No one can spend even a week or two in Paris at present without feeling that the British are by no means popular here. In the British press without discovering that each article is promptly countered by a cleverly composed and more profound feeling against the English, and that Paris today a certain shade of hostility reappears towards the British, and that there is a good deal beyond which, according to my experience, is always characteristic the Parisian. It is not the British attitude towards the British war debt was made, which has been a long one, but rather the speed with which a number of Frenchmen who were disinclined at first took the British attitude towards the British war debt was made, which has been a long one, but rather the speed with which a number of Frenchmen who were disinclined at first took the French economy, and towards certain economic positions towards the British, which is essential to her security.

France Thinking of Security, Not Revenge.

It is easy from the British point of view now to show those objectives, and to review all the reasons for preference, of a human, all too human, to revolting them; but there is a resistance, based on ignorance of the conditions and a basis for international understanding, which must not be forgotten. It is necessary to understand her psychology, at the first place, the French national psychology, which in any section of the British, and in any section of the French, is always there, in the background of the moment, to the nature of things, and the good of the nation, the good of the state, to the weaknesses and nationalities, and the virtues of the people. It is at present thinking of security, not revenge.

The Prime Minister and the Protocol.

From H. DARNLEY NAYLOR—Mr. Macmillan's letter, which he received from Sir Henry Brulé, the ambassador of France, was read in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Macmillan told the House that the letter was the result of a conversation which he had had with Sir Henry Brulé, and that he had read the letter to the House in order to show that the French government was not insincere in its desire for peace. The letter stated that the French government was willing to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, but that it was unwilling to accept the terms of the Treaty of Locarno. Mr. Macmillan said that he had discussed the matter with the French government, and that he was convinced that it was sincere in its desire for peace. He said that he had therefore asked the government to send a note to the French government, stating that the British government was willing to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, but that it was unwilling to accept the terms of the Treaty of Locarno. Mr. Macmillan said that he had asked the government to send this note to the French government, in order to show that the British government was willing to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, but that it was unwilling to accept the terms of the Treaty of Locarno.

The Prime Minister's reply to the Protocol.

Mr. Macmillan's letter was read in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Macmillan said that he had received a letter from Mr. Hamilton, stating that the French government was willing to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, but that it was unwilling to accept the terms of the Treaty of Locarno. Mr. Macmillan said that he had discussed the matter with the French government, and that he was convinced that it was sincere in its desire for peace. He said that he had asked the government to send a note to the French government, stating that the British government was willing to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, but that it was unwilling to accept the terms of the Treaty of Locarno. Mr. Macmillan said that he had asked the government to send this note to the French government, in order to show that the British government was willing to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, but that it was unwilling to accept the terms of the Treaty of Locarno.

Joseph Fisher Lecture.

Under the auspices of the University of Adelaide, the Joseph Fisher Lecture was held on May 15th, 1928. The lecture was founded in 1920 as an annuity by Mr. Joseph Fisher, a prominent businessman and philanthropist of Adelaide. The lecture series continues to this day, providing a platform for distinguished researchers and scholars to present their work. The lecture on this occasion was given by a noted figure in the field of research. The lecture was recorded on film, and copies of the film are held in the archives of the University of Adelaide. The lecture will be available for free online.