

as a token of homage to the men of Jamaica who had laid down their lives during the great war.

London, Nov. 10th—Parliament was prorogued tonight until January 30th, without ceremony, except the reading of the King's speech, by the Speaker. There has been some expectation that the Prime Minister would make a statement on Ireland or other matters, but beyond answering a few questions he made no speech, and the members had to be content with the formal matter of the Royal speech with its prayer for the success of the Washington Conference, and the peaceful outcome of the Irish negotiations. January 30th is only a formal date and Parliament may be convened either earlier or later, according to political exigencies.

Tokio, Nov. 11th—Services in connection with the burial of the late Premier Hara took place in the Temple at Morio-ka yesterday. Great crowds gathered and the procession, which followed the body to the grave, was more than a mile long.

Washington, Nov. 12th.—So long as the United States and Great Britain "stick together, civilization will live", Earl Beatty declared last night at the first reunion of the British and the United States officers who served with him during the war in the Grand Fleet. The reunion was at a dinner attended by 75 officers of the two Navies, including all ranks from Admiral to ensign.

London, Nov. 12th.—Although one or two newspapers expressed grave disappointment at the Ulster Cabinet's rejection of the Govt's plan for a settlement of the Irish question, the London Press this morning wisely sees no reason to regard the situation as more serious or the hope for settlement as being lessened.

Washington, Nov. 12th.—The United States concrete proposal for limitation of naval armaments, the crux of the arms conference, was presented today by Secretary Hughes at the very opening of the first session. Briefly it is as follows. A naval holiday in which all building programmes should be abandoned and the older ships of the present navies scrapped, was the key note of the United States proposals. Mr. Hughes laid down four general principles. 1. That all capital ship building programmes, either actual or projected, should be abandoned. 2. That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships. 3. That in general, regards should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned. 4. That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurements of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant crafts prescribed. For the United States, the programme would scrape all the capital ships under construction, fifteen in

number and fifteen of the older battleships. Great Britain would stop construction on her four new ships of the Hood type and scrap all her second hand first line battleships up to the King George V. class. Japan would abandon plans for two battleships and four battle cruisers, not yet laid down, and in addition would scrap three capital ships and four battle cruisers in process of construction and all ten of the dreadnaughts and battleships of the second line. As a replacement programme, the United States Govt proposes that no more ships be laid down for the next ten years and that a maximum replacement tonnage figure be fixed, providing eventually for 500,000 tons for the United States, 500,000 tons for Great Britain and 300,000 for Japan.

Washington, Nov. 12th.—The conference on the limitation of armaments met in its first session today to seek "the rule under which reason and righteousness shall prevail". Although the opening hour of the first session was set for ten thirty o'clock, the notables began arriving soon after ten, to hear the opening address of the President, and to form their permanent organization with Secretary Hughes as President of the Conference. The gallery allotted to the representatives of official and diplomatic life the world over, contained many notable figures of present day history. Mr. Balfour, nominated Mr. Hughes for Chairman of the Conference. The President, in his address at the opening of the conference, said Mr. Secretary and members of the conference, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great and happy privilege to bid the delegates to this conference a cordial welcome to the Capital of the United States of America. It is not only a satisfaction to greet you because we were lately participants in a common cause in which we shared sacrifices and sorrows and triumphs, which brought our Nations more closely together, but it is gratifying to address you as the spokesman for Nations whose convictions and attending actions have so much to do with the weal or woe of all mankind. It is not possible to over applaud the importance of such a conference. It is not unseemly by no disparagement of other Nations, which, though not represented, are here in highest respect, to declare that the conclusion of this body will have a signal influence on all human progress and on the fortunes of the World. Here is a meeting, I can well believe, which is an earnest of the awakened conscience of 20th century civilization. It is not a convention of remorse, not a session of sorrow. It is not the conference of victors to define terms of settlement, nor is it a council of Nations to remake human kind. It is rather a coming together from all parts of the Earth to apply the better attributes of mankind and to minimize the faults in our international relationships. Speaking as official sponsor for

the invitations, I think I may say the call is not of the United States of America alone, it is rather the spoken word of a war-wearied World, struggling for restoration, hungering and thirsting for better relationship of humanity, crying for relief and craving assurances of lasting peace. It is easy to understand the world wide aspiration. The glory of triumph, the rejoicing in achievements, the love of liberty, the devotion to their country, the pangs of sorrow, the burdens of debt, the desolation of ruin, all these are appraised alike in all lands. Here in the United States we are but freshly turned from the burial of an unknown soldier, when a Nation sorrowed while paying him tribute. Whether it was spoken or not, a hundred millions of people were summarizing the inexcusable cause, the incalculable cost, the unspeakable sacrifice and the unutterable sorrows and there was the ever impelling question how can humanity justify or God forgive. Human hate demands no such toll, ambition and greed must be denied it. If misunderstanding must take the blame, then let us banish it and let understanding rule and make good will reign everywhere. All of us demand liberty and justice. There cannot be one without the other, and they must be held the unquestioned possession of all peoples. Inherent rights are of God and the tragedies of the World originate in their attempted denial. The World today is infringing their enjoyment by arming to defend or dery, when sanity calls for their recognition through common understanding. Out of the cataclysm of the World War came new fellowship, new convictions, new aspirations. It is ours to make the most of them. A world staggering with debt needs its burdens lifted. Humanity, which has been shocked by wanton destruction, would minimize the agencies of that destruction. Contemplating the measureless cost of war and the continuing burden of armaments, all thoughtful people wish for real limitation of armaments, and would like war outlawed. In soberest reflection the world's hundreds of millions who pay in peace and die in war wish their statesmen to turn the expenditures for destruction into means of construction aimed at a higher state for those who live and follow after. It is not alone that the world cannot readjust itself and cast aside the excess burdens without relief from the leaders of men. War has grown progressively cruel and more destructive, from the first recorded conflict to this present day, and the reverse order would more become our boasted civilization.

Constantinople, Nov. 13th.—The British light cruiser Cardiff, bearing former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife Zita to their exile in the island of Madeira, left here today.