

ed country's liberties. I find no evidence of such a condition of affairs in this agreement. I would not have been a party to an attempt to set up a British protectorate over Persia. In any case it would have been impossible, because Persia would not have asked for nor accepted it. I should have been opposed to it, because it would have been contrary to our repeated engagements, and in the last resort because I have regarded it as inimical to British interests."

Paris, Sept. 20th.—Germany came through this war, a perfect dynamo of strength. Her human military power is nearly as great as ever and her 75,000,000 people have been schooled and hardened by trial. They have learned economy and self-denial. The nation has been compressed into a concentrated mass which is surcharged with energy and moving with centripetal force, while Germany's neighbours are spreading themselves out, and quarreling and moving with centrifugal force, thus spoke M. Henry Morgenthau, who headed the U. S. investigation Commission, which has been at work in Poland, in discussing today his observations in Central Europe.

London, Sept. 19th. After a conference between the Allied Commanders at Abbaza, allied warships have left the harbour of Fiume and have levelled their guns on the town, affording to a German wireless report, quoting advices received in Berlin to Abach and Vienna. The despatch states that it is assumed an ultimatum will be sent demanding that Capt. Dannunzio's forces evacuate the town within 24 hours.

Rome, Sept. 20th.—Premier Nitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni have disagreed over the Fiume incident, the latter disapproving of the Premier's attitude, according to the newspapers. A despatch from Trieste says a fleet of airplanes has landed near Fiume and has been placed at the disposition of Capt. Gabriel; Dannunzio having flown from one of the Italian aviators camps. A brigade of Lombardy troops which arrived at Fiume and volunteered to join the Dannunzio forces was sent back to its garrison, says a despatch to the *Messaggero*. Capt. Dannunzio's action in taking over control of Fiume is approved in a manifesto issued by the National Association of wounded soldiers.

Rome, Sept. 19th.—Among measures adopted by the Govt. to prevent reinforcements from reaching the Italian "Irregular" troops in Fiume is a military order removing the magnetes from airplanes at all aviation camps. Dannunzio has already succeeded in gathering about him at Fiume airplanes forming part of his famous squadron.

Paris, Sept. 21st.—Baron Kurt Von Eisner President of the German Peace Delegations at Versailles, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock will sign the protocol annulling article 61 of the German Constitution as demanded by the Peace

Conference. The signing will take place at Versailles and will be private, M. Jules Cambon of the French Peace Mission alone will be present.

Capetown, Sept. 21st.—The Senate has passed the third reading of the Bill favouring a mandate for Southwest Africa, the Assembly on the motion of Premier Smuts, seconded by Mr. Smart, Leader of the Opposition unanimously voted an annuity to the widow of the late Premier General Botha in consideration of his great services to South Africa.

Paris, Sept. 21st.—(Hava's): The Dutch Minister in Paris has been advised according to the "*Libre Belgique*" of Brussels, that Holland within two weeks, will receive a demand for the extradition of former Emperor William, on behalf of the Allies.

London, Sept. 21st.—An official wireless despatch from Berlin, dated Saturday say that the Belgian Ambassador at the Hague, having been withdrawn, the Dutch Ambassador at Brussels also has been withdrawn.

Berne, Sept. 21st.—A despatch received here from Romanshorn near Constance says the Germans are continuing to build Zeppelin airships. The latest airship completed has made a flight from Lake Constance to Berlin in 4 hours. It carried 38 passengers and their baggage.

Paris, Sept. 19th.—With the delivery today of the Peace Treaty to the Bulgarians who have 25 days to consider it, and make a reply, the Peace Conference has no remaining business before it which can be taken up immediately and will possibly take a holiday for a fortnight pending the establishment of some Govt. at Budapest to which the Hungarian Treaty can be delivered.

EAT LESS RICE.

The Government of Trinidad has issued an appeal with the object of reducing the present rate of rice consumption in that colony. This arose from a circular telegram, received from the Secretary of State, pointing out the great shortage of rice in eastern countries. As is generally known, of the 60,000,000 tons produced in the world only 10 per cent, is available for export. Those countries therefore, which import large quantities will, in years of low production, feel the shortage first. British Guiana, and to a less extent Trinidad produce large quantities of rice. Under the present circumstances of a general world's shortage, however, it is still incumbent upon these colonies to exercise economy as regards local consumption.—*Agricultural News, Aug. 23rd.*

SUGAR NOTES.

Thirty-one factories were still in operation in Germany in February of this

year, while only 11 were grinding out sugar the same month the year before. This year up to February the republic had worked up 8,702,772 tons of beets and last year at the same time 9,229,939 tons. The sugar output is placed at 1,333,600 tons up to that time and the same period last year 1,531,309 tons. The molasses output is placed at 136,020 tons or 1.56 per cent of the beet tonnage and last year it was 153,633 or 1.67 per cent.—*Louisiana Planter.*

The consumption of sugar in Germany for the year 1917-18 is placed at 1,435,500 tons, while for the season previous it was 1,311,000 tons. This is refined sugar. This includes the figures representing the amounts used for bees, for factories of various sorts, wines, marmalades, etc.—*Ibid.*

The imports of sugar into Switzerland in 1918 amounted to 72,870 tons, while in 1917 it was 106,850 tons. Dutch East India sent in 37,309 tons and Austria-Hungary 11,602 tons. The United States sent only 560 tons, but this year will contribute a much larger tonnage according to New York advices.—*Ibid.*

An interesting suit has been instituted against the Chippewa (Wis.) Sugar Refining Company, by the Federal Government in which the company is asked to pay over \$14,111.10 on sugar sold during the war. The Food Administration set the price at 8.88 cents per pound and the company sold 3,502,600 pounds at 9.28 cents. The agreement was that the refining companies were to sell sugar at prices that they believed fair and at the expiration of every ninety days they were to give an accounting to the sugar department of the Food Administration. From these amounts the general average of the selling price of sugar was obtained and those who received more than the average price were to refund the difference. The money thus obtained was to be used to reimburse those refiners who did not fare so well in the selling price. The Government claims that the amount mentioned above is due to it and the company has refused to pay it over.—*Ibid.*

Bohemia, Silesia and Mahren have 155 reporting sugar factories this year that have 165,017.52 hectares of beets in view. Last year they had 165,259.03.—*Ibid.*

Sugar prices in Belgium have been put up at 7.50 francs per quintal but it is hoped this can be lowered to 6 francs to complete with cane sugar.—*Ibid.*

Some British firms are discontinuing the manufacture of saccharin. It seems it costs them 22 shillings a pound to manufacture it while the American product is put on the market at the rate of from 12 to 15 shillings per pound.—*Ibid.*