

contracted during her Spanish trip. According to L'Auto today, her illness will probably prevent her being a participant in the olympic tennis events.

Paris, May 26th—The Uruguayah Olympic Soccer Team today defeated the Jugo-Slavian team to nothing, in a match marked by the brilliance and speed of the South Americans play.

Philidelphia, May 26th—Paul Costello today won the Philidelphia Gold Challenge Cup, emblematic of the worlds single sculling championship, from Gilmore, by two and one-half lengths. The race was over the mile and a quarter course in the Schuylkill River. Both oarsmen are Philidelphians.

London, May 27th Sugar in stock on the 24th inst was 139 000 tons. Last year 99,000.

Ottawa, May 26th—"The Govt. of Canada not having been invited to send a representative to the Lausanne Conference, and not having participated in the proceedings of the Conference, either directly or indirectly, and not being, for this reason, a signatory to the treaty on behalf of Canada, my Ministers do not feel that they are in a position to recommend to Parliament the approval of the Peace Treaty with Turkey and the conventions thereto." In these words the Governor-General in a message addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 24th 1924, defined the attitude of the King Government toward the Lausanne Treaty. The telegram is the last of a series between the Imperial and Canadian Govt's, going back to Oct. 27th 1922 and tabled in the House by the Premier today. The telegram adds, "Without the approval of Parliament they feel they are not warranted in signifying concurrence in ratification of the treaty and the conventions. With respect to ratification, however, they will not take exception to such course as his Majesty's Govt. may deem it advisable to recommend." When the papers were tabled Mr. Meighen asked whether the correspondence was complete, and if it was not complete, which Govt. took responsibility for the omissions. The Premier replied that the Govt. had asked that all correspondence should be made public. The Imperial Govt. had objected to some of it being brought down. What had been tabled was all that the two Govt's. had agreed upon. The correspondence opens with a message from the Duke of Devonshire at that time Secretary for the Colonies dated October 17th 1922, and indicating that invitations had been sent by the Govts. of Great Britain, France and Italy to the Japanese, Roumanian, Jugo-Slav and Turkish Govt's. to send representatives to Lausanne for the conference, that the Russian Soviet Government and the Bulgarian Govt. were being invited to send representatives to discuss the questions of the Straits and that inquiry was being addressed to the United States ex-

pressing the hope that the United States representatives would be present. The telegram added that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would personally act as chief British Plenipotentiary and the Dominion Governments would be kept informed from time to time on the general lines of policy on which the British Plenipotentiaries proposed to proceed. In reply, the Governor-General, on behalf of the Dominion Government, acknowledged receipt of telegram "informing our government of invitations to the Lausanne Conference, which have been sent to the Governments of other countries". The Dominion Government had not taken exception to the conclusion of a treaty to end the war in the Near East, but "we deem it advisable to avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to inform His Majesty's Government that, in our opinion, the extent to which Canada may be held to be bound by the proceedings of the conference, or by the provisions of any treaty, or any instrument arising out the same, was necessarily a matter for the Parliament of Canada to decide, and that the rights and powers of our Parliament in these particulars must not be held to be affected by implication, or otherwise, in virtue of the information with which our Government may be supplied." On November 16th 1922 the Duke of Devonshire cabled that it was the most earnest desire that you should be kept fully informed of the developments of conferences and we shall endeavor to send you full details. Nine days later the Governor-General replied that the purport of his previous message (October 31st) had not been correctly interpreted. "Our Government," he added, "has not expressed a desire to have any treaty with Turkey, which may result from the conference, submitted to the Canadian Parliament for approval before His Majesty's Government is advised to be understood as preferring any such request. My message was intended to make clear that we had no exception to take to Canada not being invited to be represented at the conference, but inasmuch as we had been informed that we would be invited to sign the treaty and any separate instrument regulating the status of the Straits, we wished to make it perfectly clear, that in our opinion, the extent to which Canada may be held to be bound by the proceedings of the conference, or by the provisions of any treaty, or other instrument arising out of the same, was necessarily a matter for the Parliament of Canada to decide. We deem it of the utmost importance that there should be no misunderstanding as to our position with respect to Canada's obligation in this and kindred matters. In our opinion Parliament desires as respects the treaty with Turkey and any other instruments arising out of the Lausanne Conference, to reserve to itself the right to decide, upon the merits of

the case, what action on the part of the people of Canada is right and proper. In this connection we shall be pleased to place before Parliament all the information with which we may from time to time be supplied." In his reply the Duke of Devonshire remarked that it was important that there be no misunderstanding on so important a question. Any treaty resulting from the Lausanne Conference, would, of course, replace the treaty of Sevres and "until it comes into force a state of war between the British Empire and Turkey will technically continue. The treaty must therefore be binding on the whole Empire when ratified. It remains to be seen whether there will be a successful issue to the Lausanne Conference but we should prefer that any new treaty should follow the Paris precedent and include signatories on behalf of all the Dominions." To this, the Dominion Govt. through Lord Byng replied that the procedure at Lausanne was different from that adopted at Paris, in that Canada had not been invited to send representatives to Lausanne and had not participated in the proceedings of the conference, either directly or indirectly. "Under the circumstances we do not see how, as respects signing on behalf of Canada, we can be expected in the case of a new treaty, or of separate instrument regarding the Straits to follow the procedure adopted in the case of the treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria". On February 22nd 1924 Mr Thomas, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, cabled expressing the hope that the Dominion Government would be in a position at an early date to sign its concurrence in ratification and by another message on March 21st stating that it was important that ratification should take place at an early date. To this the Governor General replied with the last message of the correspondence already quoted.

London, May 27th.—The King and Queen last night gave a State Banquet in Buckingham Palace in honour of King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena of Italy. In his speech the King recalling previous visits to England by the Italian Monarchs, emphasized the unbroken bonds of friendship between Italy and Great Britain and their work in connection with the other Allies for the cause of peace and progress. King Victor Emmanuel said he warmly reciprocated and expressed the thanks of his Government and country for King George's allusion to the unbroken bonds of friendship. He shared with King George the wish that they might be further strengthened, in order to promote the task of world pacification and closer economic and intellectual bonds uniting the two countries.

Mr. Hubert Alexander Phillip

please call at the Post Office, Frederiksted.