

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Extract from the "Giornale di Roma" of November 14, 1922.

THE following passage occurs in a telegram, dated Paris the 13th November, which appeared in the "Giornale di Roma" on the 14th November:—

(Translation.)

"Meanwhile officially inspired reports confirm what we have already said regarding the increased authority gained by Italy with the advent to power of the new Government, an authority which demonstrates the necessity of not treating her any longer as a nation under age, but as one always to be regarded as an equal in all Allied conflicts. The press reports in fact that among the objections communicated to London regarding a meeting between Poincaré and Lord Curzon, the French President of the Council had also made a point of not accepting a meeting *à deux* in order not to hurt Italy's feelings, but had announced his readiness to meet a British delegate at any moment and at any place if he were sure that the Italian President of the Council could also attend the meeting.

"It was precisely to save Mussolini the long journey from Rome to London that Poincaré proposed a preliminary inter-Allied meeting at Lausanne."

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Extract from the "Messaggero" of November 14, 1922.

(Translation.)

ITALY AT THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.

THE Marquis della Torretta, the new Italian Ambassador in London, left Rome yesterday evening for the British capital. The reasons for hastening his departure, which was to have taken place some days later, are to be found in the news that Lord Curzon has asked M. Poincaré to go to England for a preliminary conversation *à deux* in regard to the Eastern question.

The answer of M. Poincaré to the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the conversation must not and cannot take place without the participation of Italy's representative, has put things right. But we are bound to regret the fact that at this moment—when it is of the highest importance that all the nations of the *Entente* should really unite to follow a single line of conduct, in an agreement between the Allies that should be not merely apparent but substantial and harmonious—Lord Curzon should have chosen to consider Italy as occupying a secondary position in regard to a question in which, as a Mediterranean Power, she is necessarily a principal actor.

Lord Curzon is preparing a real and hearty welcome to the Marquis della Torretta as representative of the King of Italy in the British capital and at the Court of King George V. He, himself, has announced this welcome in a cordial telegram sent to the successor of Commendatore de Martino immediately after the official announcement of his nomination. We note this with pleasure. But we think that the best proof of British good intentions, not only towards the new Ambassador, but towards Italy, ought to have consisted, on the part of the British Foreign Minister, in a just estimate of the position of Italy and of the rights and duties which are hers in regard to an international problem which touches her interests at least as nearly as those of England and France.

We should be glad to think that the answer of the Chief of the French Government has made Lord Curzon understand the inopportune nature of his proposal, which appeared to forget our country. But we think in particular that the order given by the Italian Premier, Signor Mussolini, to the new Ambassador, to reach his post by the speediest possible means, will have given to the Foreign Office the sensation that there is a Government in Italy which—while being sincerely and loyally in favour of the *Entente*—intends to maintain Italy's position among the Allies as that of an equal among equals, and will not consent to any infringement of her dignity and her interests. If frank words and frank attitudes are the essential basis of good friendships, the explicit frankness of language held by Signor Mussolini in his recent conversations with Lord [sic] Graham, the British Ambassador in Rome, has furnished this basis. It will be the duty of the Marquis della Torretta to complete the work.

In this task, we are certain, there will not be lacking the hearty and active co-operation of England, persuaded as she is, more than ever, of the value of Italian friendship.

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