

an overwhelming majority declared for independence and to set up a Republic and more than once have confirmed their choice. Second, Great Britain, on the other hand, acts as though Ireland, were bound to her by a contract of Union that forbids separation. The circumstances of the supposed contract are notorious. Yet on the theory of its validity the British Govt. and Parliament claimed to rule and legislate for Ireland even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen who refused allegiance. The proposals your Govt. submitted in the draft of July 20th are based fundamentally on the latter premises. We rejected these proposals and our rejection is irrevocable. They are not an invitation to Ireland to enter a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British Empire. They are an invitation to Ireland to enter in the guise of and under conditions which determined a status definitely inferior to that of the free states. Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand all are guaranteed against domination of the majority state, not only by acknowledged constitution rights which give them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from the control of the British Parliament, but by the thousands of miles which separate them from Great Britain. Ireland would have guarantees (neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial states, each destructive to the others influence in any common Council and both subject to military, naval and economic control by the British Govt. The main historical and geographical facts are not in dispute, but your Govt. insists on viewing them from your standpoint and we must be allowed to view them from ours. The history you interpret as dictating union, we read as dictating separation. Our interpretation of the fact of geographical propinquity is no less diametrically opposed we are convinced that ours is the true and just interpretation and as a proof are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should be the judge. You refuse and threaten to give effect to your view by force. Our reply must be that if you adopt that course, we can only resist as generations before have resisted. Force will not solve the problem and it will never secure the ultimate victory over reason and right. If you again resort to force and if victory be not on the side of justice, the problem that confronts us will not confront our successors. The fact that for 750 years the problem has resisted solution by force is evidence and warning sufficient. It is true wisdom, therefore, and true statesmanship not any false idealism that prompts me and my colleagues. Threats of force must be set aside. They

must be set aside from the beginning, as well as during actual conduct of the negotiations. The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammelled by any conditions save the facts themselves and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences, not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by reference to some guiding principle upon which there is common agreement. We have proposed the principle of Govt. by consent of the governed, and do not mean it as a mere phrase. It is a simple expression of the test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove adequate and it can be used as the criterion for the details as well as for the whole. That you claim it as a peculiarly British principle instituted by the British and now the very life of the British Commonwealth, should make it peculiarly acceptable to you. This basis, and this only we see hope of reconciling the considerations which must govern the attitude of Great Britain's representatives with the considerations which must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives and on this basis we are ready at once to appoint plenipotentiaries.

London, Sept. 3rd. — Reuters despatches from India indicate a lull in the situation at Alimudalie, where the rebel leader was arrested. A Simla cable says the military have taken over control at Tirurangadi, where a number of Moplahs surrendered without fighting. Naval assistance is no longer necessary and the warship "Comus" has left Calicut. Particulars of the murder of a retired Hindu inspector of Police, who staunchly represented the Govt. show that the rebels stuck the head on a pole and carried it through the bazaar. It is reported that 300 Hindus of Melmuriar Shom were forcibly converted to Islam.

Paris, Sept. 3rd. — The Prince of Monaco is extremely ill at a hotel in the village of Fontromeu in the eastern Pyrenees. He had been hunting chamois and caught a cold which was attended by a high fever and caused the return of an old malady. Reports received here declare that the Prince is very weak.

Paris, Sept. 3rd. — Col. Edward W. Ryan, of the American Red Cross Commission in the Baltic States, arrived in Paris today from Riga. More than 200,000 Russians will die as a result of the famine, despite all the help the entire world can offer and it is questionable if one of them will be a Communist, said Col. Ryan.

London, Sept. 3rd. The S. S. "Torcello", leaves London next Wednesday with the first cargo of foodstuffs for the relief of famine-stricken Russia. The consignment is being forwarded by Britain's "Save The Children Fund" and totals 1,000 tons of rice, 500 of flour, 50 of beans, 150 cocoa and 1,000 cases condensed milk. The entire consignment will be distributed at Saratoff, situated

in the very heart of the distressed area, by a British agent under the general supervision of Dr. Hansen.

Berlin, Sept. 3rd. — A speech delivered before the Congress of the German National People's Party at Munich yesterday, the former Prussian Minister, Hergt, said: "We regard the German constitution merely as an episode. We will not allow it to keep us from the settlement of our highest aims, namely the restoration of the monarchy and the carrying out of the ideas of Kaiserdom".

London, Sept. 3rd. — A despatch to Reuter's Agency from Glasgow says. "From September 9th. German dues for silk piecegoods are advanced three hundred percent, making the prices now twelve hundred percent over pre-war prices. German textile houses, anticipating the official declaration of peace, have inundated home consumers with offers to supply goods under British prices and are emphasizing the favourable character of the exchange situation".

Foresthills, N. Y., Sept. 4th. — The United States retained the Davis Cup International tennis trophy yesterday when the doubles team of Williams and Washburn defeated the challenging Japanese pair, Kumagae and Shimidzu 6-5, 4-6, 7-5. The United States players won both single matches yesterday. The cup belongs to the winner of the three out of five matches, so that the singles scheduled for Monday will not affect the retention of the emblem.

NEW YORK, September 2nd 1921.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$8.00.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$1.95
New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$25.4
Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$4.61
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 11 30-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.88
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.71

LONDON, September 2nd. 1921

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cwt. 44s.
—51s.
Muscavado per cwt. 35s 48s.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales.
White Java sugar cif United Kingdom
24s. September shipment.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
cwt 56s 58s. nominal.
Cotto good Medium West Indian Sea
Island per lb. 26d. nominal.
Bank of England rate of Discount per
cent. 5½
Consols 47½.
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fes. 56.50.