

key should have authority to fortify the straits as a means of safeguarding her independence, and particularly for the protection of her capital, Constantinople. M. Tchitcherin's speech caused such a commotion in the ranks of the Allies that Lord Curzon rose and remarked ironically that the conference was interested to observe that the Russians who came to Lausanne representing three countries, were now acting as the mouth-piece for a fourth, namely Turkey. In this he referred to Russia's representing Georgia and the Ukraine as well as Russia herself. Foreign Minister Duca of Roumania argued for complete demilitarization of the straits with freedom of passage for merchantmen and warships. Premier Stamboulisky of Bulgaria, dealt particularly upon the urgency of freedom for commerce. Ex Premier Venizelos of Greece confined his remarks to emphasizing the interest of Greece in a proper solution of the problem of the straits.

Constantinople, Dec. 4th.—Orders have been issued by the Kemalist, forbidding all employees of the Government to indulge in alcoholic drinks on pain of dismissal and the infliction of the thirty lashes. Policemen and soldiers found drinking will be discharged.

London, Dec. 4th.—It is officially announced that Commander Thomas, a life-long Conservative, will oppose the Conservative Whip Lieut-Col. Leslie Wilson in the bye-election in South Portsmouth. Lieut-Col. Wilson was defeated in the general election in the St. George's division of Westminster by Mr. Erskine, the Independent Conservative and an opening was made for South Portsmouth by the resignation of Major Cayzer, Conservative, who received 19,960 votes against 9,080 for his Liberal opponent Sir H. Lawsen. There is said to be some local resentment against the riding being used as a party convenience.

Garden City, Dec. 4th.—Madame Schumann-Heink, noted singer, is reported to be seriously ill with pneumonia at her home here.

Peking, Dec. 4th.—General Fu, the military power of North China, has been told that he is equally responsible with the Chinese Government for the safety and release of a number of foreign missionaries, who were kidnapped by a bandit army of 30,000 in Honan province on November 16th. The warning came from Peking diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and Sweden.

Dublin, Dec. 4th.—Suit for \$10,000 has been brought against De Valera in Chancery Court by Bishop Fogarty, Dr. Richard Hayes, and John Collins, brother of the late Michael Collins, as trustees of the National Fund, together with President Cosgrave in his capacity as Minister of Finance. As it is impossible to serve the writ personally on De Valera, whose whereabouts are unknown the court granted permission to serve him by advertisement. The exact grounds

on which the writ is based were not brought out in today's proceedings.

Montreal, Dec. 4th.—The offer of Lord Atholstan of a \$100,000 for the discovery of a cure for cancer has brought 2,715 claims for the award from 41 countries. On advice of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, claimants, to entitle them to consideration of their alleged cures, as in competition for the prize, must satisfy a recognized medical faculty or leading medical society, in his or her own country, first, that there is some scientific basis to justify experimental investigation of the professed cure and that any cases said to be successfully treated were in fact cases of cancer.

Lausanne, Dec. 4th.—Ismet Pasha is still being carried along behind Tchitcherin chariot tonight, so far as the members of the Near Eastern conference have been able to learn. Whether Ismet is willingly allowing Russia to speak for Mustapha Kemal's Govt. or dares not assert variance with Soviet Russia's views on control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles is not clear. Ismet is silent, perhaps he is awaiting instructions from Angora. Ismet says he wants to hear the views of England, France and Italy on control of the Straits, before he sets forth the definite Turkish plan, and his admission that Russia's project for absolute control of the straits and adjacent territory by Turkey alone and the exclusion of all warships except Turkish from the Straits approaches nearer to the Turkish idea than any other suggested has created the general impression that Russia is dictating the Turkish policy. Tchitcherin's plan was placed directly and concisely before the delegates at the morning session. Insisting that Turkey should have control of the Straits, that foreign warships should be prohibited entry and that Turkey should be permitted to erect fortifications he declared that troops and ships would not influence the settlement of the problem of the Straits and that their retention there was not possible. Lord Curzon retorted significantly that foreign troops and ships were there now and were a very definite factor in the Near Eastern situation, though he hoped they would not be a permanent factor in the Straits. Ismet Pasha had a long conference with Tchitcherin late this afternoon and so far has not indicated to conference officials that he has a definite Turkish proposal to submit. Consideration of the Straits' control consequently is at a deadlock. Lord Curzon had long conferences with the Marquis Di Garvoni and M. Barrere and many Italian and French experts, including General Weygand. The Turkish delegation tonight issued a statement attacking Lord Curzon's attitude at today's session. The Angora representatives employed the same words for the head of the British delegation, that entente representatives used earlier in

the day, in speaking of M. Tchitcherin. Lord Curzon, they declared, was certainly provocative and aggressive. He was using an old English manoeuvre and trying to bring the real issue. His statement that Ismet Pasha was not showing respect for the conference, because he was not ready to outline Turkey's position in detail, "certainly was disrespectful to the heads of our delegation". The Turkish position is that Turkey is master of the Straits and is at home there. It was only natural therefore that she would first wish to hear what the European powers want done in the Straits. "Turkey has not come into court to ask something. She is going to grant things" was the epigrammatic way in which one Turk put it.

London, December 4th.—The centuries old struggle between England and Ireland ended tonight, when the Legislation giving the sanction of law to the new settlement with Ireland passed its final stages in the House of Lords, which for generations has bitterly opposed any accommodation with Ireland. The constitution bill has gone through both Houses of Parliament without any amendment and even without a division being challenged. Lord Curzon, alone, whose influence was mainly responsible for the failure to settle the Irish question in 1914 and who has throughout his political career been the bitterest opponent of Home Rule, persisted to the very end in his role of "last ditch", even when such as the Marquis of Landsdowne and the Duke of Devonshire had yielded to the Government's view. The Duke of Devonshire frankly confessed that the short month in which he has been dealing with Irish affairs in the new Government had converted him to the view that Ireland would succeed and he reproached Lord Carson for his denunciatory speech, which could only inflame passion and do harm. There now only remains the Royal assent and everything will be ready for the new Irish Govt. to come into existence with excellent omens in the expressed desire of statesmen in England to give it every opportunity to succeed in its work, not only unhampered, but aided by England. Even the appointment of Mr. Healy, as Governor General of the Irish Free State, which is momentarily expected to be announced officially, is, on reflection, recognized as an auspicious event. When Healy's name was first mentioned, it was received with astonishment and some incredulity. When a Governor Generalship is in question the British mind turns only in the direction of some titled personage. Now it is admitted the appointment of Healy would be singularly appropriate. In the first place, Mr. Healy throughout his political career has been one of the strongest opponents of the British connection and therefore cannot be suspected of the slightest sympathy with British views antagonistic to Ireland.