se issued with the sanction and authority t-body at the same time as the mandate spinion is held that the terms of the ed by the League. This is not an sonable contention so far as the mandate is concerned. It is to be hoped, howthat the Constitution is in no way to ered as an adjunct or appendix of the ste, if that is to mean that the peoples estine are to have no power to amend the ment governing their political existence. the inevitable delays consequent upon sposition of any artificial obligation to noreover, that the terms of the proposed tution should be published as soon as , le, in order that the British public may an opportunity of reviewing them while the form of a draft susceptible of necesalteration. The present uneasiness in inc will not be abated by the issue of a tution, in the shape of a more or less able fait accompti, which has not been ly discussed in any way. We must ther that Palestine enjoyed certain cononal rights before the war, and sent her Deputies to a representative body. re and constitutional rights destinians must be no less under the administration of the mandate ague of Nations than they were under the

the late SULTAN of TUBERY. Afterthoughts. Supreme Council, at the point of death,

reviewed its charges and responsibilities, ok summary decisions on a number of ant questions on which in its prime it have expended hours of discussion vo principal questions that remained on ends after the Silesian flasco were those sanctions and of the Bussian famine lramatic events of the week and the I departure of one of the protagonists e Council in a state of extreme lassitude, was a natural symptom of its moribund ion and was reflected in the character decisions so hastily registered. In the of the sanctions the views of the British nment are well known. They were clearly sed in the conversations with HERR EMANN before the formation of the Cabinet. At that time, in our opinion, views were expressed prematurely and at sufficient regard to the sentiments interests of our French Ally. At the t moment, considering that Germany far duly carried out her obligations, the of our Government in regard to the of the sanctions have more weight. was right that they should and emphatically expressed, as they by Lord Curzon in Paris. The form view, which was in favour of a prolonged on of the sanctions, has been modified ents, possibly, too, as a result of a acquaintance with the German attitude through the conversations between M-EUR and Dr. RATHENAU. No great diffiaccordingly, was experienced in arriving ompromise between the British and the 1 views. M. BRIAND repudiated the sugthat the French desired to maintain farch military sanctions-namely, the tion of Düsseldorf, Ruhrort, and Duisfor an indefinite period; but pointed at though the immediate effect of the stion of these sanctions had been to bring nce a German Government that had ed the ultimatum, the terms of the ultia, particularly those relating to disarmahad not yet been fully carried out. The uns, he said, had shown that they were apable of raising a considerable armed in a very short time. In view of these ents, the Council agreed to maintain the ry sanctions for the present. It is desirn every ground that the causes that co to their maintenance should speedily be On the question of the economic ons there was little difference of opinionhave been burdensome to the Allies ell as to the Germans, and their ve force is at least open to doubt. Here,

has arisen out of the old Dual Monarchy. modest beginning has already been made in the resumption of trade between Austria and Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, and and Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, as Austria became financially stronger and more stable. These considerations are of great weight, and it may therefore be anticipate that Jugo-Slavis and Rumsnia will hardly imitate the example of Italy by making their corsent to suspend their Austrian liens dependent upon an assurance of receiving compensation from the German portion of the indemnity.

In the meantime the attitude of Czecho

Slovakia is encouraging, and it is surely happy augury that the first head of a foreig State with whom the Austrian President should have come into direct necessal relations should be the Presupry of the neighbouring Crecho-Slovakian Republic Paramers Masanyx and PRESIDENT HAINISCH are old personal friends, and the significance of their meeting has been further enhanced by the presence also of HERR SCHOBER and DR. BENES. HERR SCHOBER has returned to Vienna convinced of the friendly feelings of Czecho-Slovakia for Austria, and Dr. Benes is reported to have remarked that even if the projected Conference of Porto Rosa did not take place his country would carry on direct negotiations with Austria Dr. Benes's words would seem to indicate a strong probability that the often-deferred Conference of Porto Rosa is going to lapse. We trust that this will not be the case, the more so in that so much useful if highly technical and consequently unnoticed work has already been accomplished at the recently concluded Rome Conference. Should, how ever, Da. BENES's hint turn out to be true, his profession of readiness to continue negotiations with Austria is doubly welcome: for it is not only a proof of the earnest desire of his own Govern ent to develop further the economic con solidation of Central Europe, but it can hardly without its influence upon the other partness to the small Entente. A settlement of ill the railway and other transport problems which are due to be arranged at the Porto Ross Conference would enormously help to accelerate that work of economic reconstruction which is vital to Central Europe. But no arrangements, whether made at Porto Rosa or by individual States, can achieve their full effect so long as Austria is not accorded the means to raise the urgently required credits and to begin the task of working out her own selvation.

The Fauna of Waterworks.

The prolonged drought and the abnormal temperatures of this year have affected water. works and sewage-works in unexpected fashions. The water from rivers and takes has to be freed from its living and dead organic iin es before it is delivered to consumers. The foul discharges from the main drains have to undergo a more elaborate treatment before the effluent is sufficiently clear to be passed into rivers. In each case a great part of the purification is accomplished by mechanical means-by filter-beds and settling-tanks. But in each case, also, a large and varied assemblage_ of minute plants and animals have acco dated themselves to the conditions, with the result that there are characteristic flora and fauna of waterworks and sewage-works containing members that are harmful or helpful, but which usually vary little from one town or even from one European country to another, The abnormal conditions have upset the delicate balance of life, favouring certain breeds of bacteria and moulds, suppressing others, and introducing similar changes in the small polyzoa, shell-fish, and insecta crustaceans. which depend for their subsistence on the micro scopic lower forms of life. The calibre of pines is being reduced by a too rapid growth of sting plants and animals, or large masses killed by some change in their normal conditions, are being detached to enter the distributing circulation. Filter-body buse become choked at unusual rates, or pierced by unusual creatures. So far there has been little direct he French, as was very natural, insisted danger to health, but there have been com-

THE NEW LEARNING IN ENGLAND.

A TOUR OF BRITISH

UNIVERSITIES. THROUGH CANADIAN EYES.

Sir. -- As a Canadian delegate (McGill Univer sity, Montreal) to the recent Congress of the Universities of the Empire in Oxford, and a official delegate to many of the sentative universities and colleges of the kingdon. I would like to indicate in these columns some of the things that profoundly impressed of all the British universities during th

There is, first of all, the practical revolution that has been effected in Oxford and Cam-bridge and the four Scottish universities by the gradual adaptation of their organic and tradi-tional life to the multiform needs of the newer scientific and technical and industrial and social interests and activities of the times. All places are greatly changed as to the nu ber of people (teache, a and students) who are occupied with the newer subjects and the newer pursuits, and also as to the endless new proisions that have had to come into force way of endowment, equipment, the new surces of income, and so on. And I think, is the change that has a And, greatest the attitude of the representatives of the older earning everywhere in regard to the work and the claims of the newer workers and teach y of whom have naturally come into high and controlling position in the academic and the educational world. Everywhere is there s new conception and a new conviction of the essential unity of all knowledge and of all human effort.

Then there is in all the younger universities and colleges, in places like Manchester, Leeds, Cardiff, Bristol, Reading, Dundee, the most modern kind of equipment in the matter of pure and applied science, technical science, sgri-culture, the science of business, social service, the newer education, and so on -all in fact, or nearly all, that some of us overseas professors nearly all, that some of us overseas processors have been thinking of as the peculiar privilege of Germany, or Paris, or Geneva, or of the great new universities of the States and Canada. And when you add on to this the splendid results in the way of residential colleges, hostels, dining halls, club rooms, libraries, common recreation rooms, women's re n, that you behold in places like Reading and so on, that you behold in places like Reading, Levels, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, the whole achievement is really remarkable, rivaling quite the glory of that juxtaposition of the old and the new that you see in Oxford, Cam-

We were all immensely impressed, too, with the many ways in which our universities, new and old, have been adapting themselves and their methods to research selves and their methods to regional and occupational needs of one kind or another and also to the needs of different sets of stuand also to the needs of different sets of sti-dents from all over the Empire, and from all over the world. There is the teaching, say, of tropical medicine at Liverpool, the agriof tropical medicine at Liverpool, the s cultural and domestic science work at Read the industrial teaching and research at 3 chester and Leeds, the Oxford provisions for different kinds of Rhodes scholars, and the specialized professional and post-graduate work at practically all the universities, and And everywhere is there the provision and the experimentation that have recently been made so much of by Germany and

we can only connect, it seems to me all this important revent university develop-ment of our country with the new efforts that are being made in the way of a reform of our public schools and our nerally, and in the way of a reform of generally, and in the way of a reform of the salucation (including the "continuation" cul-sistion) that is being supplied to the children of shr workers, then this country will undoubtedly be saved from the still lingering ceils of the opposition that has too long existed between opposition that has too long existed between the supposed brains or intelligence of England and the soul of England the exist needs of the body of her people. Both primary, and from the age of 14 or 15 to their of 18 or 249, should, of course he for life, and not for the university, in the old restricted or class sense of the term. Our with the modernization of the university that we overseas visitors been witnessing with the extension an pening of the area of their work, the supply leaders along all the recognized lines of national and Empire activity is now an assured The best kind of nati that is being indulged in to-day in Britain is the nationalization along educational and social lines that any intelligent person can

"JEWISH WORLD PLOT."

AN EXPOSURE.

THE SOURCE OF THE, PROTOCOLS.

TRUTH AT LAST.

The so-called " Protocols of the Elders of were published in London last year under the title of " The Jewish Peril." This book is a translation of a book pub lished in Russia in 1905, by Sergei Nilus, a Conservment official, who professed to have received from a friend a copy of a summary of the minutes of a secret meeting, held in Paris, by a Jewish organization that was plotting to overthrow civilization in order to establish a Jewish world state.

" Protocols " attracted little attenon until after the Russian Revolution of 1917, when the appearance of the Bolshevists, among whom were many Jews, professing and practising political doctrines that in some points resembled those advocated in the "Protocols," led many to believe that Nilus's alleged discovery was genuine. The Protocols" were widely discussed translated into several European languages. Their authenticity has been frequently icked and many arguments have been ad-fuced for the theory that they are a forgery.

In the following articles our Constantinople Correspondent for the first time presents conclusive proof that the document is in the main a clumsy plagiarism. He has forwarded us a copy of the French book from which the plagiarism is made. The British Museum has a complete copy of the book, which is entitled "Dialogue aux Enfera Machiarel et Montesquieu, ou la Politique de Machiavel au XIX. Siècle. Par un Contemporain," and was published at Brussels in 1865. Shortly after its publication the author. Maurice Joly, a Paris lawyer and publicist, was arrested by the police of Napoleon 111. and sentenced to 18 months

A LITERARY FORGERY.

(From Our Constantinople Correspondent.) "There is one thing assure, said a that is worth your while to remember," said a diplomatist to the writer in 1908. only stay here long enough you will meet many men who matter, and you may find the key to many strange secrets." Yet I must confess that when the discovery which is the theme of these articles was comme I was at first incredulous. Mr. X., who brought me the evidence was convinced.

"Read this book through," he said, "and you will find irrefutable proof that the 'Proplagiarism

Mr. X., who does not wish his real name to be known, is a Russian landowner with English connexions. Orthodox by religion, he is in political opinion a Constitutional Monarchist. He came here as a refugee after the final failure of the White cause in South Russia. He had long been interested in the Jewish question as long been interested in the Jewish question me for as it concerned Russin, had studied the "Protocols," and during the period of Demkin's ascendancy had made investigations with the object of discovering whether any occult "Massimic" organization, such as the "Proto-cols," speak of posterior in Southern Russin, Tire only such organization was a Monarchist one The discovery of the key to the problem of the "Protocols" came to him by chance.

THE SWISS ORIGINAL.

A few months ago he bought a number of old books from a former officer of the "Okhrana" (Political Police) who had fled to Constant nople. Among these loo's was a small volume in French, lacking the title-page, with dimensions of 54in; by 34in. It had been chemply re-