

no offensive power against airplane carriers which have speed enough to keep away" he declared. "I heartily approve of the disarmament programme, because if the tremendous cost of the 1916 building programme is saved and a small portion of the money is expended on airplanes and carriers, the offensive strength of the navy will be greatly increased.

Berlin, Nov. 28th.—The recent mysterious trip to London of Herr Stinnes the Financier, and the nature of his conferences there, continue to be the subject of newspaper speculations. Regarding the official and other denials from British sources, it is positively asserted by the magnates' friends that he was the week end guest of Mr. Lloyd George at Chequers Court and that his movements while in England were so skilfully masked, that newspaper correspondents and others wishing to see him were completely duped as to his whereabouts, Herr Bernhard, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, asserts that Herr Stinnes in addition to discussing reparations and Allied issues while in England, also broached the subject of creating a European railway trust. This, the writer declares, would not only take over the bankrupt German system, but also that of the other European countries. The reconstruction of the Russian Railway he said, would be the logical outcome of such an amalgamation, in which Great Britain and its capital would be interested. Herr Bernhard openly opposes the reported plan, asserting that British influence, once it was able to lay hands on the German Railway system, would surely prove inimical to German industries generally.

Berlin, Nov. 28th.—Now that M. Briand, the French Premier, is homeward bound from the Washington Conference, the newspapers here are urging Chancellor Wirth to abandon his reserve, at least to the extent of informing the United States public of "the uselessness of M. Briand's arguments in support of France's attitude of disarmament." The newspapers say that the Wirth Government did not desire to engage in acrimonious controversy with M. Briand while he was the guest of the United States, but that now it will be expected to discard the considerations of etiquette and make a plain spoken declaration of Germany's case.

London, Nov. 28th.—A suggestion by President Harding for a continuing series of International Conferences, the conclusion of which would be observed under a "gentlemen's agreement", is given much prominence in the Morning Papers, but there is little comment on it. The Westminster Gazette thinks that the suggestion like Secretary Hughes' proposal for limitation on navies, is profoundly important and profoundly right. It is admitting, it says, that the present conference possibly will not achieve any

ties from further meetings are almost unlimited. The newspaper looks hopefully for the development from such a series of conferences of some new association of nations which would embody and extend the authority of the present League of Nations.

Montreal, Nov. 28th.—That the right of the British Navy to command the seas never had been challenged and never would be challenged by any power, was the statement of Admiral Beatty, Victor of the battle of Jutland, here last night before the women's Canadian Club. He said that during the dark days of the war when our merchant ships were being sunk in numbers which almost caused despair we were actually, in the heart of the British Empire, within four weeks of starvation. That is to show you how much the Empire is dependent on the navy.

Washington, Nov. 28th.—The following communique issued today, after the meeting of the Far Eastern Committee of the Armament Conference, in part said. The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met at 11 a. m. Monday, November 28th 1921 in the Pan American Building. The Chairman, Mr. Hughes, at the outset of the meeting called attention to the inaccurate and damaging press report, which has been cabled abroad, in order that its unfortunate character, inaccuracy and falsity might be noted. He referred to the report that during the discussion in committee regarding land armaments, M. Briand had made statements of an offensive character regarding the Italian army, and that representative of Italy did not appropriately resent the statement. Mr. Hughes said, that, as every member of the Committee knew, this was wholly false, and that M. Briand had said nothing whatsoever reflecting upon the Italian Govt. or the Italian army, that nothing occurred that required any rejoinder by the representative of Italy, and that the entire report had no existence whatever in fact. It seemed to be advisable that the Chairman of the conference should make this statement, in order that appropriate notes should be made of it. In reply to the statement of the Chairman, M. Viviani on behalf of France, said "I thank the Chairman for his kindness in adding with his high authority his denial to that of Mr. Schanzer and myself. It is perfectly apparent that M. Briand could never have said such things as have been put into his mouth. How could he have done so, when the closest bonds of friendship and allegiance exist between the two countries. The two nations have always been friendly. We are here for the good of humanity. Nothing should be allowed to turn us from the end of the goal to which we have set ourselves and which we must reach in closest harmony." Mr. Schanzer then cordially thanked the Secretary of State for his late idea in making this statement,

which, he said, was necessary because certain persons outside the conference had made a case out of the press to disturb the good relations existing between the countries represented here. He was delighted that the Chairman had used his high authority to close the unfortunate incident for all time, and expressed thanks to Messrs. Viviani and Briand for their sentiments of sympathy for Italy which are so well known to everyone. The committee unanimously agreed. They received the report of the subcommittee on foreign post offices in China and adopted it unanimously, the date on which it shall come into force and effect being deferred for public announcement in the near future. The report as adopted, is as follows. Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies save or except in the leased territories, or as otherwise specially provided by treaty, it is resolved. The four Powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment, subject to the following conditions. That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained. That an assurance is given by the Chinese Govt. that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the Foreign co-Director General is concerned. To enable China and the Powers concerned to make the necessary disposition, this arrangement shall come into force and effect no later than pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies. The four Powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities in those agencies to all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not which upon external examination appear plainly to contain written matter) passing through them, with a view to ascertain whether they contain articles which are dutiable or contraband, which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China. The Committee received the statement of the sub-Committee on extra territoriality, reporting progress, and a statement from the Chinese delegation asking for the removal of the various establishments placed in China by various foreign powers without treaty sanction, such as foreign troops, police boxes and telegraph and wireless stations. The committee also decided to begin the discussion of the questions at its next meeting. The committee also decided that there should be constituted a standing sub-committee on drafting to be composed of a delegate appointed by each power. The committee then adjourned to meet tomorrow morning. The newspaper reports referred to in the above communique and denied by Mr. Hughes, M. Viviani and Senator Schanzer were cabled by one of the special European correspondents of the conference.