

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON X Sept. 5, 1920 The Building of the Temple 8: 1-11

8: 1-11
Commentary.—I. The temple built (5:1-7: 51). Solomon's great work, that that for which his reign is most noteworthy, was the building of the temple with which his name is connected. David had made magnificent preparations for this building, and Solomon entered heartily upon the undertaking. Hiram, king of Tyre, co-operated enthusiastically with Solomon in the plan furnishing timber co-operated entities as the common in the plan, furnishing timber and stone, and placing his skill in the execution of fine work at his disposition. sal. The temple was built upon Mount Moriah, the southeastern hill of Jerusalem. A large space was levelled off for this structure. The temple it-self was ninety feet long, counting a cubit eighteen inches, thirty feet wide and thirty feet high. It was built facing the east, hence its longer dimen-sion was east and west. The porch extended the whole width of the temple proper and was fifteen feet deer and one hundred and eighty feet high. In front of the temple and forming a part of the porch were set up two pillars, called Jachin, meaning, the Lord will establish, and Boaz, strength. The holy place, which was entered directly from the porch, was thirty feet wide and sixty feet long. Beyond this was the most holy place, thirty feet in width, thirty in length and thirty in height. The dimensions of the temple were double those of the tabernacle. Chambers were built against the temple on the north, west and south sides. Enclosing the tem-ple proper was the court of the priests and surrounding this was another court known as the court of the Gentiles. Inside the court of the priests or the inner court, and in front of the porch of the temple was the great alter of burnt-offerings and between that and the porch was the brazen sea. In the holy place were the golden candlestick, the altar of incense and the table of showbread. In the most holp lace was the ark of the covenant. There were two cherubing whose wings met in the centre over the mercy-seat, which was the cover of the ark of the covenant. Their outstretched wings extended the entire width of the room. The time occupied in building the temple was seven years. The stone and timber prepared before being brought place, so that there was no sound of hammer while the parts were being placed in position.

II. The ark of the covenant brought in (8: 1-11). I. Solomon assembled

the elders of Israel—Ing temple was finished in the eighth month of the eleventh year of Solomon's reign, and in the seventh month of the following year the dedication took place. Solo-mon called an assembly of Israel to bring the ark of the covenant into the temple and to dedicate the temple it-The elders were the chosen representatives of the various tribes of Israel. al! the heads of the tribes— The leading men of the different tribes. that they might bring up the ark—The ark of the covenant was in the tabernacle which David had con-structed on Mount Zion, the southwestern mount of Jerusalem, and it was to be carried across the Tyropoeo: valley eastward and up to the temple, which was built on Mount Moriah. 2. at the feast in the month Ethanim— This was the feast of Tabernacles. Ethanim, used only in this place, was Ethanim, used only in this place, was the seventh month of the sacred year and the first of the civil year, also called Tisri. It corresponds to parts of September and October. 3. priests took up the ark—The ark of the covenant was usually carried by Levites, but this was an expecially sacred ocbut this was an especially sacred oc-casion, hence the priests performed this service. The ark was to be placed in the most holy place and Levites were forbidden to enter there. 4. tabernacle of the congregation-This tent had been at Gibeon, a few miles north of Jerusalem, up to this time, and it was brought into the city and probably stered in one of the chambers of the temple. all the holy vessels—These included the golden altar, the golden candlestick, the table of showbread and probably other articles. 5. before the ark, sacrificing-This was an impressive procession, headed King Solomon. Great numbers of sheep and oxen were offered in sac-rifice to God before the ark of the convenant was brought into the most

elders of Israel-The temple was

Under the wings of the cherubims The outstretched wings of the cheru-bim met in the centre of the most holy so that they completely overshadowed the ark of the covenant. The cherubim were ten cubits in height, or freen to eighteen feet, and the ark was

one and a half cubits high. tended lengthwise along th from the holy place into the most holy place, and they were still in that posi-tion when the record was made. 9. Nothing in the ark save the two tables of stone—The ark was the receptacle for the tables of the law. Aaron's rod that budded and the pot of manna which had been in it (Heb. 9: 4) werwhich had been in it (Heb, 9: 4) were protably placed elsowhere in the most holy place. 10. The cloud filled the house of the Lord—The cloud of the divine glary filled the temple thus occupied by the ark of the covenant which was the emblem of the divine presence 11. Priests could not stand to minister—"God's presence was dif-fused through every part of the edifice, thus claiming the whole as set apart

III. The temple dedicated (8: 12-66). 12-31. Solomon stood upon a platform that had been constructed for the occasion and addressed the congregation. He first addressed the Lord, declaring that he had built for him a permanent place of abode. He then turned toward the ocopie and blessed them, sacks.

while they stood to hear his words. He gave the history of the building of the house. The thought of this enterprise was in the heart of David, but, occause of his being much engaged in war, he was not allowed to build the temple. The Lord save David the pro-

he was not allowed to build the temple. The Lord gave David the promise, however, that a son of his would accomplish the work. God commended David for his desire and interest in the matter. Solomon testified that the Lord had placed him upon the throne as his father's successor, and that he had built the house of the Lord. The king made particular reference to the ark of the covenant. The most holy place of the temple was set apart as a resting-place for the ark.

place of the temple was set apart as a resting-place for the ark.

31-53. In the remainder of his prayer Solomon besought the Lord for mercy for his pecple when they should be in distress. Their troubles would come as a result of their failure to obey and honor him. This prayer called for forgiveness for the people on condition that they confessed their sins, turned from them and asked the Lord for pardon, praying with their faces toward Jerusalem. The prayer covered times of drought, famine, pestilence and war. Not only might the prayer of the Israelite be heard, but even the stranger, who turned toward God's people and prayed with his face toward the temple, would receive mercy. 54-66. Solomon arose from his knees and mercy and prayed with the prayer of the stranger. would receive mercy. 54-66. Solomon arose from his knees and pronounced a benediction upon the people. This was followed by a great sacrifice in which thousands of victims were of-

Questions.-In what year of Solo mon's reign was the building of the temple begun? How long was it in being built? Describe the preparation of the materials? Where was the temple built? Give the size of the temple Describe the parts of the temple. From what place was the ark of the coven-ant taken? What did Solomon say to the people before he prayed? For what did he pray? What took place after the prayer and benediction? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The significance of a house of worship.

1. Building the temple.
11. Dedicating the temple.
111. The spiritual significance.
1. Building the temple. During his forty years' reign three great tasks oc-cupled the attention and engaged the efforts of Solomon, the erection of the efforts of Solomon, the erection of the house of God, of his own house and building the wall of Jerusalen. The building of the temple was commenced in the fourth year of his reign, the four hundred and eightieth from the exodus, and occupied seven and a half years. The temple site was Mount Moriah, consecrated generations before by the typical sacrifice of Isaac, the child and heir of promise. The temple was modeled after the Sinaithe child and heir of promise. The temple was modeled after the Sinaitic pattern of the tabernacle, being exactly double in all its proportions. While not permitted to execute his pious purpose, David made large preparations for the building of the template of the second sec ple. Solomon was willingly and bly assisted by Hiram, king of Tyre. The slopes of Lebanon furnished timber of cedar and fir. The chief of the skilled workmen was the namesake whose special gift seems to have been designing in all its branches (2 Chron. 2: 13, 14). The entire work of hewing, polishing and fifting was done in forcet and desarrance. forest and quarry, and beam and stone fell into place without sound of ham-mer, or tool of iron at the temple site. The first lessor is foreseeing core for the interests of the kingdom. Men, depart, but the church and kingdom remain. It is wise to provide for carrying on our life work after our

own departure. Too often these great interests are neglected, and saintly competence is squandered in folly and sin. We also learn co-operation in the work of the Lord. 11. Dedicating the termie. The dedication of the termie was the grandest ceremony ever performed under the ceremonial dispensation. To it Israel looked back as the culminating glory of their wion. Rival sanctuaries were done away. The ark from Zion was brought into the newtemple. In all the magnificent gure. A royal priest he stood, in some sense typical of our great High Priest. The sacrifices offered upon this occasion were numberless and priceless (1 Kings 8: 5). Amid the splendors of its now abode the ark remained the same as of old. "The glory of Jehovah filled the house of Jehovah," the visible sign of acceptance and indwelling. Solomon's dedicatory prayer is unequaled in sub-limity and comprehensiveness.

The spiritual significance. Of itself the house was nothing. It was the presence of Jehovah which gave significance to the magnificant structure. Its glittering splendor was as typical as its sacrifices and services. Both passed with the dispensation of shadow and ceremony (Heb. '10:1). Spiritual worship finds no expression or assistance in outward splendor.
When its sacred courts had become transfermed into a scene of traffic, Josus commenced and closed his publie ministry by cleansing the sancti-The house of God can fied repcincts. never be secularized without profana-tion and spiritual disaster. The giddy feet of pleasure should never trip through the holy place nor the hand of greed reach out for gain within its sacred portals. It is the centre of spiritual activities.

OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL the company interest at the rate

In 1914, on August 15, the Panama canal was formally opened to the world. The canal had been nine years in building. The total cost of construction, exclusive of fortifications, civil government and payments to the republic of Panama, was approximately \$357,000,000. The first passage after the formal opening of the canal was made by the steamship British debt into the company's stock. the canal was made by the steamship British debt into the company's stock, Ancon. Colonel Goethals, governor of the canal zone, was on board. The the compassage from Cristobal to Baiboa was 000,000. or of The the company a capital of around \$250,1 was \$00,000. It would also have secured a practical monopoly of the trading and banking business of the nation. accomplished in nine hours.

despatch from Teneran to the London Daily Mail says it is reported that a counter-revolution has broken out in Daghestan, on the Caspian Sea, and that Bolsheviki are evacuating Baku. The Bolsheviki are retreating Baku. toward Resht, pursued by Persian CosEvangeline Immortalized in Bronzo



(1) At the unveiling of the statue of Evangeline by Lady Burnham, when the Imperial Press Conference party visited Grand Pre, N.S. (2) Some members of the party

assembled around Evangeline's

Five continents were represented at the unveiling of the statte of Evangeline, Grand Pre. Nova Scotia. Nearly all those present belonged to the Imperial Press Conference party, and the unveiling ceremony was performed by Lady Burnham, who said:

"Evangeline is the beautiful conception of an American poet whose rerses we learnt to read on both sides of the Atlantic when we were children. History has shed another children. History has shed another light on the Acadian story. We see it is a good omen that the beautiful today that British policy was not as black as it was painted. Whatever may be the truth of this story, as a woman, and an English woman, I shall always regard it as one of the most painful episodes in our annals. Thank God those cruci old days tie have now the great honor and

S. SEA BUBBLE

Huge Fraud Which Nearly

Wrecked England

When Government Went

The abrupt ending of "Ponzied fin-

ance" with the arrest of Charles Ponzi

of Boston, recalls to bankers the fact

that the desire to make money speed-

ily in ventures out of the beaten path

of conservative investment is not con-

fined to individuals. Governments

have sometimes yielded to it, accord-

ing to the Bankers' Trust Company, of

New York, and with the usual dis

Such was the experience of the Brit-

ish Government come 200 years ago

when it undertook to get rid of the

unfunded national debt by backing an

operation into which it entered with

the South Sea Company. The details

of this venture are covered in the trust

company's study, entitled "English

Th scheme was based upon the

"fund of credit" idea, a theory preva-

lent in the latter part of the seven

teenth century and the early part of the eighteenth. This theory was the

sippi Company," which had a hectic career in France. Also in pursuance

of this idea the Bank of England was

rganized.
The entire original capital of the

bank as well as part of the deposits were loaned to the nation. This left the bank as a basis for conducting its business a "fund of credit" founded

upon its loan to the Government. Similar was the policy of Parliament in forcing the East India Government to

change for its obligations the proceeds

The "fund of credit" theory was applied in the South Sea Company's scheme by the granting by the British Government to the South Sea Company of trading rights in the Pacific

Ocean and almost exclusive trading

rights in the Southwest Atlantic.
In consideration of these trading rights, which were expected to have

dition was to pay the Government \$2,-500,000. The Government was to pay

which, if successful, would have given

The Bank of England and the East India Company opposed this project. Competitive bidding by the bank led

the South Sea Company to offer to pay the Government \$37,500,000 in con-sideration of all holders of Govern-

ment securities, except the Bank of

England and East India Company, their investment.

pass on to the Government in

of its sales of stock.

couraging results.

Public Finance.

Into "Finance."

PONZI RECALLS



behind us forever, and from the fate of Evangeline has sprung a greet wave of sympathy which has been carried on the healing hand of time. It is a good omen that the beautiful model by his father the late Philippe of unveiling the statue of Evangeline."

The statue, which is of bronze, is the work of Henri Hebert from a model by his father the late Philippe of the part of the late Philippe of unveiling the statue of th

converting these holdings into South

the promoters was to come from stock market operations. By manipulation South Sea stock was forced up 200, 300, 800 and finally 1,050 per cent.

As their terms with the Government were for even exchanges, the pro-moters accumulated a large amount

of treasury stock which they were able to sell at the advanced prices. The magnitude of the operation and the rapid advance in South Sea stock

brought other promotion schemes into the field and a wild orgy of specula-

The collapse, when it came, was sudden and severe. The exchange of public securities for the company's

public securities for the company's stock had been secured, but the spec-ulators were most of them ruined. The Government had to surrender its right to the \$27,500,000 and to make

the company a temporary loan of \$5,-000.000 in the form of Exchequer bills.

It also had to pay the interest at 5 per cent., and later at 4 per cent. on the company's holdings of Government se-

curities. Strange'y enough, the com-pany itself remained solvent, though conspirators in the scheme were pun-ished and the public victimized. It

existed as a public debt-holding cor-

WHY BEAUTY FADES

A CONDITION DUE ENTIRELY TO

POOR, WATERY BLOOD.

The girl who returns home from

school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a

physical breakdown, because this get ting tired so easily is probably th

first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved. When the blood becomes thin and

impure the patient becomes pale, hag-gard and angular. She not only tires out easily but suffers from headaches,

palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite. This condi-tion will go from bad to worse, if

prompt steps are not taken to increase and enrich the blood supply. To make the rich, red blood that brings

the glow of health, no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pifls.
If given a fair trial their use brings

rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite and good spirits. Dr. Williams

petite and good spirits. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of

pale, languid girls active and strong. On the first sign of poor, thin blood mothers should insist upon their

daughters taking a fair course of these ills. They will not only restore

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be ob

tained from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams'

the United States citizens who were kidnapped by him recently in the State of Jalisco. Mexico, but is holding W. A. Gardiner, superintendent of the Esperanza Mining Company, for

100,000 pesos ransom, and W. B. Johnson, a British subject, for 50,000 pesos, according to advices received at

F. C. Clarkson, of the firm of Clarkson Gordon & Dilworth, liquidators of the Standard Reliance Loan Corpora-

tion, said he now believes it possible that all the creditors of the defunct institution wil be paid in full. It will.

however, take a number of years to do this. It is not likely that the shareholders will receive anything on

Medicine Co., Brickville, Ont. Pedro Zamora has released six of

bills.

the capital.

tion ensued.

Hobert, a descendant of the Acadians of whom Evangeline was one. It is a magnificent work of art, and was presented to the Park at Grand Pre by the Deminion Atlantic Rails way, which is now part of the C. P. R.

Little Cash to Pay Creditors

Boston, Aug. -A payment of less than 50 cents on the dollar to the creditors of Charles Penzi's get-rich-quick liabilities are correct, was indicated by hi_ statement of assets at the receivers'

"suring the federal receivers that he had disclosed all he knew, Ponzi told of assets which Robert G. Dodge, counsel for the receivers, declared were

Ponzi told of loans of \$20,000 each to William S. McNary, treasurer of the Hanover Trust Company, which Ponzi's principal depository, and which went to the w.ll with his collapse. His announcement that he had loaned \$10,-000 to Daniel P. Desmond, treasurer of the Lawrence Trust Company, of Law-rence, was followed by Desmond's re-signation later in the day. Ponzi said he had made loans of several hundred

he had made loans of several hundred tuollars to the chief or police of Sharon and to John A. Ray, lieutenant of police of Somerville.

Miss Lucy Meil, 18 years old, who since last April had been Ponzi's office manager, succeeded him on the stand. She said she knew of no source of income for Ponzi several succeeded. come for Ponzi except what he received from investors. When asked if she had ever seen in the office any international reply coupons, she said, there had been "one or two there, which we used as samples for investors." She had transferred money abroad only once or twice, she testified, and she did not know what the drafts were for.

BLUEBEARD

back to St. Lazare Prison to-day after

fortunate I was not to have met her

His Flesh Horr b'y Burnt

tor: it's purely vegetable and acts in in 24 hours. Insist on only "Putnam's

Sea stock. The Government in turn was to pay at first 5 per cent. on its obligations acquired by the South Sea Company, then 4 per cent. The advantage to the Government was to be the saving of 1 per cent. in interest and the receipt of \$37,500,000 in cash. Profit to the promoters was to come from stock the promoters was to come from stock. 50c ON DOLLAR

of Ponzi.

Liabilities \$7,000,000, Assets Under \$3,000,000.

scheme, if official estimates of his hearing to-day.

counsel for the receivers, declared were "-ot worth anywhere near \$3,000,000." The official estimate of his liabilities, made after an audit of his accounts, stands at \$7,600,000. Ponzi said he thought this was an error. He claimed that he was solvent, and had nearly four millions of assets to meet his liabilities, which he set at three millions.

WAS LUCKY

Paris, Aug. -- When being taken back to St. Lazare Prison to-day after revisiting the ecene of the murder of her husband, the shipping of his body in a trunk. Madame Bessarabo, the poetecs-murleress, and her daughter. passed Landru, charged with being a modern "Bluebeard," in a corridor. Landru is said to have slain 13 financees. Turning to the daughter, Mile, Jacques, Landru removed his hat and bowel suavely. "Delighted to have the pleasure," he said.

Asked later why he did not shake hands also with Madame Bessarabo, Landru shuddered and eail: "How fortunate I was not to have met her

His druggist sold him a cheap acid corn cure; what he should have bought was Putnam's Corn Extracin 24 hours. Insist on only "Extractor," 25c at all dealers.



CORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.	心图像很
Dairy Produce	
Butter, choice dairy \$ 0.55	\$ 0 CH
Do., creamery " 05	
Margarine, 10 0 37	0 4
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Cheese, ib	
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Ducks, Spring, 10 0 40	0 4
Turkeys, ID U	
Live Poultry-	04
Cuickens, Spring 0 40	0 4
Chickens. lb 0 32 Roosters, lb 0 22	0 2
Fowl, ib 0 35	
Ducks, Spring lb 0 30	03
Fruits-	
Apples, pasket 0 40	0 78
Cantaloupes, each 0 10	3 00
Blueberries, bekt 2 50	100
Plums, bskt	7.0
Do., 6-qts 0 60	08
Do., 6-qts	0 32
Watermelons, each 0 50	1 00
	1.75
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Cauliflower, each 0 15.	0 3
Celery, bunch 623	****
Cucumbers, each 0 05	0 14
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Lettuce, head, each 0 10	0 11
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Radishes, bunch 0 05	
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Vegetable Marrow 6 19	C 13
	4
SUGAR WHOLESALD	plant Lab
The wholesale quotations to the	ratel

Vegetable Marrow 0 19 0 1	ş
SUGAR WHOLESALE	
The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, To onto delivery, are now as follows:—Acadia, sranulated, 100-lb, beas,\$2 2 Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb, bass,\$2 8 Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 23 8 Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 23 8 Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 24 Lo., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 24 Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 22 8 Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 23 7 Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 23 8 Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 24 8 Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb, bass, 25 Po., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb, lb, lb, lb, lb, lb, lb, lb, lb, lb,	
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MEATS WHOLESALE.	
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eal, common, cwt 14 0)	:
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utton, cwt 12 00	1
amb. Spring, lb 0 23	

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS

Oot. ... 0 78%
Dec. ... 0 74
May ... 0 78%
Flax 0 78%
Flax 3 11
Nov. ... 3 51
Nov. ... 3 47
Barley Oct. ... 3 511/2 3 48 1 21% 1 20 1 21% 1 11% 1 10% 1 11%

MINNEAPCLIS.

MINNEAPCLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Flour, 50c lower: in carload lots, family natents quoted at 512.40 to \$13.00 a hearel; shipments, 52.31 barrels, Bran, \$42.00. Wheat, cash No. 1 Northern, \$2.43 to \$2.45. Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$1.55 to \$1.55. Coats, No. 3 white, 64 to 65c. Flax, No. 1, \$3.23 to \$3.25. CHEESE MARKETS.

CHEENE MARKETS.

St. Pascal—At the St. Pascal Dairy
Board to-day, 577 cheese sold to Hodg-son and Rowson. Montreal, at 25 21-32 cents, and 53 boxes butter sold to Gunz-Langlois, Montreal, at 57 9-16c.

RUNNING NOSE COLDS STOPPED INSTANTLY

Throat is Cleared, Headache Stops, Sniffles Go For Good.

CATARRHOZONE NEVER FAILS.

Dripping from the nose is one of the foulest and most disgusting symp-toms of a Catarrhal cold. By using toms of a Catarrhal cold. By using Catarrhozone you cure this quickly—cure it because you bathe the lining of the nose and throat with that powerful antiseptic of the Diu: Gum of Australia.

So healing is Catarrhozone that you So healing is Catarrhozone that you feel wonderfully benefitted in five minutes' use of the inhaler. Nothing ever devised cures a cough, cold or sore throat so quickly. No stomach—you follow nature's own plan in using Catarrhozone which supplies having essences and southing balsame healing essences and scothing balsams in vapor form to the places that are needing treatment.

Results talk—that's why thousands

rely solely upon Catarrhozone to pre-vent and cure their winter ills. Get the complete \$1.00 outfit, it lasts two months; small size 50c, sample size 25c, all dealers and the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

KUNSARY AGAIN TALKS MINAPCHY

Vienna, Aug. ".-Reports confi.ue to arrive here that a Royallet restoration is imminent in Budapest and in political circles which are usually well informed it was declared, according to the correspondent, that Prance was behind the Hungarian monarchist reovement, elines she believes that only by a monarchy is it possible to re-establish law and order in liva-

There is great interest being man!fested here in the rapprocrement be-tween Jugo-Slavia. Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania, the so-called little