

washington agreements also came in for considerable discussion, but those who favoured the project contended it was idle to make this the subject of complaint. Commander Bellairs argued that if Japan or the United States had not wished Great Britain to develop Singapore, they would have drawn the proposed area at longitude 104 degrees east. It was perfectly obvious that unless Great Britain had Singapore she could not maintain a fleet in the Far East. Lady Astor said if she thought the policy of the Government would in any way encourage war, she would vote against it heart and soul; but she knew that police forces would be necessary for a long time and Britain needed an army and navy, not for fighting purposes, but for police purposes. Lt. Col. Amery, in winding up the debate for the Government, repeated his assurances, which he had voiced in the House of Commons on July 16th, that it was clearly indicated by all the delegates at Washington that Great Britain was retaining full freedom of action regarding Singapore. If the country had reason to be proud of anything it had done in recent years, he said, it was its part in the Washington agreement and that Great Britain welcomed to the full every proposal made by Secretary Hughes and its United States friends. Furthermore, Great Britain alone took immediate steps to disarm herself before the agreement was ratified and he believed by so doing had insured the success of the movement. The first Lord insisted that the meridian 110 was chosen for one reason only, to make clear that Singapore was not in the zone of non-action. Replying to Mr. Lambert's demand why full details of the Singapore plans had not been given at Washington, the first Lord said, "that might have been the proper thing at Geneva, but it was not done by any of the powers at Washington". None of the powers gave the details of what their future cruiser programme might be, and he pointed out that Japan was executing dockyard and naval base extensions planned before the Washington conference, which it had not thought necessary to tell about.

London, July 21st.—The touring West Indian cricketers yesterday commenced a two days match against Lord Harris XI at Belmont. The home team went to bat first and compiled a score of 117 runs before being disposed of, as follows. Lord Harris XI first innings. Bickmore 6, Bryan 31, Kay 15, Evans 20, Capes 0, Cremer 20, Tylden 8, Mason 0, Deed 8, Lewis 0, Howlett (not out) 1, extras 8, total 117. Bowling for the West Indians, John took seven wickets for 45 runs, Browne one for 30, and Pascall two for 26. The West Indians were all out for the small score of 80 in their first innings as follows. West Indians first innings. Tarilton 6, Challenor 18, Browne 11, Ince 5, Small 0, Holt 15, Hunter 4, Austin 6,

Constantine 2, Pascall 6, John not out 4, extras 3, total 80. Lord Harris XI commenced their second innings and at the close of play for the day had scored 36 for the loss of five wickets. Scores were as follows. Bickmore 5, Bryan 21, Kay 1, Evans 0, Capes 1, Deed not out 6, extras 2, total 36.

Lausanne, July 20th.—Soviet Russia notified the Near East Conference today that she accepts the convention for control of the Turkish Straits negotiation here and will sign the protocol at Constantinople within the next three weeks.

Berlin, July 20th.—Max Fladt, a German, dived into a stream at Kehl and rescued seven French soldiers from drowning. Asked by French officers how he might best be rewarded, Fladt replied it would please me most if you would release seven Germans from among your prisoners condemned to death. The officer has forwarded his request to the proper authorities.

Cairo July 20th.—Of the thirteen men found guilty on July 7th. of a general conspiracy to murder British officials, the court today sentenced five to be hanged the remainder, eight, to from three years to life imprisonment. The case was commonly known as the Cairo conspiracy trial and was the outgrowth of hundreds of arrests following three years of murders and political outrages, connected with which was denied by the Egyptian nationalists. The conviction were obtained on the testimony of an accomplice who turned King's evidence.

New York, July 20th.—German marks continued to sink in the New York Foreign Exchange market dropping to .00024 cents today, a new low record for all time this is at the rate of about 400,000 to the dollar, or 2 50 for one million.

Dusseldorf, July 20th.—French quarters here expressed the conviction today that the German resistance in the Ruhr was weakening. No sabotage incidents have been reported for the past six days. Yesterday 572 trains were operated in the region, or something more than double the number running up to three days ago. The French military officials are watching closely the plans for the Communist demonstrations announced in various parts of Germany for July 29th. General Degoutte, the French Commander-in-Chief, will forbid such demonstration in the Ruhr, it is thought.

Berlin, July 20th.—Food riots broke out this afternoon at Breslau, because of the high living costs. Several shops were plundered and the police were compelled to use arms to disperse the crowds.

Moscow, July 20th.—The Soviet Government has seized the steamer Peterburg, which arrived at Archangel under the German flag. The Soviet alleges that the vessel is Russian property, having been sold to Germany by the Entente.

Dublin, July 20th.—In the Dail Eireann today President Cosgrave said the

Government considered the time opportune for the carrying out of the remaining provisions of article 12 of the Anglo-Irish treaty dealing with the boundary between Northern and Southern Ireland and for that purpose it had appointed the Minister of Education, Mr. McNeill, to represent the Free State on the boundary commission.

London July 20th.—The United States team of swordsmen who have come to England to defend the Robert Thompson trophy, gained a long lead on the British challengers in the first match of the tournament played last night, winning eleven, then losing five, of the bouts with fouls. Altogether in the sixteen bouts the United States swordsmen scored 63 hits and the British 58. The match was contested on the pool system of four fencers on each team, each fencer meeting a member of the other team and each bout to be decided by the best of nine hits.

London, July 21st.—The British note in reply to the German reparations communication, has been delivered to the Allied Ambassadors. The note has been received in Paris. The French Government has given its word of honor to observe absolute secrecy until the British Government agree to the notes publication.

New York, July 19th.

Flour, (hard winter clears \$5.00.
 (Blended Clears, St. Lawrence Brand) hard winter straights \$6.00
 Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.45.
 New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
 Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$25.
 Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$7.03 nominal.
 Molasses Sugar 89 maximum 6.89.
 Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 15 56 100
 Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.574
 Exchange New York and London, sight \$4 594

LONDON, July 19th.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cwt. 59s. 0d.—61s. 6d.
 " Muscavado per cwt. 47s. 0d—49s. 0d.
 " White Java's cif United Kingdom 24s. 0d.
 Demerara Rum per gal. nominal.
 Trinidad Cocoa, good middling red per cwt. 50s. 0d—52s. 0d.
 Cotton, good medium West Indian S a Island at Liverpool, per lb. 22d.
 Bank of England Rate of Discount per cent 4.
 Consols 594.
 Three per cent Rentes in Paris Fcs. 56.55.

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