

good work of the Society since its establishment and showed the real benefits to be gained through same.

Rev. James Agaard, Pastor in Charge of the work then gave the closing address in which, he thanked the audience for the hearty response given his invitation to the public to witness the laying of the corner stone of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and assured his listeners that the A. M. E. Zion Church, shall endeavor never to be antagonistic to any individual person or race but as a Christian organization to enlist the friendship of all; at the same time regarding the spirit of true Christianity to prepare men and women for the Master's Kingdom.—*West End News*, Nov. 27th.

TELEGRAM.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Geneva, Nov. 22nd.—Speaking today on resolutions demanding intervention in Armenia by the League of Nations and supporting Lord Robert Cecil's demand that the Assembly appoint a committee to examine into means for ending the hostilities between the Turkish nationalists and the Armenians, M. Spatekjevitch, of the Serbian delegation, recalled that the United States Senate one time had approved the use of the United States fleet to succour the Armenians. It was recalled here that Senator Harding was the Senator, who reported the resolution. Mr. Balfour speaking on the resolution said that if the United States had been willing to take the mandate for Armenia, she had the men, money and spirit to make her an ideal mandatory. The League had been unable to accomplish anything with regard to the Armenian situation because the condition of Armenia was not such as the League was organized to deal with. Mr. Balfour said an appeal must be sent to the 41 states of the League for a combined effort to save Armenia. M. Viviani, of France, following Mr. Balfour, said all were agreed that compulsion would no longer suffice for Armenia. It is not the fault of France if the League today is disarmed in the face of the situation in Armenia, said M. Viviani. Virtually the entire assembly applauded the statement, but it was noted, however, that the British delegation did not applaud. If the conference had listened to France, continued M. Viviani, we would have had an international staff and an international force to deal with this situation. M. Viviani presented a resolution inviting the Council of the League to consult the powers with a view to the constitution of the force sufficient to put an end to the hostilities in Armenia. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, of Norway, estimated that 60,000 men would be a force sufficient to deal with the situation. Delegate Jonescu of Rumania supported M. Viviani. The debate gave the impression of everyone

thinking of a resort to intervention and yet not wishing to call it by that name. Mr. Doherty, Canadian Minister of Justice, put it as "an exceptional remedy of an exceptional situation". At the close of the debate, however, Lord Robert Cecil said he would favour armed intervention or any other plan of dealing with the situation. M. Viviani proposed that a committee select one power which would accept the responsibility of taking up the negotiations. He carried almost the entire assembly with him in his eloquent peroration in which he demanded immediate action. Mr. Balfour wanted further light on the proposed negotiations. He asked if the French delegation proposed to make an offer to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, as it was quite necessary, the British delegate said, to offer the Nationalist leader money or territory. He thought it would be very difficult to organize an expedition of 60,000 or 70,000. Failure to take practical action here on this question, responded M. Viviani, will be to demonstrate the default of the League of Nations. If it negotiations, or mediation, unless we make this minimum of effort we have only to register our failure and continue our academic discussions while the Armenians perish. The whole assembly was on its feet, with the exception of the British delegation, cheering M. Viviani long after he had regained his seat.

New York, Nov. 23rd. The raw sugar market was steady early today with prices quoted to 4½ cents for Cuba's, cost and freight, equal to 5.75 for centrifugal. Refined sugar quotations were reduced a quarter to a half cent a pound with prices reaching new levels for the season. Fine granulated is now quoted at \$8.75 to \$9.00. Futures were firmer, despite the easier feeling. Refined and prices at midday were 15 to 20 points higher covering.

London, Nov. 23rd.—George Astley Callaghan, Admiral of the fleet since 1917, died here today.

London, Nov. 23rd.—As details of Sunday's murders became more fully known a sense of horror dominates all other sentiment here. Yesterday's outbreak in the House of Commons, unjustifiable as the attack on Mr. Devlin was, illustrates this. The British public for the first time are beginning to realize the actualities of the Irish situation and the demand grows that the bones of the murdered officers be brought here for burial, when they will be given a funeral as national heroes. The authorities here for some time anticipated Sinn Fein outrages in London and many quiet precautions have been taken against them.

London, Nov. 23rd.—A public funeral will be held in London for the fourteen British officers assassinated in Dublin on Sunday morning, it was announced today. A destroyer left for Dublin today

to bring the bodies to England.

London, Nov. 24th.—The debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Home Rule Bill tonight was made memorable by a notable appeal from Viscount Grey to the Government for an eleventh hour attempt by generosity to Ireland to fashion the Bill into an acceptable measure. In a speech displaying no resentment and taking full account of the Govt's. extreme difficulties in Ireland, he urged that unless the Government was able to secure effective control in Ireland it would be better to withdraw all the armed forces and leave Ireland to find her own salvation. He outlined the measure as follows: First:—Placing Ireland in precisely the same position with regard to foreign affairs as the great self-governing dominions, with the same right to be consulted about commercial treaties, and, secondly:—Only one army in these two islands. He would not however contemplate the maintenance of any Imperial troops in Ireland after Home Rule had passed unless Ireland desired it. I am perfectly certain, and the history of the war shows it, that unless there is only navy and one naval authority, neither Ireland nor Great Britain could be defended. That must be without qualification. Whatever dominions rule might mean, we must from the beginning have no ambiguity on this question. With Britain and Ireland so close together and under modern conditions of mines and submarines, he concluded, it was absolutely inconsistent with the safety of either country that there should be divided naval authority. He admitted that after what had happened in Ireland in the past few weeks, he could hardly advocate as a practical course, as he did recently, that Ireland should be left to say what form of government she desired.

Geneva, Nov. 24th.—Action in conformity with the resolution for Armenian intervention recently passed by the Assembly of the League of Nations was taken today by the Council of the League. The council decided to ask the general secretary of the League to prepare and submit a telegram to be sent to the powers in pursuance of the resolution of the Assembly that a Government willing to undertake mediation between Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, and the Armenians, be sought. It transpired today that the Council on Sunday invited Sweden, Norway and Denmark to join the Vilna expedition, sending 100 men each.

London, Nov. 25th.—Mr. Lloyd George in reply to questions in the House of Commons today said that the Cabinet had decided to impose martial law in Ireland at the present time. The Food Controller stated today that he saw in the fall of wheat in America and Australia a sign of a real change in the economic situation here.