

across the border of Ethiopia. Mussolini was on the march in Africa in the tradition of the Roman emperors. In Geneva, the League of Nations was soon considering the obligation and practicality of sanctions against the Italian aggressor. Mr. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner to Great Britain, was the Canadian delegate, assisted by Dr. W.A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva. On the defeat of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Ferguson promptly resigned, leaving Dr. Riddell as chief Canadian representative. The issue of sanctions came up, and Riddell cabled three times for instructions, but because of the political upset in Ottawa, the reply was delayed. He therefore made a statement on the basis of his general estimate of Canadian Government policy. On November 2 he proposed that petroleum, coal, iron, and steel be added to the list of strategic materials which the League members would not sell to Italy. Tired by the election campaign, Mr. King had set off for Georgia to replenish his exhausted strength. He had taken with him his expert adviser and confidant, Dr. Skelton. Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Acting Prime Minister, was left in charge of affairs in Ottawa. When the Italian Consul General protested to the Canadian Government against the new sanctions policy, Lapointe at first endorsed Riddell's initiative, but, three days later, on December 1, he ^{was} persuaded - partly by French-Canadian opinion traditionally sympathetic to the Italian people, to disavow the action of