

stood at 450. The partnership between Collins and Gregory was a brilliant affair, the former making 203, lashing the South African bowling unmercifully.

London, Nov. 14th.—Officials in Downing Street today declared inexactly that Mr. Lloyd George cordially welcomed the general principle of the United States naval restriction programme, as laid down by Mr. Hughes at the United States session of the Washington Conference last Saturday. The Prime Minister is keeping in close touch with the proceedings at Washington. Mr. Balfour already has submitted a report and it was said today that there would be daily communication between him and Mr. Lloyd George. Govt. officials emphasized, however, that it should not be inferred that the policy of the British delegates in the United States capital was being dictated from London. It was pointed out that while neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Mr. Balfour had the requisite technical knowledge to approve of the United States proposals off hand, they were both heartily in favour of the general principles contained in the proposal. "The United States naval restriction proposal could be carried out with greater benefit to Great Britain than anyone else, because of the very fact of our sea communications, declared Rear Admiral Mark Kerr, head of the British naval mission to Greece, in an article published by the "Evening Standard" today. Admiral Kerr suggested in his article that any nation not wishing to build up 500,000 tonnage might spend what it thus saved on battleships in building aircraft, submarines and destroyers. There is no getting away from the fact that battleships are of no use in case of war between countries situated with their base thousands of miles apart and where geographical position does not act as it did in the late war. It is obvious that Great Britain has more than enough capital ships for Europe and the scrapping of capital ships, which are beyond her home requirements, is entirely in her favour, and is a great measure of economy as well. Therefore, he declared, the flotilla must preserve the ocean routes and in this Great Britain has the advantage of her enormous superiority in the number of her coaling stations.

Melbourne, Nov. 14th—"The United States is to be sincerely congratulated on its practical disarmament scheme", declared Mr. Hughes tonight. After referring to possible difficulties arising from different circumstances in the different countries, the Australian Premier said "The whole civilized world must rejoice in the prospect of lasting benefit, resulting from this conference".

Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 14th.—The Premier today expressed satisfaction over the limitation of armament proceedings at Washington and said it should be remembered that Great Britain took

the lead in the disarmament by scrapping scores of her ships and reducing the personnel of her navy by about two thirds. The Premier reaffirmed his views that the peace of the world for a lengthened period could be obtained only through a friendly agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

Madras, India, Nov. 14th.—Messages from Calcutta report a big engagement between the rebels and the Govt. forces near Kanara Mosque at Vayakad, where disturbances previously occurred. One Gurkha officer and twelve soldiers were wounded.

Montreal, Nov. 14th.—The Royal Board of Trade were in receipt of a letter yesterday from Messrs. MacDonald and Co. a prominent firm of Antigua B. W. I. urging the need for a better service between Canada and the eastern group of the West Indies. The present service from Halifax and St. John to the eastern group, is not in the opinion of this firm sufficient to encourage trade with Canada, as against Canada with the United States. The Council of the Board of Trade decided to obtain all possible information with a view to ascertaining whether conditions would warrant additional expenditure in the connection on the part of the Canadian Govt.

London, Nov. 15th.—Commander Dawes, Liberal M. P. for Southwark, died yesterday.

Budapest, Nov. 15th.—Count Stefán Bethlen, the Premier, yesterday tendered to Admiral Horthy, the regent, the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet.

London, Nov. 15th.—The "Westminster Gazette" says that the Post Office scheme of an imperial wireless chain has collapsed, and was doomed from its inception by the aloofness of the dominions of India. It is averred in some quarters that this information is probably correct, as the Home Govt. has shown lukewarmness lately towards the scheme.

Washington, Nov. 15th.—Mr. Lloyd George today cabled the following message to Mr. Balfour. "Government have followed proceedings at opening sessions of conference with profound appreciation and whole heartedly endorse your opinion that the speech made by Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes were bold and statesmanlike utterances, pregnant with infinite possibilities. Nothing could argue better for the ultimate success of the conference. Please convey to both our sincere congratulations."

Demerara, Nov. 15th.—Mr. J. G. Gray chief clerk of the Post Office who has been acting Postmaster General of British Guiana since the resignation of Mr. N. Farrar at the end of October has been confirmed in the appointment.

London, Nov. 15th.—General satisfaction is expressed in the newspapers this morning at reports from Washington that the British and Japanese delegation to the armament conference are prepared to accept in principle the Hughes proposals for a ten years naval holiday and the scrapping of all but a limited number of warships. In its second thoughts on the proposals set forth by Mr. Hughes, the press shows no lessening of the appreciation expressed yesterday, and devotes more attention to the probable effect of the plan on Great Britain's naval position. It is freely recognized that the United States offers to make sacrifices both in money and aspirations, which is greater than she asks of other nations. At the same time, it is remarked that Great Britain, as a far scattered empire, is in quite a different position than the self contained United States, and that circumstances are conceivable in which Great Britain might be called upon to defend the British Isles and at the same time protect the outlying parts of the Empire as well as guard trade and defend routes. This, it is argued, must be considered when the details of the plan came up for discussion in the conference. There are also some indications of reluctance among the naval experts to agree to the proposal that Great Britain scrap the four post-war battle-ships of the Hood type, contracts for which were recently placed. These warships, it is contended, are superior to any so far projected by the United States and cancellation of the contracts would immediately place Great Britain in an inferior position to the United States as regards to battleship strength, as the United States ships would be newer and more powerful. The point is also made that any arrangement made in Washington should permit the dominions to build cruisers in addition to those Great Britain possesses. The experts further contend that any arrangements as suggested by Mr. Hughes, cannot satisfactorily be confined to the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as otherwise a spurt in naval building by European powers, or even perhaps South American nations, might upset the contemplated balance of sea power leading to denouncement of the agreement, a most undesirable possibility which they say should be forestalled. The prospect of an increase in the number of unemployed workmen by the cancellation of the contracts for the four Hood type ships, as well as the forced idleness for many officers and sailors through scrapping of ships now in service, is deplored but is not urged as a reason against acceptance of the plan. The "Daily Telegraph" while expressing deep sympathy with the seamen, says they must steel their hearts against the unpleasant prospects and consider only the welfare of the nations.