

Adriatic question, which had been submitted to the Jugo-Slavs. The newspaper says that an identical memorandum was delivered to the Foreign Office in London. The "Times" says that President Wilson allowed it to be understood that the United States would find it impossible to continue in the conference, if the Allies settle the Adriatic question without consulting the United States.

Paris, Feb. 15th.—The Premiers have drafted a reply to President Wilson's Note on the Adriatic question, which will be transmitted through the American Ambassador in London and Paris. According to a member of M. Millerand's staff, the greatest discretion is being observed as to the contents of the reply, and it will not be made public until after it is received by the President of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 15th.—President Wilson will inform the Senate emphatically that there is no basis for the report of a secret agreement between the Shipping Board and the British interests for the sale of 30 former German passenger liners. The President's message will be in reply to a resolution, asking for information regarding that report. The resolution was adopted by the Senate last Sunday.

Ottawa, Feb. 16th.—If the United States Senate should adopt the Lenroot Reservation either in its original form or amended, as now suggested, and should also adopt the preamble as proposed, Canada, as one of the nationals of the British Empire, and a party to the Treaty, would be called upon to decide what action she could take under these circumstances. There can be no possible doubt what Canada's decision will be. She cannot and will not consent to any impairment of her status and voting rights under the Treaty. Therefore, when final action on the Treaty is taken by the Government of the United States, in ratification thereof, it can only become effective on Canada's assent thereto. The ratification cannot go into effect as far as Canada is concerned and Canada will not give it that assent. In these words Mr. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, and who, during the absence of the Prime Minister, is acting as Secretary of State for external affairs, outlined Canada's position towards the Treaty fight in the United States at a mass meeting of war veterans here tonight.

Paris, Feb. 16th.—A memorial to the hundred thousand Allied soldiers killed in the defence of Verdun, will be erected through the combined subscriptions of France, Great Britain and the United States. Marshal Petain heads the Committee which has just issued an appeal to the United States and Great Britain to join France in this work.

The Hague, Feb. 16th.—The latest Allied Note to Holland with regard to the

extradition of the German Ex-Emperor reverses the original demand for his surrender, and only asks for his internment, with the suggestion that he be sent perhaps to one of the Dutch islands in the East Indies, it became known today. The Associated Press learns on excellent authority that the Dutch Government has already determined to reply with an offer to actually intern Wilhelm at Doorn. Holland will accept the full responsibility of preventing him from endangering the peace of the world, establishing a guard over him and enforcing a strict censorship.

Calgary, Alberta, Feb. 16th.—On his way to the Dutch East Indies, ostensibly to become a planter, but in reality it is believed, to prepare a future home there for the Ex-Kaiser, Count Kranen, of the Dutch Diplomatic Service and a nephew of Count Bentinck, the Ex-Emperor's present host in Holland, passed through here last evening on his way west. The only statement that he would make was that he was buying a plantation, but in view of the fact that he was engaged on an important mission by the Dutch Government during the war, it is believed that he has been sent to buy a future home for the Ex-Kaiser when Holland decides to exile him on pressure, from the Allies.

Paris, Feb. 17th.—A report which has been current that the islands of Martinique and Gaudoupe are to be ceded to the United States in return for a loan, has brought a vigorous protest from Senator Berenger, who represents Guadeloupe in the Senate. In an open letter to Premier Millerand, which is published in the "Times", he says, "I ask on the behalf of my constituents, who were among the first to come to the battle-front, that you give an official denial to this story."

Washington, Feb. 16th.—Charging that Great Britain has violated the Monroe Doctrine by interfering with the sailing from Buenos Aires yesterday of the former German steamer Bahia Blanca, with a consignment for ten North American importing companies, Representative Britten of Illinois, introduced a resolution today asking the State to make a full investigation.

Washington, Feb. 16th.—Consideration of the Peace Treaty was resumed in open Senate today. With unanimous consent and without delay, the Senate acceded to the request of Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, that the Treaty may be taken up in order to start the Parliamentary machinery towards a possible compromise. Senator Lodge moved the adoption of a modification in the first of the Republican reservations adopted last session, and another season of debate began. The reservation, which Senator Lodge moved to modify, related to withdrawal from League membership. Canada's attitude towards the Senate Treaty Reservations affecting the plural vote of the British Empire and self-governing dominions on the Council of the

League of Nations figured in the debate which followed. Senator McCumber (Republican, a leader among the Treaty's republican friends) said, Canada was not inclined to take this reservation in good part and that there was little fear that the British vote could be cast "en bloc" in any case. Senator McCormick, (Republican, one of the irreconcilables) challenged that restriction, declaring that at the national labour conference, the first body called together under the Treaty, Mr. Parnes of the British delegation had no difficulty in casting empire representation solidly together. Senator McCumber retorted, that notwithstanding this the United States should be willing to give Canada the same representation as was obtained for Haiti. Senator McCormick opened the debate advising the republican leaders to consent to no further compromise. Senator McCumber followed, blaming the leaders on both sides for their failure to effect a compromise and declared that child's play and obstinacy alone stood in the way of the Treaty's ratification. Senator Hitchcock, the democratic leader, who was drawn into the debate, declared that the democrats had already abandoned their previous stand and had offered a compromise, but that the republicans would demand nothing short of a complete surrender. Once launched the debate lost sight of all compromise negotiations and went over the ground covered last year, when the Treaty was before the Senate from May to November, and it was predicted tonight, that there would be no settlement until the discussion on the floor spreads itself.

Ottawa, Feb. 16th.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza throughout Canada is rapidly subsiding, according to the Federal health authorities. While the outbreak in some countries has been fairly sharp, it has not been nearly so bad as in nineteen eighteen eightyfive per cent of the cases having been new ones. Ontario has been the worst sufferer with Manitoba a good second.

London, Feb. 17th.—Sugar in stock on the 14th. inst. was 56,000 tons. Last year 198,000 tons.

The Hague, Feb. 17th.—Holland will answer the second Note sent by the Entente with regard to the Ex-Emperor William, by reiterating her original position refusing to surrender the ex-ruler, but acquiescing in the request to guard him closely, it was declared here today. The Dutch answer will be dispatched within a few days.

Amsterdam, Feb. 17th.—A Central Communist propaganda bureau for the western hemisphere will be established in Mexico, in accordance with a resolution passed at a secret International Communist Conference held here early in February, according to the "Handelsblad".