

ers of the troop and transport forces in Hoboken, the big ship is now to be retired as a transport, and after being refitted for passenger service, is to be turned back to the U. S. Shipping Board, the agency which seized her when the U. S. entered the war.

Washington, Sept. 8th.—Marked indications of a compromise in the Senate controversy over the reservations to the League of Nations Covenant, came today from both Democratic and Republican sources after Republican leader Lodge had announced that the treaty would be reported to the Senate on Wednesday and probably taken up for consideration next Monday. Probably the most important development of the day was a statement to the Senate by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, prominent in administration leadership, declaring "Some concessions in the way of reservations will have to be made to secure its ratification", although utterly opposing some of the Lodge reservations, Senator Simmons said he was suggesting a compromise on "conservative reservations of an interpretative character." Republican Senators continued efforts to compose differences over a reservation to article ten of the League Covenant.

New York, Sept. 8th.—The New York Commercial says that the high rate of Exchange prevailing between the U. S. and Canada in favour of the former, is having the effect to be expected from such a situation, in diverting trade into other channels. Canadian merchants object to paying a premium of 4% in purchasing American goods, and find that they can do better by purchasing in Japan, where wages are enough lower to offset the increased cost of transportation and where exchange is on a more even basis, and in the meantime Congress fiddles and does nothing. The edge bill, which would help matters to some extent, is side-tracked in favour of prohibition. All legislation designed to help out foreign trade is treated with the utmost indifference. The Senate might be a cross-road debating society for all the constructive work that is being done. And in the meantime, Canada is making connections with foreign competitors, which are likely to become permanent. An academic interest in Shantung is considered of more importance than the actuality of Japan's economic invasion of Canada.

Paris, Sept. 8th.—Members of the American delegation at the Peace Conference deny all knowledge of an agreement reported in the British Press by which the U. S. and Great Britain guarantee Belgium against German aggression.

New York, Sept. 10th.—Reports reaching the offices of the telegraph companies here today, said that all wire communications South of Miami Florida has ceased of a result of the severe storm raging along the Southern coasts. A gale

of at least 100 miles an hour was blowing the reports stated.

London, Sept. 9th.—Sugar in stock on the 6th was 165,000 tons last year 24,000 tons.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9th 1919.
Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$10.25.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$4.60
New Season's Pork per brl. \$52.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$56.00
Sugar---Crystals (Confirmed by Brokers) per 100 lbs. \$7.28.
Molasses 89° test pr 100 lbs. no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 18 15-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.11½
Exchange New York and London, sight \$4.14½

LONDON, Sept. 9th 1919.
Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price. fixed by the Royal Commission per cwts 57s. 9d. -88s. 0d.
Muscovado, 89° basis, floating terms in bond, Ditto duty paid. 55s. 6d. -76s. 9d.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no further sales during the war
Java 96°/ Gibraltar or Channel for Orders floating terms, no quotations.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per cwt. 125s. -d. 127s.
Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool nominal per lb.
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 5.
Consols 50½
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 61.10
All prices subject to correction.

THE WEATHER.

After a drought for seven months of the year during which man and beast suffered in common through lack of native produce to hold in check the leaps and the bounds in the prices for imported articles, there has come with the month of August a change which seems destined to make good for all deprivations experienced by planters during the earlier months, and at present the scorched brown fields to which the traveller's eye had become so familiar has been suddenly transformed into rich verdant lands, brimful of moisture and with green blades and leaves peeping out from everywhere—Nature's evidence that the spell has been broken and that within the next few weeks our lands will yield their produce to the happy relief of all classes. Friday last was described by planters as a great day. It rained in the north most plentifully in the early hours of that day, and towards eveningtime the fall was general. Saturday yielded a few showers and the night closed in ominously with the result that it rained heavily during the night and so continued at intervals on Sunday morning, so much so that at

the churches and places of worship where services were held the attendances were exceedingly poor. It ceased to rain at noon, but the sky remained heavy throughout Sunday though no rain fell in the City, and evening services held were fairly attended. Monday morning continued under a heavy cloud which burst at about 9 o'clock and again there fell torrents of rain. The month of August so far has yielded more rain than the seven preceding months taken together, and it is anticipated that with a continuance of these showers for a few more days there will be no shortage to be recorded at the end of the year.—*Barbados Globe, Aug. 25th.*

THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The number of men of the West Indian Contingent who were recruited in this island and sent abroad for service during the war is about 800. Of this number about 600 have returned for demobilization, these having arrived in three drafts of 320, 165 and 115 respectively. Taking casualties &c. into account, and the number of those who have returned by casual opportunities, there remain roughly, about 100 more men still to return here.

Of the 600 men who have returned, 312 have up to the present time, put their names down for emigration to Cuba under contract with Mr. G. S. R. Archer. The difficulty of transport is causing delay in sending the men off, but efforts are being made, by the chartering of vessels for the purpose to relieve the situation, and the first batch will probably sail to Cuba early next month.—*Barbados Agricultural Reporter, August 23rd.*

EMIGRATION TO CUBA.

The campaign for the recruiting of men in this colony for work in Cuba is progressing rapidly, and many of our returned soldiers have exercised good judgment in availing themselves of the excellent offer open to them to emigrate to that field of labour under the terms of a contract with Mr. G. S. R. Archer, the local emigration agent. Up to the present time we learn that about 290 of these men have enrolled, and the first draft is expected to sail to Cuba early next month. Numerous inquiries by civilians are still being made concerning their chances of emigrating to the Cuban field of labour.—*Ibid.*

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