

he added, was the great object set forth in the covenant. The council very properly had not rushed the matter, but had collaborated with the conference of Ambassadors in Paris. He admitted that the question of the League's competency which had been raised by Italy, was grave and could not be left unsettled. He appealed to the League, and to Italy to reach a solution which would not infringe the national pride of Italy and at the same time would leave unimpaired the authority of the League upon which to a great extent, he believed the future hopes of the world were centered.

London, Sept. 17th.—According to the Rome correspondent of the Central News it is semi-officially stated that pending a reply from Belgrade the Italian Government will take measures to help Fiume surmount the present crisis. Such measures however, will be of an economic and financial character, in no sense hostile, or calculated to cause a rupture with Yugoslavia.

Geneva, Sept. 17th.—(Fiume). The Italian and Jugo Slavia Governments have filed with the Secretary of the League of Nations, for registration and publication, the treaty of Rapallo signed in 1920 and the complementary convention of Santa Margherita of 1922, which provided the terms of settlement of the Fiume affair. League circles interpret this action, which fulfils article 13 of the League covenant, as a favourable sign, indicating the probability that the Fiume controversy would be settled by direct negotiations between the two governments.

Belgrade, September 17th.—While Jugo Slavia was celebrating the fifth anniversary of the capture of Monastir and the piercing of the Saloniki front, news was spread today to the effect that Jugo Slavia had scored a diplomatic victory over Italy. As the matter was represented here, the octogenarian Premier Pachitch, builder of Jugo Slavia, had beaten the young and aggressive Mussolini on points in the duel over Fiume. Italy will have Fiume, public opinion agrees, but she will pay for it by consequences on the Italian Littoral which the Jugo Slavs consider an adequate equivalent and it is confidently predicted by the Jugo Slavs that the port to be developed in the vicinity of Fiume will "make the grass grow on Fiume's quay" within two years. Details concerning the resumption of negotiations between Jugo Slavia and Italy are being kept secret by the Foreign Office and the names of the negotiators are withheld, but it is generally believed that conversations are being carried on by Pachitch and Mussolini personally.

Geneva, Sept. 17th.—The machinery of the League of Nations whirled today as never before. The Delegates attacked problems of vast interest and the Coun-

cil of the League, in a noteworthy public session, frankly debated the question of Italy's refusal to recognize the competency of the League in the Greco-Italian crisis. The famous article ten of the covenant furnished renewed interest before the commission on amendments to the covenant, when Senor Alvarez, the Chilean diplomat, presented a powerful defense of the Monroe Doctrine, which he declared was worth more to the United States than article 19 of the covenant ever could be. And this was so, he emphasized, because the United States naval and military forces stood ready to enforce this doctrine, which forbade any European State from interfering in a territorial sense in the affairs of the United States continent. There occurred a lively discussion on the question of the proposed pact for mutual assistance, which the commission on the reduction of armaments will later submit to the assembly. It is a project aimed at the prevention of war. No decision was taken today on the issue of the competency of the covenant which Italy had defied. Signor Salandra asked for time in which to reply, but Lord Robert Cecil, while insisting that this question must be settled to avoid a future misunderstanding, declared that he wanted the world to know that the Council had fulfilled its full obligations in the affair. It had not rushed in madly and insisted on the right of intervention, but had calmly, in observance of the fundamental aim of the covenant, collaborated with the Council of Ambassadors and had secured an amicable settlement of the conflict. Cecil's support of the Monroe Doctrine came when the sub-committee presented a resolution, founded on the Canadian amendment and calculated to interpret precisely the celebrated article 10. The resolution which was warmly supported by M. Mantua, the Belgian jurist, and others, set forth that the Council must take into account the geographical and special conditions of each State, if it believed military measures should be resorted to because of aggression and that the parliamentary authorities of each country must decide to what extent, if any, they should help to preserve another country's independence. There were many references to ex President Wilson and the United States during the discussion, which eventually was adjourned. The French delegate asked that all "make haste slowly", as he deemed article 10 the heart of the covenant, which should be changed, if at all, with the greatest care. Today's consideration of the pact of mutual assistance was devoted to article 6, which organized regional alliances between states as a feature of the general guarantee pact. Italy opposed such local alliances and Japan was hostile to them unless they were strictly defensive in character. M. Matsuda said they tend-

ed to create international distrust and struck a severe blow at the authority of the League, because they diminished confidence in the League's pacific mission. No action was taken on the question. It was remarked that both M. Lebrun, ex French Minister and M. Jauhous, who represented the working men on the commission for armament limitation, supported the plan of subsidiary accords agreement between states as the best means of relieving tension and paving the way for the cutting down of armament burdens.

Eureka, Calif., Sept. 17th.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here today, beginning with small vibrations, accumulating in violence and ending abruptly.

Henrietta, Okla., Sept. 17th.—The Klu Klux Klan constitutes an "anarchistic force" in Oklahoma and must be driven from the state, Governor Walton told an audience of perhaps 1,000 persons, many of them delegates to the state labour convention, here today. The fight on the Klan is no longer a religious affair. The organization is attempting to control the Government of the entire state, the Governor declared. The "Tulsa World" is backing him in his fight against the invisible empire, although nearly all the other editors, reporters and newspapermen in Oklahoma are members of the Klan. Explaining his Saturday night declaration of "absolute martial law" for Oklahoma city, he said that such action was necessary to stop the Klan grand jury that had been called to convene today.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18th.

Flour, (hard winter clears \$5.35.
" hard winter straights \$5.75
Meal, Kiledried per 100 pounds \$2.25.
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per bri. \$24.75
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$6.78
Melasses Sugar 89 maximum 5.75.
Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 17 71-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.51½
Exchange New York and London, sight \$4.53½

LONDON, Sept. 18th.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, nominal per cwt 56s. 0d.—61s. 0d.
" Muscavado nominal per cwt. 40s. 0d—42s. 0d.
" White Java's cif United Kingdom 24s. 3d.
Demerara Rum per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, good middling red per cwt. 47s. 0d—48s. 0d.
Cotton, good medium West Indian Sea Island at Liverpool, per lb. 21d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount per cent 4.
Consols 58½.
Three percent. Rentes in Paris Fcs. 57.90.