

1893

The first cultured pearl is obtained by **Kōkichi Mikimoto**.

1893

A revolution led by the liberal general and politician **José Santos Zelaya** takes over state power in Nicaragua.

1895

Brothers Auguste and **Louis Lumière** demonstrate movie film technology to scientists.



1897

Salomon August Andrée leaves Spitsbergen to attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon. He later crashes and dies.

tim of his own budget cuts



Having steered a course for Greece through painfully deep cuts to public spending, Syriza is leaving office just a year after the last of the international bailouts ended.

voters was very regional – a long-running dispute with neighbouring Macedonia over the country's name. Although the Greek government managed to strike a deal to rename the country North Macedonia, it proved an easy lightning rod for nationalist sentiment, one which Mr Mitsotakis exploited to the fullest.

But it was ultimately tough austerity measures and Mr Tsipras's U-turn in office that decided his trajectory. Three rounds of international bailouts after the 2008 global financial crisis saved the Greek economy

from collapse but at the cost of enormous social and financial hardship.

The Bank of Greece last year estimated that half a million Greeks had emigrated since 2009, a staggering 5 per cent of its population. The vast majority are young, pushed out by a youth unemployment rate of nearly 40 per cent and a decade of financial hardship. Mr Mitsotakis, in his victory speech, said he wanted to "give the children that left the country the possibility to return".

Still, the difficult times are not going away: under a new deal struck with the European Union, the country must stick to limits on its spending until 2060. Some of Greece's young will have spent their entire working lives in the shadow of austerity.

But the story of Syriza is also the story of Europe's evolving left-wing politics.

The continuing Greek crisis has had an impact across the European Union. The sight of unelected officials in the EU and the International Monetary Fund facing down the elected representatives of a country and forcing austerity on them ignit-

ed fury on both the left and right of Europe's politics. Right-wing parties that wanted to exit the EU frequently cited the example of Greece being "bullied" by Brussels.

Yet while there was a brief period in 2015 when it was thought that left-wing parties could win more widely, today the parties whose ideas have the most momentum are all on the right.

This year alone, centrist parties in Denmark and Spain have won power by stealing the policies of their far-right competitors. That is also what happened in Greece, with New Democracy taking a hardline stance on immigration. Indeed, that was the other major story of the night: the far-right Golden Dawn's vote collapsed and the party failed to take even a single seat.

Mr Tsipras and Syriza were the future once. They might well be again. The Greek crisis, as the former finance minister Yanis Varoufakis put it, is far from over. The former prime minister is only 44 and Syriza remains the major opposition party. If Greek politics changed so much in four years, there is no reason to suppose it might not change radically again.

Greece alone. The continuing migrant crisis was exacerbated by the civil war in Syria. There are an estimated 90,000 migrants scattered across Greece's islands in the Aegean, in camps built to take considerably fewer people. The other issues that swayed

e cricket field?

The Parsi star Keki Mistry should have led, but Mistry worked for Bhupinder and would not have been granted permission to tour. Hence the ploy of getting a 19-year-old to lead so his employee could make the trip.

bursts of flamboyant batting before boredom set in and induced a fatal error." A brilliant description of the cricket the princes played as well as the lifestyles they led.

The year 1911 was significant in many ways. In Kolkata, Mohun Bagan defeated East Yorkshire Regiment to become the first Indian team to win the Indian Football Association (IFA) Shield. In London, George V was crowned King-Emperor, and there was an Imperial Conference held there. Other Indian sportsmen were touring too. Jamsetji Marker, the world racquets champion, the great wrestler Gama and a team of Punjabi wrestlers earned both plaudits and publicity.

It was a blazing summer – one of the hottest since the mid-seventeenth century. Temperatures went beyond 36 degrees.

And how did the pioneering Indian cricket team do? They won two of 14 First Class matches, and lost 10. Apart from psychological and geographical reasons, there were two sound cricketing ones too, Kidambi tells us. The weapon bowlers had developed recently – the outswinger and the googly – were a mystery to Indian batsmen. The great left arm spinner Palwankar Baloo picked up 75 wickets at just over 20, while his brother Shivram scored 631 runs, behind Rustomji Meherhomji's 684.

Watching India in England today with the crowd support suggesting they might be playing at home, it is useful to remember how it all began. Cricket Country tells that riveting story with passion and authority.

ful stories of many like Shaukat Ali who, along with his brother started the Khilafat Movement. Shaukat was also the cricket captain of Aligarh Muslim University whose room was "the venue of a royal durbar where appeals of freshers and younger boys were heard, decisions given and enforced." Or Shafqat Hussain, who played with only one good eye.

Kidambi clears some misconceptions that have attached themselves to that 1911 team. It was not "organised and financed" by the skipper, Maharajah of Patiala Bhupinder Singh, a most colourful character who fathered 88 children (according to one estimate).

The Parsi star Keki Mistry should have led, but Mistry worked for Bhupinder and would not have been granted permission to tour. Hence the ploy of getting a 19-year-old to lead so his employee could make the trip. Bhupinder "played in a manner that befitted his regal status: short, sharp

Cryptocurrencies can boost post-Brexit UK

George Prior

Cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin should play a significant role in reshaping and reinvigorating the UK's financial services sector post-Brexit.

This is the bold assertion from the CEO and founder of one of the world's largest independent financial advisory organisations.

The observation from De Vere Group's Nigel Green comes as Britain's Brexit-weary economy has showed signs it is contracting for the first time since the referendum in 2016, fuelling speculation of a UK recession.

It also follows the world's largest cryptocurrency by market cap enjoying an impressive bull run in recent months and as Bitcoin currently eyes \$12,000. In June the world's leading cryptocurrency recorded a 193 per cent year-to-date price run.

Mr Green has said: "Brexit and the lingering uncertainty it has created has inflicted unprecedented damage on the UK's financial services sector – which makes up about 6.5pc of Britain's overall GDP.

"Companies across the industry have had to take precautionary action to safeguard their interests. There's been a steady drain of investment,

I believe cryptocurrencies could and should dramatically help change the fortunes of Britain's beleaguered financial services industry for three key reasons.

confidence, talent and activity away from UK financial services – and this is only likely to intensify in the coming months and even more so should the UK leave with no deal."

He continued: "London is – for the time being at least – the world's largest and most important financial hub. But its dominance is fading as Brexit-Britain flounders in uncertainty.

"How, then, to reshape and reinvigorate UK financial services in a post-Brexit era?"

"A major part of the answer must be cryptocurrencies."

I believe cryptocurrencies could and should dramatically help change the fortunes of Britain's beleaguered financial services industry for three key

reasons.

First, once outside of the EU, the UK will not be beholden to the bloc's notoriously slow and burdensome bureaucratic protocols. It could promptly establish its own rules and regulations and set-up an innovative, pro-business, well-regulated market. This could position it alongside other crypto-friendly jurisdictions such as Japan and Switzerland – and ahead of many EU member states.

Second, cryptocurrencies – which are digital, global and borderless – are unquestionably the future of money. This is noted by the growing amount of retail and institutional investment into the burgeoning sector. Whilst other jurisdictions focus on the current, the UK should set its sights on the future to be ahead of the game.

And third, the UK is already a thriving global fintech (financial technology) and blockchain (the tech on which cryptocurrencies run) hub. This should be capitalised on further.

The growing cryptocurrency market has already provided tangible economic benefits to other major economies. Post-Brexit Britain will be uniquely placed to go even further and by embracing it, it could reboot the UK's financial services sector.



TOP
4
TWEETS

01



Iran has long been secretly "enriching," in total violation of the terrible 150 Billion Dollar deal made by John Kerry and the Obama Administration. Remember, that deal was to expire in a short number of years. Sanctions will soon be increased, substantially!

@realDonaldTrump

02



A disappointing result, but good to see #TeamIndia's fighting spirit till the very end. India batted, bowled, fielded well throughout the tournament, of which we are very proud. Wins and losses are a part of life. Best wishes to the team for their future endeavours. #INDVSNZ

@narendramodi

03



Though they're a billion broken hearts tonight, Team India, you put up a great fight and are deserving of our love & respect. Congratulations to New Zealand on their well earned win, that gives them a place in the World Cup final.

@RahulGandhi

04



The great @msdho-ni run out in his last innings.. lesson for life: sometimes the mind is willing not always the body! The better team on the day has won! #INDVNZ

@sardesai Rajdeep

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