainted with a large variety of American goods, which they had found to be of good quality. He, furthermore, stated that Norwegian goods were looked upon with favor in America and that the Norwegian business men had the confidence of the Americans. As to American competition in shipping, he stated that there were no grounds for pessimism, because American shipping simply took the place of the former German; for which reason the competition would hardly be any keener than it was prior to the war. With regard to the influence of the war upon the American nation, he was of the opinion that there was a growing tendency among the different states to a greater solidarity and uniformity of institutions—a development which would greatly aid the United States in its role as the leader among the nations which it is bound assume.

The Danish Radicals lose. As a result of the elections held through-

out Denmark April 26th, the radical party lost 15 seats in the lower house of parliament. The social democrats, independent rights and independent radicals each lost one seat. The trades party gained three seats, the conservatives seven, the socialists four and the liberals four. The next house will be made up as follows:

Trades party, 4; conservatives, 28; radicals, 17; socialists, 42; liberals, 48.

"The election passed like a steam roller over the radical party," says the Berlingske Tidende, commenting on the result. "The majority of the people stood like a wall against the socialists and crushed their brutal arrogance. With an enormous number of votes the liberal party has conquered. The socialists went to the polls with a republic on their programme, but the Danish people yesterday rallied around their king."

According to official figures of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Scandinavian purchase in the United States during the first nine months of 1919 amounted to \$336,585,857. In announcing these figures the bureau calls attention to the fact that Norway, Denmark and Sweden imported merchandise in excess of the value of the combined purchases of all South America and China for the same period. Shipments to South America for that period totaled \$26,000,000 and to China \$83,000,000.

The Stavanger Wireless station is being made use of by Swedish commercial concerns in communicating with the United States, but Swedish interests have asked the government for an appropriation of ten million crowns with which to establish an independent wireless station to connect Sweden directly with the western continent.

Germany has asked the inter-allied conference at San Remo to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 men the standing army provided for Germany by the terms of the treaty of Versailles.

Safe In Sweden. Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, leader of the German revolutionary movement of March 13, who was some time ago arrested at Soedertelje, Sweden, to which place he had made his way from Germany by airplane, will probably not be returned to Germany to face charges against him. It is reported that the Swedish authorities have decided to refuse extradition, taking the ground that his offense is not extraditable. Kapp had shaved off his mustache and was provided with a false pass port. When arrested he was merry making with a party of Swedish engineers.

International Court. The conference of delegates for the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland and Holland for the drafting of a plan for a Court of International Jurisdiction, which took place at The Hague recently, has invited the Netherlands government to lay the result of their work before the secretariat of the League of Nations. The main points on which the conference has arrived at an agreement are: Absolute equality of the states in the appointment of the members of the court, said appointments to be made by the League of Nations' conference; absolute differentiation between arbitration and jurisdiction; and keeping the court and its work apart from all political influence. Nominations for appointments are to be made by the members of the League of Nations, the judges to be appointed either for nine years or for life. They will have to reside in the city forming the seat of the court. The salaries and further general expenditure to be borne by the members of the league jointly. Only states can apply to the court as plaintiffs or defendants. Interests of pri-

vate individuals can only be dealt with if the states to which they belong apply to the court. The court can only deal with subjects of an

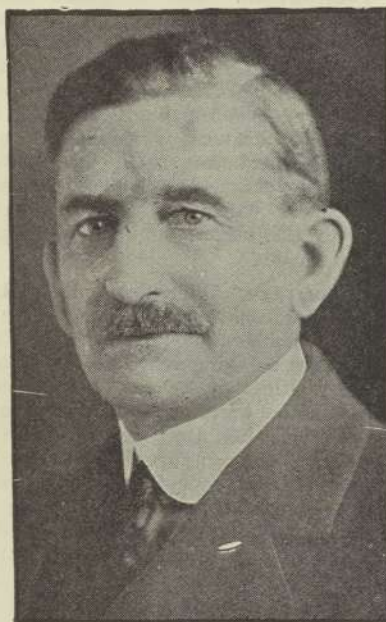
An oil company, capitalized at eight million kroner (0.268 normal exchange), has been formed for the importation and sale of fuel oil and petroleum products in Norway. The company is said to be a subsidiary of the British-Mexican Petroleum company.

Spain is taking a step in advance of even the B. F. E. movement in establishing small public libraries in the

parks of Madrid thus co-operating in the world-wide movement to bring the best books in reach of all the people and promote better citizenship through closer acquaintance with national and international affairs.

The Allied Supreme Council has again asked the United States to accept a mandate over Armenia, and the request is in the hands of President Wilson. The attitude of the administration has been opposed to accepting any mandate in Europe so that acceptance is not anticipated.

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