

pers relative to the rejection by the Russian Soviet Govt. of the request made by Mr. Lloyd George for a ten day truce with Poland. France wants Great Britain to agree to issue a warning to Germany that if she attempts in any way to cooperate with the Bolsheviks an Allied army will occupy the Ruhr region and other points of German territory. A renewal of war in Europe is generally considered a possibility by the press and is treated in the gravest terms. "A very dark hour" is the Times editorial headlines and "Is it war?" asks the Daily News, while the Daily Telegraph declares the situation holds the gravest peril which has menaced Europe since the Germans marched into Belgium. The attitude of the British workers is given much consideration by several journals. The Daily News denounces the irreconcilability of France to a settlement with Russia, and declares that if the decision rested with Great Britain there would be peace with Russia in a fortnight, and in any case the newspaper is convinced that the workers of all ranks in Great Britain will refuse to lift a finger and will strike, if so criminal an enterprise as a war against Russia is attempted. The Times and Morning Post charge that Bolshevik sympathisers among the ranks of British labour are acting on behalf of Soviet Russia, and the Morning Post accuses them of helping to promote the civil war which Lenin recently prescribed. This newspaper apparently believes the attitude of the workers will compel the Allies surrender to Bolshevism. The situation, it declares has been so contrived that the Allies will be in a position where it is impossible to advance without disaster or retreat without dishonour. It may be humiliating for Great Britain to capitulate but it is to be made impossible for her to fight.

Hythe, Aug. 9th. The Allied Conference here reached a complete agreement this morning on the plans for dealing with the Russo-Polish crisis. They include the reimposition of the blockade, but, on the advice of the experts, no allied troops will be employed. The plans are subject to the approval of the British Parliament which Mr. Lloyd George will address tomorrow. The Conference of the Premiers ended at four o'clock. It is probable that even if the conditions are approved, they will not go into effect until the preliminary results of the meeting at Minsk, between the Soviet and Polish negotiations, are known. If these indicate willingness by the Russians to adopt a course considered reasonable in dealing with the Poles, the Allied aid may be withheld. The British Govt. has decided that the Russian Mission may remain in London until the Minsk conference is concluded.

London, Aug. 9th. The Southern Norfolk bye-election consequent on the elevation of Mr. Cozens-Hardy, late member, to the peerage resulted as follows: Mr. Edwards (Labour) 8,594,

Mr. Batty (Coalition) 6,476, Mr. Roberts (Independent Liberal) 2,118.

Paris, Aug. 9th.—The battle which is expected to decide the fate of Warsaw has not yet really begun, according to the latest news reaching Paris, but both sides are gathering for the final struggle. Heavy fighting continues on an eighty-mile front. Along the Middle Bug, between Volynsky and Drohiczyn, north of the Brest-Litovsk, the Russians have obtained a footing on the left bank of the river, but south of Brest-Litovsk the Poles command both banks. On the Sereth river and on the Galician frontier the situation remains unchanged.

London, Aug. 9th.—War between the Allied Powers and Soviet Russia over Poland would be an intolerable crime against humanity, and British Labour has warned the Govt. that organized labour will be used to defeat such a war. This decision was reached today at a meeting of the most prominent leaders of labour. It was resolved by the Conference to take such steps as may be necessary to carry this decision into effect. A statement advised all labour organizations to be prepared to send their leaders to London to instruct their members to lay down their tools. A committee of action appointed by the meeting will see Mr. Lloyd George at noon tomorrow. The Conference which represented the whole field of labour having presented an ultimatum to the Govt. threatening direct action. Mr. Lloyd George presided over a full-Cabinet Council on his return to the Hythe conference and reported to his colleagues the result of the conference with M. Millerand, and discussed its bearings in connection with the statement, which is to be made in Parliament by him tomorrow. The Independent Liberals held a meeting in the House of Commons tonight and passed a resolution protesting against any intervention against Russia by way of blockade, men, money or munitions. The Independent Liberals in the House of Commons number about 30.

London, Aug. 12th.—A despatch to the "Evening News" from Dublin, reports a significant split in the ranks of the followers of Sir Edward Carson. It states that a strong deputation of Ulstermen has gone to London to see Mr. Lloyd George and inform him that a large portion of their followers are prepared to sink their prejudices and advocate an immediate offer to Ireland of Dominion Home Rule. Subject to Ireland remaining in the Empire, these men are willing to pledge themselves and their supporters to work for a united Ireland with one Parliament.

London, Aug. 13th.—A significant reference to the present crisis was made by Mr. Lloyd George in addressing a meeting of Coalition Liberals yesterday. After expressing a fervent hope for co-operation between Great Britain and France which he said had been sanctioned by the common sacrifice, the Premier

continued, apparently alluding to the possibility of war with Russia. "When the terrible question of peace or war has to be decided, our first duty as a Govt. is to the people who trusted us not to commit their treasure to any unjustifiable venture. Nothing but the most imperative call of national honour, safety and freedom can justify war. Before this country is committed to it, even in the most limited form, we must be satisfied these are in peril".

Warsaw, Aug. 13th.—Polish Commissioners with authority to negotiate a preliminary Treaty of Peace, expect to leave this city early tomorrow morning to meet Russian Soviet Delegates somewhere on the road between Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk, the Foreign Office announced today. The meeting, it is said, will take place between five and seven o'clock tomorrow evening. British and American newspaper correspondents will be permitted to accompany the Polish Delegates, the Bolsheviks having expressed a desire that they be present. After meeting the Soviet Delegates on the road the Polish Commissioners will probably be taken to Minsk, where the formal peace conference is expected to take place.

London, Aug. 13th.—Mr. Carlisle, a prominent Belfast man, yesterday sent to Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, what amounts to a refusal to apologize for an affront to the House of Lords, when he dramatically addressed the Upper House last Monday on the occasion of the reading of the Irish Crimes Bill. In all Mr. Carlisle's speech at the time consisted of 13 words "MY LORDS, IF YOU PASS THIS BILL, YOU MAY KILL ENGLAND, NOT IRELAND." Earl Curzon, acting on the request of the House of Lords, sent to Mr. Carlisle a formal demand for an apology for a serious affront to the dignity of their lordships.

Paris, Aug. 13th.—"Too much importance is being given by divergence in views between the British and French Press to the British and French Govts. on the Wrangel incident", was the statement made to the Associated Press yesterday at the Foreign Office. M. Millerand is away from the city, and M. Palcologue, ex-Ambassador to Russia, was in charge of the Foreign Office. France, it was added, follows her own traditional policy towards Russia and towards Poland. There was a feeling of surprise at the Foreign Office over the evident misunderstanding of the attitude of France. "The small misunderstanding is annoying, said an official, "but it is not preventing in any way the cordial relations existing between the two great Allies".

London, August 13th.—Archbishop Mannix yesterday declared his intention of visiting Ireland before leaving the United Kingdom, despite the Govt's edict. He said he would not consider himself bound by the Govt's order.