

to ratification of the Peace Treaty containing the Covenant which creates the League. Should the Senate ratify the treaty in time to permit delegates to arrive for a meeting in November it probably will be held then, but if the discussion is much protracted, the meeting time is expected to go over until some time in January 1920, the first meeting of the League Council, however, can be called any time after three of the principal powers have ratified the treaty. It is expected to be held immediately after such ratification unless the Senate has ratified the treaty by that time, the U. S. would not be represented at the meeting which would be held in Paris or London. Germany already has ratified, and France is expected by observers to ratify it some time in September. Italy generally is expected to be the next in line and Japan is expected to accept during the next three months. Great Britain has acted on legislation carrying the treaty into effect, but has not formally ratified it, probably waiting until after the Canadian Parliament now in session, has acted. Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau, both have promised to attend the first meeting. Domestic conditions warrant their absence from home. Lord Robert Cecil is regarded as certain to be one of the British delegates. Meanwhile delegates from all over the world have been making tentative arrangements to come to Washington in October on the basis of the first announcements, and they are now waiting to hear of a definite meeting time.

Rotterdam, Sept. 8th.—A fire on the Docks here destroyed a great quantity of cotton. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 worth of products was burned.

Havana, Sept. 10th.—A cyclone passed over Havana yesterday without doing any serious damages, or anywhere in Cuba. The storm centre moved onto the westward leaving Havana unscathed except for floods near the water front caused by waves breaking over the sea wall. Many trees were uprooted and the ground floors along the water front flooded, the police and firemen having to take people out of their houses in boats. One little girl was drowned with a chauffeur who was attempting to rescue her on Marine Street.

Stockholm, Sept. 8th.—From two to three hundred persons are dying daily in Petrograd from cholera, according to advices from that city. Owing to the lack of medicines and food, many of the hospitals have been closed, sanitary conditions in Petrograd are hourly becoming more intolerable, the advices adds. The Govt. has issued a decree ordering all hospitals managed by Sisters of Mercy to discontinue their work.

Melbourne, Sept. 9th.—Premier Hughes in a speech said that Australia must have a Govt. that had a clear and direct mandate from the people. Referring to the General political outlook he declared that whatever became of the

other League of Nations, the League of the British Empire would never perish.

Paris, Sept. 9th.—Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian Peace Delegation, who is to sign the peace treaty tomorrow for his nation, arrived in Paris from Vienna this morning.

London, Sept. 8th.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has received a despatch from Archangel, signed by the Bishop and Clergy appealing to British Christians against the withdrawal of British troops, which they assert, would leave Archangel to the horrors of Bolshevik evil.

Montreal, Sept. 9th.—After a series of meetings with about 80 leading newspaper men of Montreal and Quebec province, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, launched the Final Canadian domestic loan tonight at the Ritz Carlton. Characterized as the last sweep of the broom in cleaning up the war. Both French and English speaking journalists promised the full support of their papers in making the 1919 loan a complete success.

Paris, Sept. 9th.—The Russian Bolsheviks have proposed peace to the Lithuanians, according to reports from Polish sources. It was reported on September 2nd, that a force of Bolsheviks was surrounded on the Lithuanian frontier, and was offering to negotiate with the Lithuanians. The next day a Berne despatch stated that formal proposals had been made by the Bolsheviks but no confirmation of this report has as yet been received.

Ottawa, Sept. 9th.—Canada continues to lead in the important work of the industrial training of disabled members of the forces. Today there are in Canada 11,616 disabled men undergoing industrial retraining under the direction of the vocational of the depot branch of soldiers civil reestablishment, while the number of the disabled men in training in the United States is 6,677. In each instance the figures have been obtained from official sources.

New York, Sept. 10th.—The stock market was closed today on account of the celebration in honour of General Pershing.

Bournemouth, September 9th.—A scientific history of the war is expected to be one of the developments of the annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science here this week. Among the lecturers will be generals, poets, and a good many women which brings the prophecy that it will be the most popular as well as the most scientific meeting the association has ever held. Engineers, chemists, physicians, geographers and even such unexpected persons as archaeologists are to detail for the first time what wonders British forces wrought in France and in the East. How they caught up with the Germans and passed them in optics, photography

telegraphy and the chemistry of explosives, and how they are turning their discoveries and inventions into agencies for peaceful reconstruction will form the principal part of the week's recitation.

Geneva, September 6th.—The city of Kiev, which recently was captured from the Bolsheviks, has not only been entirely cleared of Bolshevik forces, but the Ukrainians have advanced more than 30 miles northward. The Ukrainian Press Bureau here announces the Red troops are being pursued by the Ukrainians along the River Dnieper.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 9th.—A sharp increase in the basic wages of coal miners in Canada and the United States, the six hour day and the thirty-hour week are written large on the programme for the international convention of the united mine workers of America which opens here today, recommendation that these demands be submitted to the operators at the coming conference at Buffalo on September 24th., will go before the delegates upon assembling today, and the temper of the arriving delegates, nearly all of whom are already here, presages the acceptance of the recommendation. Unless granted by November 1st, the date contemplated in the recommendation, a continent-wide strike in the collieries is recommended. One of the big questions to come up before the convention is the nationalization of the mines. "The coal miners of America look forward to nationalization as an ultimate solution of the coal problems", said Mr. William Green, Secretary and Treasurer of the organization. A policy committee of the international organization has had the question under consideration for several weeks, and is expected to recommend that the Government take over the mines.

London, Sept. 9th. The following is the result of the St Leger, run today: 1st. "Keysoe", 2nd. "Dominion", 3rd. "Buchan".

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 10th.—The tropical hurricane evidently had little effect on southern Florida, advices here report today. "Trains running on overseas extension and comparatively little damage anywhere".

St. Lucia, Sept. 11th.—Lamport and Holt Liner "Vestris" New York to Brazil put in here yesterday morning with fire in No. 3 hold. Efforts are being made to smother it. She is in port and no danger reported.

Paris, Sept. 9th.—The reply to be made to the German note regarding the Allied demand for the suppression of article 61 of the German Constitution, which provides for Austrian representation in the German Parliament, was again discussed by the Supreme Council at today's session. No agreement was reached to the terms of the reply, but it is expected that these will be framed tomorrow.