

Fiume, since the question is held to be one of direct settlement between the two countries.

Geneva, Sept. 11th.—The Jugo-Slavia Minister, M. Ninchitch, declared in a statement today his Government had no intention of submitting to the League of Nations its differences with Italy over the Fiume question.

Berlin, Sept. 11th.—Six persons were killed and ten others wounded when the police fired on unemployed demonstrators outside the City Hall in Dresden today.

Washington, Sept. 11th.—When returns for today are completed the Red Cross Japanese relief fund probably will be far in excess of the \$5,000,000 minimum fixed when the drive opened a week ago tomorrow. Overnight advices to headquarters here brought the total to \$1,854,000.

Ottawa, Sept. 11th.—A statement of immigration policy was issued tonight by Mr. Lobb, Minister of the department. With the certainty of a bountiful harvest, which in Canada exceeds that of any previous year, and the prospects of better times returning, not only for farming but also for other industries, says the statement, plans are being laid for next season in the expectation that immigration to Canada will show a marked increase.

Berlin, Sept. 12th.—By way of clarifying the political situation, which has become greatly confused through conflicting reports of local and foreign origin, a semi-official communique, issued late this afternoon, admits that the Government is carrying on personal conversations with all the powers and that Chancellor Stresseman and the French Ambassador M. Demarguerre, have also personally exchanged thoughts on the present situation. That such informal and noncommittal pour-parlours are wholly in the nature of a reconnoitering movement is further inserted in the inspired bulletin, although a section of the press believe that they have sufficiently crystallised into something tangible to warrant the French envoy despatching an official of his staff to Paris for the purpose of apprising M. Poincare of the nature of his oral discussions with the Chancellor. This emissary is expected back in Berlin tomorrow.

Paris, Sept. 11th.—The optimism in financial circles arising from the conversations which the French Ambassador has had with the German Chancellor, manifested by a sharp rise in francs today, is shared only slightly in official circles, where a settlement with Germany is thought to be still some distance off. It was pointed out by one official, in more or less constant touch with M. Poincare, that whenever the Germans come to the conclusions that is necessary to resume negotiations, their tactics are to draw out French opinion, if they can, before disclosing their own state of mind.

Doncaster, Sept. 12th.—Papyrus, classed as premier English three year old and prospective competitor against the best United States horse of his age in a race in the United States, was beaten in the running of the St. Leger. Mr. Ben Irish's celebrated thoroughbred, finished second to the Earl of Derby's Tranquil, by Swynford out of Serenissima, with H H Aga Khan's Teresina, by Tracery out of Blue Tit, running third. Thirteen horses ran. The Stakes were about 4,500 guineas and the distance about one mile six and a half furlongs. The betting against the winner was 100 to 9, against Papyrus 15 to 8, and against Teresina 100 to 7. Tranquil won by two lengths, while Papyrus beat Teresina by one and one half lengths. Tacombars Parth, by Polymelus out of Willa, with Frank O'Neil up, finished fourth, a length behind Teresina.

Quebec, Sept. 12th.—The Prince of Wales travelling as Lord Renfrew, arrived here this morning on the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of France". The Prince is enroute to his ranch in Alberta, where he is to stay for a month.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12th.—The Tigers of India defeated the Meadowbrook Polo Team 9 goals to 7 in the international tournament at the Philadelphia country club today. The foreign invaders exhibited a brand of polo that was nothing short of marvelous.

London, Sept. 12th.—British attention is today centered with acute anxiety on the Adriatic, where Great Britain is directly involved by treaty obligations, in the increasing critical quarrel between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. Britain is a signatory to the treaty of Rapallo, which binds both Italy and Jugo-Slavia to recognize Fiume's full liberty of action and pledges respect for its independence in perpetuity. The treaty also provides for arbitration of disputes by the president of Switzerland without any appeal from his judgement. Any infraction of these treaty rights would undoubtedly draw Britain into the dispute. In spite of the apparent acceptance by both Italy and Greece of the terms laid down by the Council of Ambassadors, it is felt that Signor Mussolini is preparing to force Jugo-Slavia to accept his terms with regard to Fiume and is planning to use Corfu as a base for the blockade of the Adriatic. The dash and the initial success of Mussolini's policy in his action against Greece has firmly entrenched him in his position as dictator and the Italians seem to be enthusiastically willing to back him up in his aggressive policy. Altogether the Balkan crisis seems just as dangerously acute as it was in July 1914.

Athens, Sept. 12th.—Anxiety here over the Italian occupation of the Island of Corfu have been increased by the reported substitution of Italian police for the Greek functionaries in Corfu. A Corfu despatch last Friday said the Greek

police force was again on duty but was serving under the orders of an Italian captain.

Paris, Sept. 12th.—Having informed Berlin that negotiations cannot be opened in the reparations deadlock while Germany's policy remains one of resistance, the French Government is waiting to see whether the reapproachment rumours emanating from Berlin are only trial balloons sent up to attract a full expression of French opinion, or whether Germany is ready to discuss a settlement that will satisfy France. Acting on instructions from M. Poincare M. De Margerie, the French Ambassador to Germany, has informed Chancellor Stresseman that France adheres to her determination to make abandonment of passive resistance the first condition to an opening of direct negotiations. The Premier has let it be known that he will consider in a conciliatory spirit any well defined German proposal that is made after obstructionist tactics have ceased but he is also said to be determined not to be led on by offer of negotiations.

Berlin, Sept. 12th.—Chancellor Stresseman's address to the German editors was awaited with interest today, in view of the Government's admission that informal "reconnoitering" conversations on reparations are in progress with "all the powers", including France, and the announcement that he might throw further light on Germany's position with regard to the Ruhr. The newspapers concede that a change in the position is about to take place, the Nationalist press being of the opinion that this will be nothing short of capitulation. The papers, however, do not speculate as to whether the Government will unconditionally halt passive resistance.

FORD TURNS HARD WOOD INTO PAPER

The River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. has succeeded in producing wood pulp from hard wood for use in paper making. It is the first time in the history of paper manufacture that hard wood has been successfully converted by what is known as the "soda process" into pulp to be used in making paper. Heretofore, soft wood have been looked on as the only kinds available for paper manufacture.

At the River Rouge plant the scrap lumber is dumped into a great vat and from there is carried by suction pipes to an immense "digester." About nine tons are placed in the latter at a time. About 75 per cent of this amount is hard maple and remainder oak, ash and other hard woods. About 4,500 gallons of caustic solution is added. After seven hours of cooking under 110 pounds of steam pressure the chips are reduced to a high-quality fiber.—Pathfinder, Sept. 8th.