

ranged. It was conducted under circumstances that left no doubt as to its official character, every preparation, even down to such details as the providing of paper and pencils had been made. The spokesman for Great Britain, it was announced before the session, must remain anonymous, but it was evident that in his address he had the knowledge, the sanction and the approval of the Govt. The newspaper men accustomed to dealing with the softer phrases of diplomacy were amazed at the frankness of the speech from which it was to be inferred that America's relations with England are strained to a far greater degree than would appear on the surface, and though the speaker smoothed away some of the harshness of it by declaring that "There was no question under discussion which could not be settled diplomatically". In substance, the statement was a direct appeal to both countries, through the press, to exercise patience and to use every possible care to guard against statements or actions which may serve to arouse feelings either in Canada or America, but it was a forceful warning in which terms not usually found in diplomatic exchanges are used. The speaker insisted upon describing the situation as one of broad "aspects", in which the Anglo-American people are drifting apart through lack of comprehension of each other. He declared that conditions had been brought, "piecemeal", partly through news and press stories exchanged between Great Britain and America, and blamed much of the present sentiment in both countries upon English and American local politicians.

Washington, Feb. 8th.—Members of Congress and administrative officers of the Govt. received with amazement the news that an important figure in Anglo-American politics had warned American correspondents that the two nations are "treading the path leading to war". Secretary of State Colby read with interest the despatch from London, but declined to comment on the information it contained. "The thing seems preposterous", said Mr. Colby. The significance of the statement was recognized, in view of the circumstances surrounding its delivery, but everywhere there was surprise that the British Foreign Office should have interpreted the relations existing between the countries as requiring what was taken to be a diplomatic move of such a serious nature. Comment in the main was guarded. The possibility of war growing out of the questions now in dispute between the two countries was regarded as ridiculous and surprise was universal that the British spokesman should so openly have referred to it. His remarks were considered ill-advised, untimely and undiplomatic. There was an apparent undercurrent of resentment, as well, that the British should regard expressions and

activities of pressmen, American citizens, in so grave a manner as to warrant an official spokesman of the Govt. issuing an official if anonymous warning to this country.

London, Feb. 8th.—Mr. Lloyd George today issued a warning that the period of danger is not yet passed. "The world is still reeling under the most terrible blow, it is restless and demoralized", he declared, in addressing the Welsh Liberals in Central Hall. The Premier declared he had no time to defend himself from attacks by opposition newspapers. I am engaged in a terrible task, he declared, it is far more important than defending myself. Who says the danger is past? I wish to God everybody could, because it worries me and fills me with dread. If somebody with authority, with vision, whose word I could accept, could tell me "Yes, the danger is over", I would be so glad that I would sign my resignation tomorrow. Alluding to Ireland, he said the Coalitionists had given Ireland a greater measure of Home Rule than either Gladstone or Asquith had proposed. But he added, "They say they won't take it". They must have an Irish Republic, an Irish Army, an Irish Navy. They won't get it, and if they don't get it we are told they will kill our policemen and our soldiers, not in open fighting, but hiding in holes walking as respectable citizens, tramps, farmers, or swaggering along the road until they come to a hiding place where they find rifles, passing perhaps the very policeman they are about to murder, as though they were innocent men. Are we to allow that sort of thing to be done without protecting the people we are sending there? (Cries of no). There is no issue between us and our political opinions on Home Rule. We have done one better than the Gladstone Home Rule. There is an issue about setting up an independent country by our very gates, by the places where submarines used to sink our ships and endanger our commerce and life. There is an issue as to whether the policemen or soldiers who are there upholding the honour of our flag are to be shot down by men who lurk in holes I know no other issue.

London, Feb. 9th.—Australia's mandate for the former German Island in the Pacific, south of the Equator, is published this morning. The League of Nations publishes Japan's declaration relative to the category of mandates and article 22 of the peace treaty. Japan foregoes the insertion of the clause respecting equal trading opportunities, but this, says the declaration, should not be considered acquiescence by Japan, which submits that the Japanese are subject to discriminatory and disadvantageous treatment in the mandate territories, and that Japanese subjects rights and interests there should be fully respected.

New York, Feb. 9th.—Raw quiet early today with Cuba's 34 cents cost and freight, equal for centrifugal. No sales were reported. The demand for refined was moderate at 6.85 for fine granulated. Sugar futures were featureless up to midday with the volume of business dull.

Paris, Feb. 9th.—The Chamber of Deputies tonight ratified the Paris agreement by a vote of 296 to 83. Many deputies abstained from voting. The Chamber voted confidence in the Government by 387 to 125. Before the vote was taken M. Briand, the Premier, said that unless he obtained a vote of confidence he would resign. He wound up the long debate by declaring "the fate of Germany lies in her own hands. Should she, after the first of May 1921, refuse to fulfill her pledges, the French Government can be relied upon to take all measures to make her do so."

London, Feb. 9th.—The Duke of Connaught formally inaugurated the Council of State and the Indian legislature assembly at Delhi, India, today.

Washington, Feb. 9th.—By direction of his Government Mr. Leslie Craigie, British Charge D'affaires here, called on Secretary Colby at the State Department to formally deny the published reports that officials of the British Foreign Office had told United States newspapers correspondents in London that Great Britain and the United States were treading the path of war.

London, Feb. 10th.—Reports from Japan on the Japanese attitude on the new Anglo-Japanese treaty and American situation are receiving careful consideration here, particularly because of the development of an anti-Japanese feeling in British dominions, similar to that existing in the United States. Japanese editorial comments on the situation are being cabled here and are attracting considerable attention, as Great Britain has found in Japan a fairly and sees in Japanese newspaper's expressions no change. "It is a matter of surprise that an improbable American-Japanese war or peaceful Anglo-Jap alliance should be made pretexts among certain sections of American people for building up armaments," says the "Jiji" of Tokio, the most influential journal published. "There is greater folly in the race for armaments between America, Great Britain and Japan than there was between Great Britain and Germany in peace days. This is because there is no possibility of America, Great Britain and Japan clashing, while there was always a possibility of an Anglo-German war. If America should decide for a scheme of armament restriction, the entire plan would be facilitated. The peace of the world depends on this restriction and can be carried out if America, Great Britain and Japan agree. The best hope for this is for the President-elect to declare himself for it."