

like the railway situation, be solved while the suspense continued. President Wilson defended the Shantung provision of the treaty and said that the league covenant section referring to the Monroe Doctrine, had been inserted to give the Monroe Doctrine right of way in the western hemisphere. He declared that it is his conviction that it would do so.

Kansas, Sept. 6th.—President Wilson appealed to a Kansas City crowd today to support the peace treaty as a charter for a new order of world affairs. The people, said the President, had been misled about the treaty by men who look at it "with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private interests of their own". When these men were "gibbeted" by public opinion, he said, they will regret that the gibbet is so high. "If anybody dare to defeat this great instrument", he continued, "then they will have to gather their counsellors for the world and do something better. A negation will not save the world. Germany, he said, would be the only great nation left out of the league, unless we decide to stay out and come in later with Germany." The President asked the audience not to think he had come out to fight or antagonize anybody. I have the greatest respect, he said, for the Senate of the United States but I have come out to fight a cause that is greater than the Senate and I intend to fight that cause in office or out as long as I live.

Paris, Sept. 6th.—(Hava's Despatch). A Barcelona despatch today reports the assassination there of former Police Commissioner Brevo Portillo who was discharged from his post in 1918 for having furnished Germany with information which aided her submarines in the torpedoing of Allied vessels. The circumstances of the killing are not given.

New York, Sept. 6th.—Sterling in the last few days have been comparatively steady, but international bankers have not receded from their former position and consider lower levels will be witnessed before the exchange definitely turns upwards. They see nothing to prevent the further depreciation of exchange in view of the disinclination of the British Government to establish credits on this side. Some of the dealers anticipate a reaction toward the middle of the present month, when they expect commercial bills to appear in volume again, but a good deal depends upon the action of London which now holds the whip hand in the sterling market.

London, Sept. 7th.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, has informed a deputation of toymakers that the Govt. declined to adopt the policy of a three-years' embargo on any imported goods. The Government information, was, he said, that Germany had only a small accumulation

of manufactured goods ready for export. Moreover, the cost of manufacture in Germany was rising enormously and Germany was pitifully short of raw materials and coal. The Minister believed that there was nothing to fear from German competition, Germany trembling on the verge of a collapse and unless she could get her trade under way she must sink. British industry, Sir Auckland Geddes declared, would be helped rather than injured by trade with Germany.

Montreal, Sept. 7th.—From His Majesty the King, from all over the empire and from every province of Canada came greetings yesterday on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument in this city to Sir Georges Etienne Cartier. From the sister nations of Canada in the Empire, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Newfoundland were messages that told the work of Sir Georges had gone beyond the confines of the Dominion, and had played a mighty part in the development of the Empire. The sister provinces of Canada, and especially those in the west, acknowledged in their greetings that it had been Sir Carter to whom the very existence of the western provinces was largely due, nor did they forget that it was to his vision that the fact of a great country stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic was owing. The King's message was as follows: "In unveiling the Cartier monument, which ceremony, thanks to the marvellous agency of electricity, I am about to perform at a distance of upwards of three thousand miles, I am glad thus to join with the people of Canada in commemorating the centenary of their illustrious fellow-citizen, whose name will ever be closely associated with the consolidating, progress and prosperity of the Dominion" (signed) George R. I.

London, Sept. 6th.—The Government is taking drastic measures to fight American packers, says the Herald, the labour organ this morning. This decision was dictated according to the newspaper, owing to the strangle hold big American packers are exerting on the provision import trade and the arrangements virtually have been completed for the establishing of a brokers pool for those whose business has dropped to almost nothing owing to the alleged operations of the packers and who refused to throw in their lot with the packers. The "Herald" quotes an official of the Food Ministry as saying: "We are trying to make arrangements by which British traders may have a share in the trade, which formerly was in the hands of the American packers agents."

London, Sept. 7th.—Lieut. Jones, head of the British prohibitionists, in outlining his impending campaign, positively denies any intention of manoeuvring under

cover. He states his chief desire is to trace developments step by step and hopes the limelight of full publicity will be focussed on each move of the United Kingdom Alliance from the start of the campaign in Manchester in October until the local veto bill is introduced in Parliament next year. While the campaign is being constantly prosecuted in London, successive attacks will be made on Manchester, Liverpool, and Newcastle. The Scottish Temperance Act comes into effect in January and an immense concentration of platform workers will endeavour to persuade the electors there to use referendum to clear all liquor out of their districts. The world prohibition congress takes place in Edinburgh during the Spring and the grand finale will come in the form of an inaugural meeting of the World's Womens' Temperance Union, Lady Carlisle having charge of this side of the movement. Lieut. Jones declares himself satisfied that the time is ripe and is persuaded through many quiet talks with business men that the prohibition movement is making great headway.

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.

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