

The debate in the Commons today was again tame and there was only a small attendance of members. Mr. Clynes associated the Labour Party with the final stages of this legislation, which, he said, offered England an opportunity of atonement to Ireland, and like many other members, he appealed to the leaders of both the North and South to bury the hatchet and work for unity. The only Government spokesman was Mr. Egge, the Attorney General, who expressed confidence that the Free State Government would loyally carry out the treaty, which would expunge the memories of the past on both sides. He did not wish to discuss unity in Ireland, merely saying, that if unity was desired by both parties, it would come much better without either being preached at from this country, or any pressure being exerted. The British Government looked to the future with great hopes.

Paris, Nov. 29th.—France must have a strong army, well organized and better equipped, Lieut-Colonel Fabry, one of the leaders on military questions, told the Deputies during the opening discussion today of the army budget for 1922. "The Germans", he said, "must lose forever the habit of crossing the Rhine".

London, Nov. 29th.—The Duke of Devonshire announced today that the Government will introduce a bill for the lifting of the Canadian cattle embargo at this session of the House of Commons and will do its utmost to pass it.

Washington, Nov. 29th.—The Administration Bill to extend Government aid to United States Shipping was passed today by the House. The vote in the final passage was 208 to 184, with two voting paired.

Constantinople, Nov. 29th.—The Official Anatolian Agency asserts that a conspiracy has been discovered among Armenians in Italy to foment an uprising in Constantinople with the purpose of provoking foreign intervention. It is alleged by the Agency that the Americans have planned the assassination of high Kemalist officials.

London, Nov. 29th.—The Evening Standard says it understands Mr. Wickham has definitely arranged to retire from the Editorship of the Times, being succeeded by Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, who will return immediately to the post he formerly occupied. It will be recalled that he was not conducting the Editorial policy of the Times in accordance with Lord Northcliffe's political programme.

Melbourne, Nov. 29th.—The Government Liquor Licensing Bill, which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly, provides for a seventy years truce, after which local option will be taken by such electorate.

Lausanne, Nov. 29th.—Turkey's ambition to have a demilitarized zone marked along her frontiers war partially realized today, as far as it concerns the Greek islands stretching along the coast

of Asia Minor in the Aegean Sea. The territorial commission of the Near East conference adopted the report of its sub-committee, which recommended that important measures of demilitarization be carried out in these islands in the interests of general peace in the Near East. Ismet Pasha was not quite satisfied with the report. He claimed that all military works on the islands should be removed and entered reservations in the minutes of the meeting. The second outstanding decision of the day was that the status of certain other Greek islands should be studied as part of the general problem of the Straits and that the Russian delegates should be invited to participate in this discussion. The answer of the conference to the Russian petition for representation on all the commissions and in all discussions has not yet been forwarded and awaits word from Signor Mussolini, of Italy. The discussion does not rest with the full conference but with Great Britain and Italy as the inviting powers. Negotiations touching on the Dardanelles problem may be started on Friday. M. Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, cannot reach Lausanne by that time and M. Rakovsky, will represent Russia, as well as the Ukraine and Georgia. Although present at the sub-commission meeting this morning, M. Venizelos did not attend the full commission session in the afternoon, and there was apparently no official reference during the meeting to the executions in Athens or the withdrawal of the British Minister from Greece. The Greek islands, which the commission decided should be partly demilitarized, include Samos, Mitylene, Chios and Nikaia. Lemos originally was in this group, as defined by the Turks, but the commission put it in the group of islands nearer to the Straits, the status of which will be fixed later.

London, Nov. 30th.—Another book, telling just who won the war, is off the press, but this one by Mr. G. A. B. Dewar and Lieut-Col. Boraston, entitled "Sir Douglas Haig's Command" is of special interest to the British public, because it makes the astonishing statement that it was Haig and not Foch, who planned the counter offensive that ended the war. The fact that the book was written with the approval of Earl Haig from information supplied by him, adds considerable weight to the arguments advanced in favour of the British Commander. It is stated that Foch wanted Haig to attack the Germans on the Roye-Aulnes line, but the British General refused and submitted a different plan of attack. There was a heated debate but Foch was finally persuaded to abandon an alternative scheme, which he had prepared, and to adopt Haig's plan. The British then attacked on the Hindenburg line, despite the fact that Haig had received a telegram from the Cabinet reprimanding him, for his controversy

with Foch and informing him that if he failed in his counter-offensive, he would have to resign. When the attack succeeded, the book says, Foch immediately adopted all the Haig's proposals and thereby the war was won. The amazing error that it was Foch's and not Haig's plan that prevailed, says the book, has thriven ever since and Lloyd George should have given credit to Haig and not Foch, when he made the speech in behalf of the army commanders in Parliament. Few books of recent times have attracted so much attention and naturally it is being cordially received by the British public.

Berlin, Nov. 30th.—The Russian Soviet's programme at Lausanne, as outlined tonight by Mr. Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Minister, will be liberally interlarded with "We demand". After a day spent in getting acquainted with Chancellor Cuno and the other members of the new German Govt., M. Tchitcherin called in the foreign correspondents with whom he freely discussed the Govt's attitude at Lausanne, and repeated, in measure, what he had already said in similar interviews in Russia. He maintained that neither the League of Nations nor an international combination of powers should exercise any control, whatever, over the Turkish Straits, which should be completely closed to warships and restricted to commercial navigation. He declared Russia would be prompt to support Turkey in her attempt to overthrow any agreement, violating Turkish Sovereign rights, or leaving the Straits open, and Russia's programme would remain unchanged, whatever conclusions were arrived at by the powers at Lausanne.

Angora, Nov. 30th.—The Premier declared in the National Assembly yesterday that there was no truth in the report that the Christian population of Anatolia were being driven out, or that foreign charitable institutions had been forcibly closed.

Lausanne, Nov. 30th.—The Allies, at the request of the Russians, have decided to postpone the first sitting of the conference, devoted to the Straits question, to Monday.

London, Dec. 1st.—The House of Commons today rejected by a vote of 303 to 172 the amendment to the speech from the Throne moved by the Labour Party. The amendment raised the question of unemployment.

Palo Alto, Calif., Dec. 1st.—"The Republican Presidential candidate in 1924 obviously will be Warren G. Harding," Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover said in an interview at his home here today. "Moreover, by that time" (1924) Mr. Hoover said, "the public will be highly appreciative of the sanity and progressive character of the policies that will have brought this country through the reconstruction period".