

II.—CHRONOLOGY.

Austria.

March 31st.—On the Finance Minister advising the Cabinet that revenue receipts for February and March were behind the estimates, the Government decided upon further measures of economy, including the denunciation of the Trade Treaty with Hungary as from April 1st.

April 9th.—It was announced that the Government had decided to put into immediate effect measures to reduce imports, as had been intimated to other Governments by the Chancellor on February 16th.

Bulgaria.

April 2nd.—The Government received two Notes of protest from the Yugoslav Minister against anti-Yugoslav demonstrations and defamatory statements (published in the organ of the Macedonian Revolutionaries) which had, it was complained, not been handled with sufficient firmness by the authorities.

April 4th.—In a statement to the press the Premier said the Danubian scheme was "one of the magnificent ideas which are floating in the air just now, but such ideas rarely come to any practical realisation and the need of the moment is for practical remedies." He added that the Danubian States themselves were "not too keen on the idea." As for Bulgaria, if they got no assistance they would be unable to pay either holders of their bonds or business men who had accounts with their traders.

April 9th.—In reply to the Yugoslavian Notes of April 2nd, the Government detailed the measures taken to stop all anti-Yugoslav public meetings and demonstrations, expressed regret for the press campaign and intimated that actions had been brought against two newspapers for their attacks on Yugoslavia and King Alexander.

Chile.

April 5th.—The Senate and the Chamber passed a law providing for the abandonment of the gold standard through the removal of the restrictions on exchange transactions.

April 7th.—The Government resigned and a new Coalition Cabinet was formed by Senor Robles, with Senor Balmaceda as Minister of Foreign Affairs (as before) and Senor Izquierdo, Minister of Finance.

A military plot to capture the Presidential palace was discovered.

April 8th.—Martial Law was declared throughout the country for 60 days. All the military officers implicated in the plot to seize the palace were arrested.

China.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

March 30th.—The Shanghai peace parley was stated to have been held up by the refusal of the Chinese to discuss anything more than the terms of a truce which should precede the unconditional withdrawal of the Japanese. They also declined to negotiate about the difficulties which were the cause of the Japanese military action at Shanghai, on the ground that their case was in the hands of the League.

March 31st.—Sir Miles Lampson's report to the League re incidents in the Shanghai area. (*See League of Nations.*)