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TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

Rome, Sept. 19th.—Premier Nitti in an address before the Chamber of Deputies dealing with the Fiume incident, said: "The Govt. of the Allies have declared to us that they consider the Fiume affair as an internal one for Italy to solve. There has been no protest from the Allies. This leaves us free to solve the incident."

Paris, Sept. 19th.—The Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria was presented to the Bulgarian Mission at the Foreign Office this morning. After the delegates had assembled, M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, spoke briefly in opening the session. He was followed by General Theodoroff head of the Bulgarian Mission. M. Theodoroff spoke for 15 minutes, pleading that the Bulgarian people were not responsible for the war, but that the Bulgarian Govt. has thrown the country into the struggle. He realized however, he said, that the people must share the responsibility. "They are willing to do so," he said, "But feel that in no way have they committed such a crime, as will compel them to accept servitude." King Ferdinand, and Vaseil Radoslavoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister in 1914, were blamed for Bulgaria's entry into the war by M. Theodoroff. He said the Bulgarian people did not approve of the German alliance which he declared, "came to them as a cataclysm", but they realized they must accept part of the responsibility. Each of the 27 Govts. participating in the Conference, includ-

ing Rumania, were present. The Bulgarian delegates entered after the other delegates who rose when the enemy representatives appeared. The Bulgarians showed courteous confidence in their demeanor. Twenty-five days are allowed Bulgaria to present observations on the treaty terms.

On board President Wilson's Ship Sept. 18th.—Setting forth publicly for the first time his interpretation of the League of Nations Covenant as it affects Ireland, President Wilson said in a statement today that the League would constitute a forum before which could be brought all claims for self determination which are likely to affect the peace of the world. The covenant would not bind the United States to assist in putting down rebellion in any foreign country, nor would it limit the power of this country to recognize the independence of any people who seek to secure freedom. He said Ireland's case was not heard at Versailles, because it did not come within the jurisdiction of the peace conference. The President's statements were in reply to a series of questions sent to him by the San Francisco Labour Council. It is understood that President Wilson in a few days will reply similarly to the questions put by other labour bodies, regarding Shantung and the representation of the British dominions in the League Assembly.

San Francisco, Sept. 18th.—Replying in a statement to a list of questions put to him by a San Francisco League of Nations Organization, President Wilson declared that Great Britain could not outvote the United States in the League, that the foreign countries could not, under the convention, order American troops abroad, that the league would have a powerful influence toward restoring Shantung to China, that the United States would be obliged by article ten to aid Great Britain in suppressing a revolt in Ireland and that under article 11 there would be created a new forum for questions of self-determination. President Wilson's reply to the question, "Will you state the underlying considerations which dictated an accord of six votes to the British Empire in the Assembly?" follows: The consideration which led to assigning six votes to self governing powers of the British empire, was that they have in effect, in all but foreign policies, become autonomous self-governing States, their policy, in all but foreign affairs, being independent

of the control of the British Govt., and in many respects dissimilar from it. But it is not true that the British empire can out-vote us in the league of nations, and therefore control the action of the league, because in every matter, except the admission of new members in the league, no action can be taken without the concurrence of a unanimous vote of the representatives of the States which are members of the Council, so that in all matters of action the affirmative vote of the United States is necessary and equivalent to the united vote of representatives of the several parts of the British empire. The united votes of the several parts of the British Empire, cannot offset or overcome the vote of the United States.

Paris, Sept. 19th. An announcement was made this morning of the postponement of the execution of Pierre Lenoir, who was tried with Senator Humbert and others on a charge of communicating intelligence to the enemy, and who was to have faced the firing squad at dawn to-day. The neighbourhood of Vincennes Wood, where the execution was to have taken place, was put under a strong guard of soldiers from the 13th. artillery regiment at 5.30 o'clock this morning. A short time afterward Major Cromier, commander of the troops at Vincennes, and M. Paul Prefect of Police, arrived, and a firing squad from the 24th. unmounted chasseurs took up position. The Military Justice, a party of lawyers and a chaplain went to LeNoir's cell at 6.30 o'clock, finding the condemned man very calm. "My father taught me not to fear death", he said, "and I shall die courageously. I love France and never betrayed my country". Asked if he had any communication to make to the party, LeNoir replied: "at the moment of death I repeat what I have always vainly asked, to be confronted with Joseph Caillaux". Joseph Caillaux former Premier of France, is now under arrest in a hospital near Paris, under charges similar to those on which Le Noir was convicted. Le Noir then argued that the action of the court had shown that his case and that of M. Caillaux were connected. Le Noir's Lawyer then demanded that his request to be confronted with M. Caillaux, be communicated to the under-Secretary of justice. This was done, and the order to postpone the execution was received two hours later. When he heard he was not to be executed this morning, Le Noir said "before God and man I swear I am not a traitor."