ALLIED NOTE TO THE TURKS.

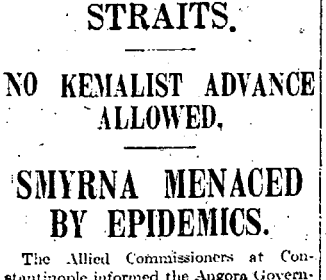
FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS.

NO KEMALIST ADVANCE ALLOWED.

SMYRNA MENACED BY EPIDEMICS.

The Allied Commissioners at Constantinople informed the Angora Government yesterday that under no circumstances would the Allies tolerate any violation of the neutral zone (which includes the Bosporus and Dardanelles) by the Kemalist army. The Allies have therefore been compelled to adopt the same attitude towards the Turks as they adopted against the Greeks, who threatened the occupation of Constantinople only a few weeks ago.

In British Government circles strong insistence continues to be laid upon the paramount necessity of keeping the



problems of Thrace and the Dardanelles apart from any negotiations which may ensue as the immediate result of the operations in Anatolia.

Detachments of Allied troops, including sailors and marines from the British ships in port, have been landed at Smyrna to protect Allied interests. It is stated that the Turkish occupation of Smyrna has been achieved with little looting and few disturbances.

At the same time, the Kemalist command has sent a message to the League of Nations, stating that owing to the alleged excesses committed by the Greeks during their retirement, no responsibility can be accepted for any acts of retaliation on the part of Kemalist sympathizers. We understand that in British circles this statement is regarded as a mere repetition of similar pleas advanced on former occasions.

TURKISH ROWDYISM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

JOINT ACTION BY ALLIED COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN THE NEAR EAST.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 11.

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This morning General Sir C. Harington warned the chief of the Turkish police that the demonstrations, which had hitherto been tolerated, must immediately cease.

By decision of the Allied High Command approved by the Allied High Commissions, the French and Italian flags, as well as the British flag, are flown on the Asiatic neutral zone of Constantinople and the Dardanelles as a warning to the Kemalist forces, regular or irregular, that any violation of these zones will be considered an act of defiance and of hostility to the Allies collectively.

This step is generally approved as indicating agreement between the Allied representatives here, though much more remains to be done before the Ismid

THE REPARATION DEADLOCK.

HOPES OF A WAY OUT.

SUGGESTED RESORT TO LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

The Reparation Commission considers that the next step after the failure of the Berlin negotiations—which, however, is not yet regarded as definite—is for the Belgian delegates to report to the Commission.

A somewhat more hopeful view than might have been expected is taken of the situation, and it is thought that an arrangement may yet be reached by which Germany will guarantee the six-month bonds in an acceptable fashion. If the Belgian mission is, for the moment, at an end, it is stated that there is no real rupture.

Various suggestions have already been made, and there is a belief that an intimation that the conversations should be renewed and another attempt be made to reach an agreement will precede any report to the respective Governments that Germany is in wilful default.

Some of the plans that are being unofficially discussed are not wanting in ingenuity. One of the most surprising of these expedients, which finds favour in some quarters, is that the whole matter should be referred to the Council of the League of Nations for a decision. This way of escape has been talked of for some time. The proposal in one of its forms goes beyond the submission of the immediate problem to the League for arbitration. It involves a careful inquiry into Germany's capacity of payment and a possible revision of the whole schedule of payments.

The advocates of this move base their arguments upon Article XI. of the Covenant, which not only makes provision for war or menace of war, but for all circumstances that may affect international relations, and which may subsequently trouble the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations. Any State, member of the League, may call attention to these circumstances, and it is contended that, if there is at present no menace of war, there undoubtedly exists a situation which affects the harmonious relations of peace.

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GERMANS STUBBORN.

AWAITING THE NEXT MOVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPT. 11.

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BURGLARS AGAIN BUSY.

K.C.'S HOUSE ROBBED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. ALBANS, SEPT. 11.

Two more burglaries took place last night at Hertfordshire country houses. As they followed so closely on the burglary at the residence of Sir William Church, at Woodside, Hatfield, last Thursday, it is thought that they may have been the work of the same gang.

The latest victim is Mr. A. C. Clau on, K.C., of Hawkshead House, North Mimms, which is about a mile and a half from the Great North Road. At present Mr. and Mrs. Clauson are staying in Scotland, the house being left in charge of Mr. H. J. Plumb, the head gardener, and his wife. On Sunday night Mr. Plumb, after making a thorough inspection of the premises accompanied by Mr. Clauson's fox terrier, retired to bed. His wife and the dog slept in the same room. All the windows in the house were closed and fastened as a precautionary measure, but all the inner doors were left open. Nothing unusual was heard during the night.

This morning a ladder, which had been left in an outbuilding, was found standing near one of the windows in the front of the house. One of the windows of Mr. and Mrs. Clauson's bedroom, which is at the side of the house, was found open, and examination showed that the room had been ransacked. Every drawer in the dressing table and in two chests had been opened. A writing cabinet and a dress cupboard had been forced open, and partially empty jewel cases and other articles were lying about the room in confusion. The appearance of the jewel cases suggested that the burglar sorted out the things which he considered most valuable, leaving the remainder.

There were footprints which showed that the burglar was barefooted. The smell of cigar smoke still hung in the room, and cigar ash was discovered in the fireplace. A few articles in two other rooms had been disturbed. On account of Mr. Clauson's absence the amount of the property which has been taken is not yet known.

Welham Manor, where the second burglary occurred, is only a short distance away from Mr. Clauson's house. It was lately tenanted by Mr. L. Aldridge, but has been unoccupied since Saturday midday. A new tenant was expected to come in this week, and a quantity of his luggage had been sent down. The burglar gained an entrance by cutting out a pane of glass in a window over the front court.

Burglars also broke into Lavender Cottage, the residence of Miss Hey, at South Mimms, near Barnet. The only occupants of the house were Miss Hey and a maid, who slept undisturbed while the burglars ransacked several rooms. They took away a handbag containing Treasury notes, belonging to Miss Hey, and some of the maid's money. They also cleared the larder of every vestige of food. South Mimms, although only two miles and a half from North Mimms, is in Middlesex.

PALESTINE MANDATE PROCLAIMED.

ARAB PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JERUSALEM, SEPT. 11.

The Arabs declared a day of mourning throughout the city and their shops were closed as a protest against to-day's formal proclamation of the Mandate, but no Jews were molested.

Lord Allenby, the High Commissioner for Egypt, arrived by motor on Saturday, and was present at a banquet attended by the heads of the religious communities. On Sunday the Field-Marshal went to St. George's Cathedral and visited Bethlehem.

The victories of the Nationalist Turks have given rise to much comment.

THE LOST GERMAN LINER.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

According to a message received by the Union-Castle Company from Captain Day, of the Kinfauns Castle, the Hamburg-Amerika liner Hammonia, which foundered at 6.26 p.m. on Saturday, eighty miles from Vigo, had on board when leaving Vigo—approximate numbers—360 passengers and 197 crew—a total of 557 persons.

Of these the Kinfauns Castle rescued 150 men, seventy women, and forty children of

MORE TROOPS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

GARRISON TO BE REINFORCED.

DIFFICULT SITUATION.

In addition to the increase of the Royal Air Force establishment in Mesopotamia, the military garrison is being reinforced as a precautionary measure, in view of the general situation. Both British and Indian troops are being sent.

The repercussion in Iraq of the Turkish victories in Asia Minor is obvious and complicates a situation already difficult. As recently as Friday last we reported operations on the northern frontier to stem the incursions of Turkish bands from south and central Kurdistan.

Last year the force stationed in Iraq was reduced by two-thirds, in response to criticisms of the heavy expenditure incurred in the country from British revenues. The Geddes Committee did not suggest further reductions of the force of one British cavalry regiment and two British infantry battalions proposed in the Estimates for the current year. In the House of Commons on July 17 Mr. Churchill said that the existing Imperial Army, Arab Army, and Army of Levies with the Air Force constituted, he believed, as good an arrangement for the purpose of preserving internal peace and defending the frontier as it was within our power to make at the present time.

The Royal Air Force, which has hitherto been dependent for accommodation in troopships on arrangements made by the War Office, has now secured a troopship of its own. This is the Union-Castle liner Braemar Castle, which at the end of the week will make the first of a series of voyages between this country and the Near and Middle East, carrying *personnel* and machines of the Royal Air Force. Exchanges will be made between the *personnel* of the R.A.F. at home and in India, Malta, Palestine, Iraq, Aden, and Trans-Jordania. Flight-Lieutenant A. H. Wann, who was in command of the R.38 when she was wrecked, will act as adjutant of the troopship.

The total of all ranks in the Royal Air Force abroad is about fourteen thousand. There are at present eight squadrons in Iraq, and there is to be a slight increase in the armoured-car force there.

DISPOSAL BOARD METHODS.

A SUPPRESSED REPORT.

(By Our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

It must be assumed from the tone of Sir Robert Horne's reply to Mr. Percy Donald, managing director of Messrs. Rownson, Drew, and Clydesdale, Limited, that he declines to have an inquiry by an independent committee into the business of the Disposal and Liquidation Commission. Messrs. Rownson, Drew, and Clydesdale have charged the Commission with neglect to secure the highest possible price for the disposal of "brass scrap." The charges have been emphatically denied, and Sir Robert Horne agrees with what the Disposals Board has done and stigmatizes Messrs. Rownson, Drew, and Clydesdale's account of the transactions in question as "inaccurate and incomplete," and their attack on the Board's action as "unfair and unfounded."

The aggrieved company, whose rejoinder to the Disposals Board's reply appeared in *The Times* on Saturday, is still anxious for an inquiry, and in spite of the case made out by Sir Howard Frank, chairman of the Disposals Board, it is doubtful if public opinion, which has become very sensitive to suspicions of administrative failure in Government Departments, will be satisfied unless an inquiry is held. It is not forgotten that for some reason known only to the Government the report of the Committee which inquired into the staffing and methods of work of the Ministry of Munitions, including the Disposals Department, has not been made public. Seven similar inquiries concerning various Departments were set on foot simultaneously. Six reports have been issued, and one has been suppressed. Twice in March, 1921, Mr. Chamberlain informed the House of Commons that the report would be published, and on March 22 he said it would be circulated at an early date. Eighteen months have elapsed, and it has not been seen. Whether there is or is not to be another inquiry into the work of the Disposals Board, may the public be permitted to know the opinion formed of the Disposals Department in its comparatively early days by a Committee which consisted of a member of Parliament of high commercial standing, a prominent London business man, and a Civil servant?

MR. DONALD'S REPLY.

We have received from Messrs. Rownson, Drew, and Clydesdale, Limited, a copy, which reads as follows, of a letter addressed by Mr. Percy Donald yesterday

WHITEHAL

BIG L
MINISTRY

Although the staff
Labour has been red
since April 1 the p
the Department is stil
that employed at the
tice. Latest returns
figures :—

Nov. 11, 1918.	April 1, 1919.
8,484	25,777

In 1914 the staff
Ministry was only 4,4
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changes and the limited
ance scheme then in f
Unemployment insuranc
ties in connexion with
developed to an extent
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or no value.

The Committee ac
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1922-23 totalled £14
tion of approximately
previous year's Esti
no means certain th
Estimates would re
figure for the year,
employment exchang
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was amply fulfilled, sin
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sary by the further e
for unemployment,"
ster's own words—wa
duced in the House of
the total Estimate
£18,010,604, compare
last year.

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is actually £1,000 a ye
the Minister himself—
with £2,000—and £800
salary of the Perman
official explanation is
rank attaching to the
are personal to the pres
Shackleton, and will b
vacancy occurs. In 1920
received £1,500 a year a
Chief Labour Adviser, t
tary also receiving £1,50
cost £3,000 now appare

COST OF S

Although there has
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Ministry, the estimate
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of 243. The salary of t
to this division is ret
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officials, including two
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to £650, two assistant
cipal staff clerk, six
thirteen staff clerks (
grade), investigators, c
and other officials too
In addition to the salari
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also payable. The total
1922-23 payable to the
is no less than £15,543.

The estimated cost
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guineas each a day) and
members of Trade Boar
a day). The estimated t
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with a staff of 740, and
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for bonus.

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assistant accountants-ge
each, three deputy-as
general at £750 to £8
countants at £550 to £7
seven assistant account
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HIGHLY CENTRA

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This step is generally approved as indicating agreement between the Allied representatives here, though much more remains to be done before the Ismid Peninsula and the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles can be regarded as reasonably secured against a possible violation.

Abdul Halik Bey, the ex-Vali of Konia, has been appointed Vali of Aidin, and Nur-ed-Din Pasha, our old opponent at Ctesiphon, Military Governor.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha entered Smyrna yesterday.

GREEKS ACCUSED OF VANDALISM.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Selah-ed-din Bey, Commander of the Turkish force now occupying Smyrna, announced to the foreign representatives that the Nationalists would abstain from excesses and reprisals and show that they can make war in a civilized manner, and not like the Greeks, whose devastations, he said, had been comprehensive and entirely unjustified by military reasons.

The entire Greek force had left Smyrna by Friday night, every sort of vessel being full.

The food shortage is greatly felt at Smyrna, which is now menaced by epidemics.

The Grand National Assembly of Angora, in a note communicated last night to the High Commissioners of the Entente, the United States, and Japan, announces the complete defeat of the Greek Army and accuses it of wanton destruction, without military necessity, of towns, villages, and monuments. It states that Eskishehr, Afium Karahissar, Alashehr, and Ushak have been burnt, and there is good reason to believe that the statement is true.

The Grand Assembly expresses deep concern, and says it is charged by the President to protest against the devastations in order to prevent similar vandalism in towns such as Brusa and Smyrna, which possess artistic masterpieces, and to make the Greeks understand that "our people never pardon such crimes."

A commission composed of three Allied officers has arrived at Brusa to prevent vandalism on the part of the Greeks, to obtain guarantees for the minorities, and to hand over the town to the Nationalists.

The bulk of the Greek clergy have left Smyrna. The French formed a local town guard two hundred strong to keep order. The British women and children have all been embarked.

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GERMANS STUBBORN.

AWAITING THE NEXT MOVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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Germany had made progress in this great question. It was true there had been some relapses. Only the previous day, the attempt to come down to economic possibilities had been obscured at the conference table. What good to Germany were Treasury bonds at six months, which, reckoned from now, would fall due next February, and finally stifle the currency, perhaps at the moment of the greatest difficulty?

Once again, for political considerations, one of the Allied Governments clung to the letter of the Reparation Commission's decision, and asserted that it could not go beyond what the Reparation Commission had decided. Once again the Belgian Government allowed political considerations to overweigh economic considerations. But Germany need not despair on this account, because only what was economically possible would be undertaken by Germany and German trade and industry.

BELGIAN FORBEARANCE.

FAILURE OF CONCILIATORY METHODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 11.

M. Delacroix and M. Bemelmans, the two Belgian delegates on the Reparation Commission who have been recalled from Berlin by the Belgian Government, arrived in Brussels this morning. From 9 to 1 they conferred with M. Theunis, the Prime Minister, and M. Jaspar, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom they reported on the negotiations.

They particularly insisted on the fact that from the moment of their arrival in Berlin the German delegates had spoken to them of various projects, but had submitted nothing in writing. The Belgian delegates had sought above all to obtain precise proposals, but had failed; and in order to avoid a rupture they had themselves made proposals.

In a spirit of conciliation the Belgian delegates in their first proposal made no mention of a gold deposit. But in spite of their conciliatory efforts the Germans would not give way; they would not accept six month Treasury bonds, but sought to obtain a prolongation into 1923. At this point the Belgian delegates considered that the discussion had gone beyond the limits of the mandate given them by the Reparation Commission, and, having reported to their Government in this sense, they were recalled. It is considered here that the stubbornness of the Germans shows that attempts to reach friendly agreement are useless.

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Welham Manor, where the second burglary occurred, is only a short distance away from Mr. Clauson's house. It was lately tenanted by Mr. L. Aldridge, but has been unoccupied since Saturday midday. A new tenant was expected to come in this week, and a quantity of his luggage had been sent down. The burglar gained an entrance by cutting out a pane of glass in a window over the front court.

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PALESTINE MANDATE PROCLAIMED.

ARAB PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

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The Arabs declared a day of mourning throughout the city and their shops were closed as a protest against to-day's formal proclamation of the Mandate, but no Jews were molested.

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The victories of the Nationalist Turks have given rise to much comment.

THE LOST GERMAN LINER.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

According to a message received by the Union-Castle Company from Captain Day, of the Kinfauns Castle, the Hamburg-Amerika liner Hammonia, which foundered at 6.26 p.m. on Saturday, eighty miles from Vigo, had on board when leaving Vigo—approximate numbers—360 passengers and 197 crew—a total of 557 persons.

Of these the Kinfauns Castle rescued 150 men, seventy women, and forty children of the passengers and 122 men and three women of the crew—385 in all. There were saved by the steamer Euclid and landed at Vigo forty-two of the crew and 46 passengers—total eighty-eight. The City of Valencia, for Madeira, took on board four men and three women who were picked up out of the water by a boat of the Kinfauns Castle.

Captain Day mentioned in a later message that the British steamer Soldier Prince saved and was landing at Gibraltar forty passengers and twenty-one crew—in all sixty-one.

The Kinfauns Castle passed the Needles at 11 o'clock last night, and reached Southampton shortly after midnight.

Though the above figures show that there remain some persons to be accounted for, it may be assumed that all have been saved, as stated by a Reuter's telegram received *via* Finisterre.

In a statement made by the Hamburg-Amerika Company it is said that some of the passengers and crew were taken on board the Boldway, the City of Chester, and the Soldier Prince. The statement also says that as the weather improved the Soldier Prince attempted to take in tow the Hammonia, in which twenty of the crew remained. These would have been taken off presumably before the vessel sank. It was reported yesterday that the steamer Darro had taken some of the rescued to Vigo.

CAPTAIN'S FINE RECORD.

Captain E. W. Day, who is in command of the Kinfauns Castle, has been in the service of the Union-Castle Company since 1890, and has been in command since 1903. He has a good record for saving life, his record being as follows:—

October 1, 1911.—When in command of S.S. Cawdor Castle, rescued crew of Dutch S.S. Willy in the North Sea during a heavy gale. Received the Gold Medal of the Orange Nassau Order and an autographed diploma from Queen of Holland, and the Gold Medal of the Holland Lifeboat Institution.

January 31, 1913.—Rescued crew of sailing ship Lucie off Mauritius. Received a letter of appreciation from Lloyd's, and a piece of plate from the British Government.

September 28, 1916.—When in command of H.M. Hospital Ship Glenart Castle, saved two men from British seaplane off Stavros (Mediterranean).

October 14, 1916.—Rescued crew of forty of torpedoed S.S. Welsh Prince in Mediterranean; £250 was granted by the owners, of which Captain Day received £50.

November 8, 1916.—While lying at Malta accommodated 170 survivors from P. and O. S.S. Arabia, which was torpedoed. Received letter of appreciation from Lord Methuen, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta.

March 1, 1917.—Displayed excellent seamanship when H.M. Hospital Ship Glenart Castle was mined twelve miles off Portsmouth. Safely disembarked 525 wounded, as well as medical staff, and successfully brought ship into Portsmouth.

DISPOSAL BOARD METHODS.

A SUPPRESSED REPORT.

(By Our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

It must be assumed from the tone of Sir Robert Horne's reply to Mr. Percy Donald, managing director of Messrs. Rownson, Drew, and Clydesdale, Limited, that he declines to have an inquiry by an independent committee into the business of the Disposal and Liquidation Commission. Messrs. Rownson, Drew, and Clydesdale have charged the Commission with neglect to secure the highest possible price for the disposal of "brass scrap." The charges have been emphatically denied, and Sir Robert Horne agrees with what the Disposals Board has done and stigmatizes Messrs. Rownson, Drew, and Clydesdale's account of the transactions in question as "inaccurate and incomplete," and their attack on the Board's action as "unfair and unfounded."

The aggrieved company, whose rejoinder to the Disposals Board's reply appeared in *The Times* on Saturday, is still anxious for an inquiry, and in spite of the case made out by Sir Howard Frank, chairman of the Disposals Board, it is doubtful if public opinion, which has become very sensitive to suspicions of administrative failure in Government Departments, will be satisfied unless an inquiry is held. It is not forgotten that for some reason known only to the Government the report of the Committee which inquired into the staffing and methods of work of the Ministry of Munitions, including the Disposals Department, has not been made public. Seven similar inquiries concerning various Departments were set on foot simultaneously. Six reports have been issued, and one has been suppressed. Twice in March, 1921, Mr. Chamberlain informed the House of Commons that the report would be published, and on March 22 he said it would be circulated at an early date. Eighteen months have elapsed, and it has not been seen. Whether there is or is not to be another inquiry into the work of the Disposals Board, may the public be permitted to know the opinion formed of the Disposals Department in its comparatively early days by a Committee which consisted of a member of Parliament of high commercial standing, a prominent London business man, and a Civil servant?

MR. DONALD'S REPLY.

We have received from Messrs. Rownson, Drew, and Clydesdale, Limited, a copy, which reads as follows, of a letter addressed by Mr. Percy Donald yesterday to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

It is quite apparent by your letter of 8th inst. that there is no desire on the part of the Government to ascertain the truth. You, Sir, apparently constitute yourself both advocate and judge, listening only to the *ex parte* defence of a Department whose financial interests and past actions are opposed to any inquiry.

In the meantime the public, who have to pay, will note that the Disposal Board is costing them £11,000 to £12,000 every twenty-four hours, and that you have refused to have a method of curtailing this expenditure investigated. They will, of course, draw their own conclusions when they are aware that no attempt has been made by you to investigate the proof offered by me of the charges. I venture to suggest that your attitude is more regrettable, since the public will assume that it is in some way affected by the statement of Sir Howard Frank that the Treasury approved of the brass contract, which, on the facts published, shows a loss of £1,500,000.

NEGLECTED INDIAN R.A.F.

WHAT SIR J. SALMOND FOUND.

In an interview given in India before the recent publication in *The Times* of letters and articles revealing the dangerous inefficiency of the equipment of the Air Force in India, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Salmond admitted, as a result of his personal observation on the Frontier, that for a long time India had been woefully behind in this matter.

But stores and equipment had recently been coming out, and within a period of a few months he expected there would be about seventy active machines in the country. He thought that one hundred active machines, with, of course, the necessary reserves, would meet the requirements of India on the frontier. The present supply of bombs in India was ample.

In his opinion a well-equipped efficient air force in the vicinity of the Frontier would be able to deal with the recalcitrant tribes more effectively and economically than military forces had been able to during the last sixty or seventy years.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The Prime Minister has made the following appointments to the Board of Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery:—

The Earl of Ilchester in the room of Viscount Bryce, deceased; Sir Martin Conway, M.P., in the room of Sir Edward Coates, deceased; and Mr. W. B. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S., in the room of Viscount Harcourt, deceased.

...ey also receiving £1,000 ...
cost £3,000 now apparent...

COST OF ST...

Although there has be... the staff of the Intellige... Division of the General ... Ministry, the estimate u... 1922-23 is no less than ... of 243. The salary of the ... to this division is retur... £1,200 a year. Then fol... officials, including two ... £700 to £900 a year, one ... to £650, two assistant pr... cipal staff clerk, six ... thirteen staff clerks (six... grade), investigators, cler... and other officials too nu... In addition to the salaries ... on the scale laid down ... also payable. The total ... 1922-23 payable to the s... is no less than £15,543.

The estimated cost of ... Division, with a staff ... £36,544, of which £9,769 is ... In this division, also, th... army of officials, their s... £1,000 downwards. The ... with a staff of thirty-two, ... £17,297. Included in this ... paid to the chairmen of ... guineas each a day) and ... members of Trade Boards ... a day). The estimated tot... paid this year is £5,000.

The Claims and Recor... estimated to cost this ... £738,385, the staff number... bonus payable here is £... blishments Department w... with a staff of 740, and 2... cleaners" are estimated t... £32,305, of which a sum ... for bonus.

The Finance Departmen... ant-general at £1,200 to ... deputy-accountant-general ... assistant accountants-gene... each, three deputy-assi... general at £750 to £850 ... countants at £550 to £700 ... seven assistant accountan... each) is estimated to cost ... of 378, the bonus payabl...

HIGHLY CENTRALI...

The above figures, taken ... Estimates for 1922-23, giv... magnitude of the staff ... quarters and of the large ... state of things is due, to a ... highly centralized syster... Ministry, and it has been ... way to secure economy ... tralize, and to set up sma... under the local industria... understood that this point ... by the authorities.

So far as the Employm... concerned, the numbers ... automatically to the vol... accomplished, any additio... an increase in the number ... being met by the engage... weekly or "casual" ba... 1920, with 320,000 perso... registered as unemployed, ... of officers at the Exchan... April of this year, when 1,6... registered as unemployed, ... of officers at the Exchar... The number of Exchange... somewhere in the neig... hundred.

Economy, to be effecti... the top. There is ample ... example in this respect to ... quarters staff of the Minis...

THE KING'S ... EDINBU...

The King's visit to Ed... the Scottish National ... Edward at Holyrood ... fixed for October 10. ... includes a statue erecte... of the Palace and the ... iron gateways which enc... The statue is the wor... Gamley, R.S.A., of Edi...

The King and Queen ... stay of only a few ho... Their arrival is timed f... veiling ceremony will ... 11.30, and their Maj... Edinburgh for the Sout...

OBITUA...

We have to announc... number of well-known p...

His Highness the Maha... of the greatest of the Ind... and head of the Kachhwal...

Mr. Wilfrid Scawen ... agitator, traveller, diaris... Arab horses, died at New... Horsham, on Sunday, aged...

Vice-Admiral the Hon. F... R.N., died suddenly yes... Harewood House, Leeds, ... Lord and Lady Harewood.

Mr. John Osborne, who ... record both as jockey an... suddenly at Middleham on ... was eighty-nine last Janua...

Mr. Charles Archer, who ... as jockey and as trainer, ... yesterday. (p. 5)

RISE IN FLOU...

The London Flour M... announce that the ... standard grade straight... vanced by 1s. to 41s. in ... and to 42s. in outs... price of straight-run ... sively from English wh... 1s. to 38s., delivered to ... the London area.

UNREST IN EGYPT.

POISONED BY FALSE THEORIES.

A FOREIGN JUDGE'S REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The announcement in your columns recently that Zaghlul has been transferred from the distant Seychelles to Gibraltar—where he will be conveniently accessible to Egyptians on their way to and from Europe, since most of the British steamship lines, by which they usually travel, call at that port—reminds one of the deplorable condition to which the maleficent activities of that popular agitator, combined with certain other unfortunate circumstances in Egypt since the war, have reduced that once peaceful and flourishing community.

It is, however, so difficult for the public in this country to obtain first-hand and impartial information from competent sources as to the real conditions prevailing in Egypt and the causes which have produced them, that I venture to think the very frank *exposé* contained in the following letter, which I have quite recently received, may be of general interest. It is written by an eminent Judge of one of the Superior Courts of Egypt (in which country he has resided for the last ten or fifteen years), who is a keen-sighted and competent observer. As a Judge, he takes no part in politics or administration, and is therefore quite unbiased in his views concerning them. He is not an Englishman, but a foreigner (the version of his letter which I give is a translation), and he is both a sincere and sympathetic friend of the Egyptians and a by no means undiscriminating admirer of British methods and traditions. Moreover, he is, as a foreigner, unaffected by memories of, or direct association with, the prestige enjoyed by the former British occupation—a prestige which is now almost extinct. He says:—

You ask me for my opinion of the evolution of Egypt under the new conditions, and, as I believe I have told you before, I am far from optimistic about it. In a greater degree than elsewhere, the moral atmosphere of the war has affected this country, which is peculiarly susceptible to the contagion of mere words. I am not speaking of propriety of conduct, of common honesty, or of scrupulous delicacy in financial and commercial affairs. In these respects Egypt has had little to lose, and it must be admitted that her deplorably low standard was due far less to the natives of the country than to the overwhelming Levantine influx, under which, in business affairs, she has long been practically submerged. The moral atmosphere which I refer to is the pernicious flood of oratory about democracy, the rights of peoples, and other heady theories and vague ideas with which we all—we, the Allies—have so unwisely deluged the world.

Political and economic neophytes everywhere have taken such expressions *au pied de la lettre*, and become intoxicated with their sonorous verbosity. And where are there so many political neophytes and half-educated economists to be found as in Egypt? Where does "el Kalam"—the spoken and written word—exercise so potent an influence on the destinies of a nation as in Egypt? Consequently, Egyptian intoxication is more dangerous than any other national form of political poison.

Add to this that the virus, once inoculated, was skilfully strengthened and further envenomed by that arch-neophyte and political charlatan, Zaghlul Pasha—a self-educated doctrinaire, eridé in all his ideas, and devoured by an unquenchable flame of insensate ambition. Unfortunately for Egypt, the fundamental mistake made was in not selecting him—antipathetic and little worthy of esteem as he is—to treat with from the first. A wise and foreseeing Government could easily have disarmed him, in November-December, 1918, by partial and, above all, by spontaneous concessions, at that crucial moment. Now everything that the Egyptians have obtained they consider that they have wrung from an unwilling England by force. And, unfortunately, it is more or less true.

The very general movement—let there be no illusions on this point—which has carried the Egyptians away has now become almost irresistible.

In form, indeed, almost everything has been conceded, and it may perhaps be found necessary to make further concessions still. Whatever rights or powers of control may be, in fact, retained will be even less clearly defined than heretofore, and will consequently seem to the Egyptians more unjust and more odious than was the *régime* of the British occupation in the past, though that, Heaven knows, was ill-defined enough. Then, the passionate and primitive-minded politicians before referred to will, more than ever, believe in their right of resistance by any and every means in their power.

For self-government the Egyptian has possibly the requisite intellectual capacity; he has not the moral qualities and the strength of character which are indispensable. The path we are treading leads with certainty to the grave oppression of one class, or classes, by another, together with a markedly accentuated element of xenophobia. Short of a dictator—who would necessarily be an Oriental and almost infallibly an oppressor himself—we can only be moving in the direction of retrogression and ultimately of renewed European intervention—a futile and costly circuit ending at the point of departure.

It is permissible to hope that those who still have some power of control over the destinies of Egypt may reflect on this melancholy prospect while there may yet be time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MALCOLM McILWRAITH.

COUNTY CRICKET SCORING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—There has lately been some interesting correspondence in your columns on the subject of the best method of calculating the County Championship, but none of them touches on the all-important fact that no system can be fair when some of the aspirants for the championship play the weakest counties, whilst others do not.

This year, for instance, Yorkshire played Worcestershire and Glamorganshire, thus adding twenty points to their total, whilst Surrey played neither. If Surrey had played these two counties and Yorkshire had not, nothing is more certain than that Surrey would have been champion county. Again, Surrey did not play Northamptonshire, the third county from the bottom, whereas Yorkshire did. If Yorkshire had not played the three lowest counties they would have competed with Surrey on equal terms, and their final average would have been the same—viz., 66.95. If Nottinghamshire had played the same matches as they actually did, they would then have been first. It is, therefore, evident that when the competition is at all close the result depends on which county happens to play all the weakest counties. This is manifestly wrong, for a champion county—in this case Yorkshire—acquires no merit and deserves no points for defeating Glamorganshire and Worcestershire.

The ideal remedy is, of course, that each county should play all the others; but this is impossible with the present number of first-class counties. On the other hand, it is very undesirable to remove any of the counties from the first class, for this is only too likely to mean extinction. Moreover, nobody can tell from season to season which county will be at the bottom of the list. I suggest that the following method, if not ideal, would go a long way towards improving the position:—

1. Arrange the counties in order of merit by any method you like. Personally I think that advocated by Mr. Milne is as good as any.

2. Re-compute the order, omitting in your calculations any county which had not obtained a percentage of, say, 25. The exact figure is a matter for consideration; or it might be thought better just to omit the last two or three counties. The point is that by some such method you eliminate from the actual championship competition counties whose standard of play for the year is not sufficiently high to justify their inclusion.

It will be observed that by this method the actual number of first-class counties does not really matter. Any county not good enough in any one year to compete for the championship is automatically excluded.

Yours faithfully,
W. COOTE HEDLEY.
The Hopps, Horley, Surrey, Sept. 3.

WAR IN ANATOLIA.

ALLIED PLEDGES TO GREEKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Recent events in Anatolia spell the failure—let us make no mistake about it—of Anglo-Saxon policy; and failure in some of those things that we have cherished as among its most honourable and distinguishing features.

If there is a thing on which both branches, the British and the American, of the Anglo-Saxon race pride themselves it is their championship of the weak and oppressed and their respect for their plighted word. No races in the world have suffered more terrible oppression than the Greeks and Armenians have from Turkey. Pledged to the hilt during the war to redeem these races from "the bloody tyranny of the Turk," how have we redeemed our pledge?

For months after the Armistice we hoped that America would accept a mandate for Turkey, that, as the mandatory of the civilized world in those parts, where her colleges and her missions have for the last century done such splendid work, she would inaugurate a new and happier era for the Christians of the Near East. The exigencies of American party politics unfortunately ruled out the American mandate. However, the United States was at one with us in sending to Smyrna the Greek Army "to restore peace and order" and to redeem our just pledges to the Christian populations. On this point the Republican Party which overthrew President Wilson was at one with him. Witness the Senate resolution of May, 1920:—

RESOLVED—That it is the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus (including Koritza), the Twelve Islands of the Ægean and the Western Coast of Asia Minor, where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the Peace Conference to Greece and become incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece.

On October 24, 1920, President Harding wrote to the President of the Greek Republican Club of Massachusetts as follows:—

You may be assured that to do my just part to further the righteous cause of the Greek nation and of the splendid element of citizenship it has contributed to our country, I will continue to help in every possible way as I have done in the Senate in the last two years. I voted for the Lodge resolution declaring the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus, including Koritza, the Twelve Islands, and the Western Coast of Asia Minor, should go to Greece. Likewise I voted for the resolution expressing the Senate's judgment that Thrace should be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece. I stand for a settlement which will do full justice to the Greek people. America will always do its full and humane part in the world while insisting that it be directed by its own conscience and its own conception of right and justice.

Yet, in spite of this, and other equally explicit assurances, while, for the last three years, the Greek Army has been fighting for the salvation of the Anatolian Christians, the United States has entirely abandoned its mandatory. It has even refused to continue to Greece the credits which it formally undertook to furnish as far back as February, 1918.

Our own position is as bad, or worse. Almost from the first moment of its landing the Greek Army in Asia Minor has had the dice loaded against it. It has seen its enemy openly encouraged and supplied with arms, munitions, and intelligence by Powers which had joined us in giving the mandate, while those same Powers imposed every possible restriction on its own action, going so far as to deny Greece the right of search—one of the very few rights in international law which no jurist will dispute. As for the Kemalist Press, it inveighs, in the style of the "Hymn of Hate," against England as the enemy, and dismisses Greece as the "Hangman of England."

Surely no agent has ever been abandoned by principals as Greece has been abandoned by her *quondam* Allies! Is it any wonder that the war-worn Greek Army has suffered the heaviest discouragement? When the Greek Army is gone, we shall have to step into the breach. Already risings are reported from Mesopotamia. To-morrow Mustapha Kemal's forces will be at the Straits; the day after, unrest in Egypt, Palestine, and India will burst into flame at the news of the victories of Angora.

Unwise from an Imperial point of view, our policy is also a breach of our pledges. The Christian populations of Anatolia are left to the tender mercies of the Turk. Is it too much to hope that at this eleventh hour the Christian Powers will at least take steps to secure that these Christian populations of Asia Minor, if they must abandon their homes,

(Continued in next column.)

MORALS OF MAURITIUS.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Under the heading "Morals of Mauritius" and similar captions a large number of newspapers have recently referred to an interview which Dr. Golding Bird, Bishop of Mauritius, is stated to have given to a representative of the *Daily News* before he started on his return voyage to the Colony.

It is said that the Bishop informed a reporter that, as he had been unable to raise £2,000 required for the maintenance of certain Church of England orphanages in the island, "this will mean the turning of our girls out to certain prostitution or sale to Mahomedans in a country where moral life is lower than anywhere else I know."

A report of this interview was telegraphed to Mauritius, with the result that all classes of the community have protested vigorously against slanders which, if not authoritatively contradicted, will seriously prejudice the good name of a loyal and respected British Colony.

Dr. Golding Bird, who is still *en route* to Mauritius, is now stated to have telegraphed to the officer administering the Government to the effect that he has given no interview to a London newspaper, nor made any statement deprecating the moral standard of the island at any time. He added that the statement attributed to him is incomprehensible.

While the original statements have been given a wide publicity, it is, unfortunately, the fact that the Bishop's disclaimer has been noted by very few newspapers. Whatever may or may not have been said by Dr. Golding Bird, no one who personally knows Mauritius can come to any other conclusion than that his remarks must have been misunderstood.

Having been in charge of the affairs of the Colony for several years, I am in a position to say that the words attributed to the Bishop give an unfair and inexact impression of the people of that island. The behaviour of the general population, which is mainly composed of Creoles and Indians of local birth, compares favourably with that of any other community in the tropics, while the refinement, culture, and moral tone of the *vie de famille* which prevails among the higher classes in Mauritius could not be surpassed in any other part of the Empire. In order to remove the unjustifiable stigma which has recently been placed on the people of Mauritius collectively, I beg, Sir, that you will be so good as to give publicity to this communication.

Yours faithfully,
HESKETH BELL, Governor of Mauritius.
Athenæum Club, Sept. 8.

which we solemnly promised to free, shall at least be transported to a place of safety? Whatever others may do, is it too much to hope that America and Britain, sinking any petty, poor-spirited considerations, but recognizing their enormous responsibilities to the whole civilized world, may at this moment unite in vigorously discharging them? Surely the situation in the Near East at this moment gives them a supreme opportunity.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. CROSFIELD.
41, West Hill, Highgate, N., Sept. 9.

We are impelled by the very heavy pressure on our space to request our correspondents to write as concisely as may be consistent with their argument.

Points Fro

TRADE UNION BALL

Mr. Hay Thorburn in l important point. I hav working men's wives, w declaring that the presen voting for strikes is a married members of suc these women declared to union ballots are sham easy to obtain more th the voting is not secret pendent scrutineers, an officers are biased. C were even mentioned. women has invariably l husbands to take an ac union by attending all r not leaving the conduct o irresponsible shouters, to toward is a desirabl CHARLOTTE MANSFIELD, square, S.W.5.

THE CLAIMS OF WI

You would no doubt was to read in a Sunday ment of Mr. Hillyard, S England Lawn Tennis have never wanted to of the World's Champ never do." Apparently is now necessary is scription on the cup now son; and delete the words bined the World's Chan from next year's pros MACLEOD, Burlington Ho

"SHELL-SHOCK."

The remedy for shell-sl form of nervous collapse, to attain to a degree of he can recognize the pro instinct (such as self-pr they are, and can del course of action with a the emotions in play. Fo stand the significance of personality, and to atten by preventing what he "coming to the top," is ensure inefficiency.—Mr Forest Hill.

TRAINS FROM SWI

It may be true that are crowded and that so rising early to catch th travelled (5.20 a.m. fr surely the advantages o advantage. You take y land and do not have to Boulogne. At Vallorbes ties and passport exami the train. This service rant, in which breakfast be obtained, and lastly, most important of all, travelling, the whole jou completed in a day.—Mr St. George's-road, Westm

WHAT IS "PERSON.

I see that a correspo question of the cost of travellers in your column charged 9d. for a small carried by hand, on the not personal luggage. personal luggage, it wa ecing only wearing apra brief-bags, mats of fish books would appear to b and the matter become travelling public. If th to enforce payment for passengers in the carria expect a lively time w return to London.—Mr. dene, Eden Bridge, Kent

MEDIEVAL SKULLS

The remarks upon th the present vicar of Hytl by the interesting statem *Archæologia Cantiana* Hall, the former vicar. skulls, about seven ber, carefully arranged vault, under the east chancel. Some of these in them, made, doubtle and were of a somewhat type, and some of La HERBERT MONCKTON, Ast

INSTINCT AND RE

More than two hund answered the question pr in your issue of the 9th.

A Press account of a visit to Green's:—

"The conditions under which the products of Messrs. Green are prepared would meet with

away in the heart of the country.

I have never seen in any

THE PROPRIETORS OF

GREEN'S SPO

(The ORIGINAL

which has the greatest sale of anyth the British Public. 6½d. per packet (Cho flav

GREEN'S CHOCC

(CHOCOLATE BL

which has been a regular dish for

IRAQ'S DOUBTFUL FUTURE.

FEISAL'S BID FOR INDEPENDENCE.

BRITISH PRESTIGE IN THE BALANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BASRA, AUG. 30 (by air mail).

The two important events in Iraq politics during the last fortnight were the arrest and deportation of a number of extreme Nationalists by order of Sir Percy Cox, the High Commissioner, and the vehement protest made by the High Commissioner against the discourteous treatment meted out to him on the first anniversary of King Feisal's accession.

Both events have aroused a good deal of excitement, especially in the Middle Euphrates. It is rather a quaint commentary on the inconsistency of our native politicians that while Kerbela and Nejef are both ringing with the cry of "Iraq for the Iraquis," the majority of the leading agitators are Shiah mujtahids, who were born and bred natives of Persia.

While the resignation of the Nakib's Cabinet last week is represented as due to Ministerial resentment of King Feisal's interference in departmental work, there is much more than that in the affair. For some time past the King has displayed an inclination to discard his British friends (to whom he owes his throne), and identify himself more closely with the programme and the aims of the extremists. During the last twelve months Feisal has consolidated his position fairly well, and the appearance of any new aspirants to the throne of Iraq is most improbable for some time to come.

Feisal has certainly made the most of his opportunities, winning dubious popularity from certain tribal leaders by remission of taxation—this at a time when the country is verging on insolvency—and obtaining a measure of sympathy from townsmen by making few demands on their loyalty or on their pockets.

There is more than a suspicion that during the last three or four months it has been Feisal's deliberate policy to make things difficult for Sir Percy Cox and the British advisory staff. But the more practical-minded section of the native community realizes that there is a fatal flaw in the half-formulated plans attributed to Feisal for making himself absolute ruler of Iraq. Were the British to leave the country he would find the problem of defence almost impossible of solution. Up to the present the Arab Army has been but a little better than a farce.

A BRITISH MISFORTUNE.

In the meantime it cannot be said that lustre is being added to British prestige in Mesopotamia. One of the misfortunes of present British policy is that the British officials have been obliged to turn a cold shoulder to some of their best friends in the country. If Britain is honestly to carry out its policy of establishing an Arab State, it is impossible to please the not inconsiderable number of sheikhs to whom the Government of Baghdad effendis is anathema, and who long for a return to the days of 1918 and 1919, when British political officers were in charge of districts, dispensing rough-and-ready justice with an impartiality which had never been experienced before in Arab lands.

The British Army in Iraq is now in the throes of transferring its responsibilities to the Royal Air Force, and it is reported that there will be very few British military officers left in the country after October 1. Many Indian military employees are signing new contracts with the Air Force. When one babu in Basra was asked the other day whether he was prepared to transfer his valuable services to the Air Force, he strongly protested against his doing any such thing, explaining his reluctance by the following succinct question, :—"On land, sir, *here* you are; on sea, sir, *there* you are; but in air, sir, *where* are you?"

The following are brief notes on the chief men arrested for political offences :—

Ja'afar Chalabi abu Timman is a well-known Baghdad merchant, and was Minister of Commerce until he resigned last week. He obtained his appointment in the Cabinet through the influence of Kadhimain religious leaders. A capable man of business, he deals chiefly in Persian trade. Shortly after the Armistice he visited Persia to engage in anti-British propaganda.

Hamdi Pachachibi, a Sunni, and a well-educated citizen of Baghdad, was a Turkish official in pre-war days, but declined to take any part in the administration of Iraq under the British mandate. Some months ago he was offered, and declined, the position of Director of Public Security.

Sheikh Mahdi Basir al Hilli is a Hillah man, who normally lives at Nejef, but who for some time past has made his headquarters in Baghdad, where he has been engaging in political agitation. He is a Shiah, and is blind. He is also a poet, whose verses are well known and appreciated throughout Iraq. The tone of his poems are [illegible] hatred of the British, and

INDIAN FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

FACING BIG DEFICIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

In the Council of State to-day a statement in regard to the financial position was made by Mr. Cook, the Financial Secretary.

He said that provided trade was not materially worse than during the last cold weather it was possible that the customs revenue would fall short of the Budget figure of 45·5 crores [£30,333,333] by not more than one or two crores [crore=£666,666]. No shortage was likely to be due to revenue from sugar, liquors, matches, so-called luxuries, miscellaneous articles, hides, skins, and cotton excise falling short of the estimates.

On the other hand, there were expectedly large imports of tobacco, the piece goods trade had distinctly revived, and the new duty on kerosine was doing well and likely to bring in half a crore over the estimate. The gross receipts of the railway were likely to fall short by two or three crores of the estimate of 99½ crores. Unlike last year, the working expenses were not expected to show excess over the Budget figure. The Budget estimate of receipts from Posts and Telegraphs was likely to be reduced by a crore, increased postal rates having affected correspondence during the first two or three months. Heavy business losses indicated that allowances for bad debts would be heavier in the Income-tax department than was anticipated, but it was early yet to prophesy as most of the income-tax revenue was usually collected at the end of the year. Opium and salt combined were expected to give more revenue than budgeted for by from half to one crore.

On the expenditure side it was expected to save three-quarters of a crore on the Budget provision for interest on debt owing to the fact that the full half-year's interest on the new loan was not payable till April 1. The excess of expenditure on military operations in Waziristan was estimated to amount to about a crore and a half. This was anticipated by the Finance Member in his Budget speech; indeed, it is understood to be less than was actually expected then. A further payment of two crores was likely to be made in respect of surplus officers in place of the thirty-five thousand rupees budgeted. This, however, will lead to a considerable reduction in the recurring charges for future years.

Taking the maximum forecasts in each case this statement means that an uncovered deficit of 9·16 crores [£6,106,000] will be swollen to sixteen crores [£10,666,000] unless trade conditions markedly improve.

OFFER TO AUSTRALIAN PLAYWRIGHTS.

MR. OSCAR ASCHE AT SYDNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Oscar Asche, in a speech at the Institute of Journalists, Sydney, referred to the trip of Lord Northcliffe as having been instrumental in securing a wider publicity for Australian affairs in London.

If a man went to the High Commissioner's office [Mr. Asche said] and asked for detailed information about Australia, an English clerk chucked a pamphlet at him with the remark, "Read for yourself." Those clerks, who had no interest in Australia except to draw their wages, should be replaced by young Australian clerks. This sentiment was vigorously cheered. He spoke of the need of impressing the English people with the fact that Australia has room for millions of their surplus population.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

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M. CLEMENCEAU'S PILGRIMAGE.

A STRAIGHT TALK TO AMERICANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

When M. Clemenceau goes to the United States early in November he will address four or five meetings, appealing to the American people in simple and direct language. His aim is to revive that spirit of Allied solidarity by which the war was won, and without which the fruits of victory will be surely lost. The object of the war was peace. But peace has not yet been found, and the need for Allied solidarity to-day is at least as great as in the dark and uncertain days of war.

M. Clemenceau made this clear in a brief conversation yesterday with M. Henri Béraud, who sought him in his home at St. Vincent-sur-Jard. He was not willing to speak at length on the subject of his coming visit. What he has to say to the American people he wishes them to learn from his own lips. He made it clear, however, that in his opinion the moment had come when someone must speak for France.

The United States must be told that she is mistaken—that France is neither "militarist" nor "imperialist," and that the French people merit the enthusiastic confidence of their friends, the free people of America. "America asks my opinion. I will give it. To plead our cause I have no need of preparation or of *dossiers*. I shall not be lacking in arguments. It is not a question of making a triumphal journey—only a journey that will be useful."

He was not going to America on any sort of mission, and he would not accept invitations to banquets or other public receptions. He was going to speak in his own name. He would certainly speak of the war, first of all to recall the fundamental truth that the end in view was peace, and then to point the moral that if the Allies had maintained that solidarity in peace which they manifested in war the world would not have sunk so deeply in misery and difficulties. To the Americans he would speak much of America and a little of England. Moreover, he would have a word to say about the Treaty of Peace. It was well that the world should be reminded once more that the Treaty deprived Germany of all pretext for a war of revenge, and it was not an imperialistic peace, such as the adversaries of France reproached her for having made.

M. André Tardieu, writing in the *Echo National*, M. Clemenceau's organ, says:—"A vain discussion has been roused by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's and M. Poincaré's reply to the Balfour Note, because during the war each of the Allies fulfilled its duty magnificently. But as soon as peace was signed each of them forgot the need for solidarity, and risked in isolation the loss of the fruits gathered in common. The solidarity for which M. Clemenceau pleads, and which was recommended in Washington and London a year ago, existed in the middle of 1919.

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NEW ENTERPRISE OF THE

THE TURKISH VICTORY.

NEW WORLD PERIL.

MR. MORGENTHAU'S GRAVE WARNING.

In conversation yesterday with a representative of *The Times* Mr. Morgenthau, for several years Ambassador of the United States in Constantinople, referred to the possible effects upon the world at large of the recovery of Smyrna by the Turks.

Mr. Morgenthau, speaking with a wide experience not only of the two antagonists in the Ionian strife, but of the personal characters of many of the Turkish leaders, considers that the success of the Nationalist Turks, small as it is in comparison with the military events to which the world was accustomed a few years ago, is just such an episode as may lead to tremendous results. The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the spark that exploded Europe in the Great War—the recovery of Smyrna by the triumphant forces of an unexpectedly revived Turkey may lead to another conflagration, unless the danger is recognized and dealt with firmly. He expressed his confidence that the British public would realize that a new and menacing situation had suddenly come into being and would support the British Government in any positive policy it might adopt to localize the danger and prevent it from spreading into Europe.

Referring to the origin of the Nationalist movement which has crystallized under the skilful guidance of Mustapha Kemal Pasha into a formidable manifestation of Turkish military power and racial intolerance, Mr. Morgenthau said it arose primarily as a patriotic protest against the attribution of Smyrna to the Greeks and the presence of armed forces of foreigners in Constantinople. It was less a revolt against the authority of the Sultan than a furious refusal to tolerate the Treaty of Sèvres and the almost unlimited foreign interference prescribed in that document and of necessity accepted by the Porte, helpless on the Golden Horn under the guns of the Allied Fleets.

DANGER OF MASSACRE.

Mr. Morgenthau went on to point out that while the aims of the Nationalist Turks as enumerated in their "National Pact" were well known, he feared that the recovery of Smyrna and of Constantinople itself would not content them—and dreaded that even this would be accompanied by widespread massacres and looting, partly as make-shift means of paying the Nationalist troops, partly as a calculated effort to remove inconvenient minorities along the same lines as those pursued during the late war.

The former Ambassador weighed the possible effect of this Turkish success, not only on Moslems in the British Empire and the French Dominions, upon the uneasy populations of Iraq and Syria, but more particularly upon the other defeated countries. He expressed the liveliest apprehension of what might well occur if the Powers were to allow the military power of Angora to have unrestricted access to Thrace, and thus expose Bulgaria to the temptation of unhindered communication with the Turks.

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BRAZIL CEN

BRILLIANT CEREMO

(FROM OUR OWN CO

RIO DE JANE

The ceremonies at t exhibition commemora independence have bee which has surpassed all actual exhibition enclo and artistically plannec innumerable lights anc tions in the grounds a ships in harbour make chanting. The prelimi sarily of a formal na they were looked forw apprehension by the have genuinely enjoye the excellent arrangeme Brazilian hospitality.

The dinner given by the to the Diplomatic Corps, reception for the foreign notable events. All the E tions are giving formal b

The American Ambass tion yesterday, and, alt purely diplomatic charac of the British community Mr. Hughes, the U.S. Sec John Tilley, the British A a dance at the Embassy

All the newspapers exp the participation of the prestige has been undoub only by the presence of Hood and Repulse, but t Pavilion was ready at t the President's visit. Th simplicity of the façade striking decorations of t cited the greatest admir

The scene outside the P ing of the 7th inst. wa practically every member politan crowd stood to covered when the Britis was played by the Mar Cole, the British Com assistants deserve the war modestly give credit to the the engineers and contract responded to all demand

In the international r day between crews repre fleets in the port, the resul

Midshipmen, Twelve O second, Brazil.

Officers' Fours.—First Britain; third, the Unite

Seamen's Race, Twelv United States; second, B

The Ten Thousand Me six miles) track race w Britain taking the first places, followed by re United States, and then

RED "LABOUI

PROJECTED TOWE

(FROM OUR RIGA CO

The *Izvestia* announ scheme has been bro Kameneff, Chairman Soviet, for which the Go to assign the sum of fo roubles [£1,400,000].

This is a project to b Moscow a huge "Labou central hall capable of ho people, with four smaller a tower which shall be o not the highest in the plans have been worked c chairman of the Society c final plans will be the sub in which the architects invited to enter. Valu awarded the winners.

According to the pre whole structure will c 216,000 square feet, and the unemployed are to b down the Continental H taurant, and six blocks tractors for building the take to begin work not l of 1923.

There is every reason t past achievements, that sucreed in the first part and that the present bui demolished.

BRITISH RELA' SULTAN O

CONTINUED F

The Colonial Offic although reports have effect that Abdel-A Sultan of Nejd, has some form of military by necessary implic opposed to the poli Government in Arabi the spirit of the agr between him and th ment, the Sultan o concluded any such c

In repudiating the of Nejd has taken t renewing his assura to the British Gov respect for the co between the British worthy of record tha own motion promptly tion of the British G published rumours ar source of their inspirat his entire confidence Government continue aware of his friendl them and that rum

larity from certain tribal leaders by remission of taxation—this at a time when the country is verging on insolvency—and obtaining a measure of sympathy from townsmen by making few demands on their loyalty or on their pockets.

There is more than a suspicion that during the last three or four months it has been Feisal's deliberate policy to make things difficult for Sir Percy Cox and the British advisory staff. But the more practical-minded section of the native community realizes that there is a fatal flaw in the half-formulated plans attributed to Feisal for making himself absolute ruler of Iraq. Were the British to leave the country he would find the problem of defence almost impossible of solution. Up to the present the Arab Army has been but a little better than a farce.

A BRITISH MISFORTUNE.

In the meantime it cannot be said that lustre is being added to British prestige in Mesopotamia. One of the misfortunes of present British policy is that the British officials have been obliged to turn a cold shoulder to some of their best friends in the country. If Britain is honestly to carry out its policy of establishing an Arab State, it is impossible to please the not inconsiderable number of sheikhs to whom a Government of Baghdad effendis is anathema, and who long for a return to the days of 1918 and 1919, when British political officers were in charge of districts, dispensing rough-and-ready justice with an impartiality which had never been experienced before in Arab lands.

The British Army in Iraq is now in the throes of transferring its responsibilities to the Royal Air Force, and it is reported that there will be very few British military officers left in the country after October 1. Many Indian military employees are signing new contracts with the Air Force. When one babu in Basra was asked the other day whether he was prepared to transfer his valuable services to the Air Force, he strongly protested against his doing any such thing, explaining his reluctance by the following succinct question :—"On land, sir, *here* you are ; on sea, sir, *there* you are ; but in air, sir, *where* are you ?"

The following are brief notes on the chief men arrested for political offences :—

Ja'afar Chalabi abu Timman is a well-known Baghdad merchant, and was Minister of Commerce until he resigned last week. He obtained his appointment in the Cabinet through the influence of Kadhimain religious leaders. A capable man of business, he deals chiefly in Persian trade. Shortly after the Armistice he visited Persia to engage in anti-British propaganda.

Hamdi Pachahchi, a Sunni, and a well-educated citizen of Baghdad, was a Turkish official in pre-war days, but declined to take any part in the administration of Iraq under the British mandate. Some months ago he was offered, and declined, the position of Director of Public Security.

Sheikh Mahdi Basir al Hilli is a Hillah man, who normally lives at Nejaf, but who for some time past has made his headquarters in Baghdad, where he has been engaging in political agitation. He is a Shiah, and is blind. He is also a poet, whose verses are well known and appreciated throughout Iraq. The texts of his poems are usually based on hatred of the British, and he would like to see the British evacuate the country altogether.

Sheikh Ahmed al Sheikh Daud is a well-known and well-educated Sunni, who was a Judge in the Turkish Administration.

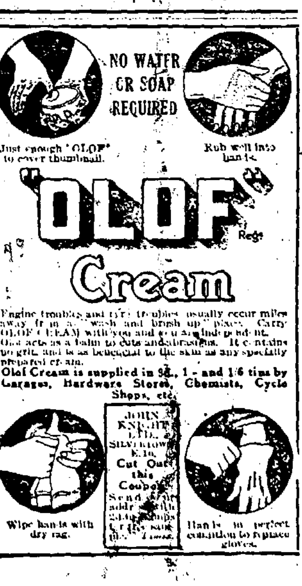
Abdul Ghafur al Badri was an officer of the Turkish Army and fought against us in Mesopotamia during the war. A good soldier but a poor politician. A Sunni from Samarra, he was director and owner of the *Istiklal*, a Baghdad newspaper, suppressed some time ago because it attacked the Provisional Government.

SIGNORA DUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, SEPT. 10.

Signora Duse will shortly come to Rome with her new dramatic company and will give a few special performances at the Costanzi Theatre. Among other tragedies she will produce D'Annunzio's *La Citta Forta*. D'Annunzio has promised to attend the first performance.



in the recurring charges for future years.

Taking the maximum forecasts in each case this statement means that an uncovered deficit of 9·16 crores [£6,106,000] will be swollen to sixteen crores [£10,666,000] unless trade conditions markedly improve.

OFFER TO AUSTRALIAN PLAYWRIGHTS.

MR. OSCAR ASCHE AT SYDNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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RUSSIAN POETESS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPT. 11.

Amongst the literary and scientific leaders arrested in Petrograd and subjected either to expulsion abroad or banishment to the extreme northern province is the popular and well-known poetess, Anna Akhmatova, accused of spreading "pernicious ideas" in her recent publications. Anna Akhmatova has for a considerable time been looked upon with suspicion by the State Political Department. She is the widow of the Russian poet Goumileff, who was shot by the Bolshevists last year.

Instructions have been given to the central prison authorities to increase the number of concentration camps in Archangel and North Dvinsk. Unschlicht, the head of the State Political Department, pointed out that it was necessary to relieve the pressure on the prisons in the centre of the country, which have become over-filled during the last few weeks of wholesale arrests to such an extent that on an average four prisoners were now incarcerated in cells originally designed for one.

ANTI-BRITISH PERSIAN PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, SEPT. 10.

The Prime Minister's repeated warnings to the local Press having failed to stop the almost daily publication of libellous articles attacking British policy and British officials in Persia—doubtless instigated to some extent by the Soviet Legation—the majority of the newspapers have now been suspended by the Government.

MRS. HARDING A LITTLE BETTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—To-day's medical bulletin with regard to the condition of Mrs. Harding, the wife of the President, states that she passed a less restless night and that the complications are subsiding, while general appearances indicate an improvement. There will be no operation at present.—*Reuter.*

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NEW ENTERPRISE OF THE ODEON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

M. Gemier, Director of the National Theatre of the Odéon, is arranging for what he calls a decentralization of its work. An Odéon company is now to give performances of French classical pieces in the provincial university centres and neighbouring towns. The rectors of the various universities have welcomed the idea, and M. Gemier hopes to receive help in the form either of subsidies or the loan of large halls. In this way, the Odéon would become a national theatre, and not merely a Parisian theatre subsidized by the State.

U.S. COTTON STRIKES ENDED.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.

The New England cotton mill strikes, which have been in force since last spring, are virtually at an end. All the Maine and most of the Massachusetts mills have restored the old wages scale, and now the important Amoskeg Manufacturing Company of New Hampshire are doing the same.

The Labour unions are not entirely satisfied, as they have failed to gain the 48-hour week, but competent observers believe that to-day will see a general return to work of the striking operatives.

A WAGES AWARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 11.

The Federal Arbitration Court has fixed the wages of waterside workers at 2s. 9d. an hour, with double time for holidays and an additional shilling an hour for Sundays and extraordinary holidays, such as Christmas and Good Friday. After midnight, and on Saturdays between noon and midnight, the rate is to be 4s. 6d. an hour.

Employers are required to mitigate coaldust by spraying. Preference to unionists is refused.

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"GUNMEN OF THE WORLD."

They may jump at the chance to emerge from their intolerable retirement and join up with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, if not for a war of world conquest such as was precipitated in 1914 by a few hundred Junkers, at least for a barbaric war of revenge and plunder in which men unaffected by any sense of responsibility towards their people in particular, or tottering civilization in general, would find ample scope for the pursuit of their hereditary profession of arms and many opportunities for personal aggrandisement denied to them as members of a democracy toiling to reconstruct Europe largely for the benefit of foreigners.

Those victorious foreigners having concentrated nearly all their energy in the task of readjusting their commercial and industrial life have therefore had to suspend, for the time being, their military activities, and may be considered by desperate adventurers in the light of a party of peaceful folk whom gunmen can "hold up" and plunder at their pleasure.

Mr. Morgenthau fears that the democracies of Europe, straining after an orderly existence and unwilling to consider military precautions as anything except an intolerable burden upon their overloaded Budgets, may fall victims to the "gunmen of the world" who may rally under the newly victorious Crescent and embark upon lucrative and destructive aggression with Soviet assistance if Great Britain does not take the lead in inducing the Powers to take immediate steps to localize the danger and prevent it from spreading across the whole political firmament of Europe and the Moslem world. The Powers must prevent at any cost the Turks from again securing control of the Dardanelles.

MOSCOW'S INSTRUCTIONS TO FAR EAST DELEGATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, SEPT. 11.

It is stated that the Russian delegates to the Conference with Japan have received instructions from Moscow to the effect that in the Conference between Japan, on the one side, and Chita [Far Eastern Republic] and Moscow on the other, an agreement must be made not only as to the Far Eastern Republic, but on all Russian questions. Consequently, it is feared that a further adjournment will be needed.

KING ALFONSO UNDER WATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID, SEPT. 11.

This morning King Alfonso, attended by an aide-de-camp, visited the submarine squadron off Pasajes, near San Sebastian. He went on board one of the submarines, which submerged for thirty-five minutes alongside the French battleship Paris.

responded to an demand...
In the international ro...
day between crews repres...
fleets in the port, the result...
Midshipmen, Twelve Oa...
second, Brazil.
Officers' Fours.—First, ...
Britain ; third, the United...
Seamen's Race, Twelve...
United States ; second, Bri...
The Ten Thousand Met...
six miles) track race yes...
Britain taking the first, ...
places, followed by rep...
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PROJECTED TOWE...

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The *Izvestia* announce...
scheme has been brou...
Kameneff, Chairman ...
Soviet, for which the Go...
to assign the sum of fou...
roubles [£1,400,000].
This is a project to bu...
Moscow a huge "Labour...
central hall capable of hol...
people, with four smaller ...
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not the highest, in the ...
plans have been worked ou...
chairman of the Society of...
final plans will be the subj...
in which the architects o...
invited to enter. Valua...
awarded the winners.
According to the preli...
whole structure will oc...
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the unemployed are to be...
down the Continental H...
taurant, and six blocks o...
tractors for building the ...
take to begin work not la...
of 1923.
There is every reason to...
past achievements, that ...
succeed in the first part ...
and that the present buil...
demolished.

BRITISH RELAT... SULTAN O...

CONTINUED F...

The Colonial Office...
although reports have...
effect that Abdel-Az...
Sultan of Nejd, has r...
some form of military ...
by necessary implic...
opposed to the polic...
Government in Arabia...
the spirit of the agr...
between him and the...
ment, the Sultan of...
concluded any such co...
In repudiating the r...
of Nejd has taken th...
renewing his assuran...
to the British Gov...
respect for the cov...
between the British a...
worthy of record that...
own motion promptly ...
tion of the British G...
published rumours and...
source of their inspirati...
his entire confidence...
Government continue...
aware of his friendly...
them and that rumo...
would not have any ef...

A GERMAN NA... OUTBU...

(FROM OUR OWN CO...

BE...

Remarkable Natio...
occurred in the State ...
Dresden yesterday eve...
was *Die Meistersinger*, a...
was in the nature of a...
ance, every seat in the ...
During the final song ...
words of which are in son...
to the present-day Gern...
tion, the audience became...
it broke into a spontaneo...
Young men threw the...
balconies frantically wavi...
handkerchiefs, while many...
uproar continued until th...
and completely drowned...
singer was called before th...
again while the noisy ...
tinued.

GERMAN TRAD... IN IND...

(FROM OUR CORR...

CALCU...

The Germans have ...
market here ; British ...
almost eliminated, large...
per cent. *ad valorem* d...
British products advers...
are more expensive. ...
the duty was only 7½ pe...
it was increased last ye...
and this year to 30 per...

GOOD GRAPE ...

(FROM OUR OWN CO...

PA...

The success of the ...
France is now assured, p...
be no further period of ...
Last year's production w...
hectolitres [a hectolitre is...
the same as 1913. In 19...
nine million. This year, ...
experts, the total will rea...
The Algerian grape ha...
and will be somewhere in...
of eight million hectolitres.