

enter again into negotiations with the Entente".

Helsingfors, March 17th. —Kronstadt has surrendered to the Soviet forces. This announcement is made by the Revolutionary Committee of Kronstadt, which has arrived in Finland accompanied by 800 soldiers. Before retreating from Kronstadt the revolutionists blew up the warships Petropavlovsk and Sebastopol. General Koslovski, leader of the revolutionists, has also arrived in Finland.

Havana, March 17th. —The first game for the chess championship of the world between Jose Casablanca of Cuba and Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Germany, resulted in a draw last night after 50 moves. The game was played on two successive nights covering a period of four hours and two hours and forty-five minutes respectively. Play will be resumed tomorrow night.

Buenos Aires, March 18th. —For the first time since 1914 the pound sterling was yesterday quoted at a premium in the exchange market here. The cable rate on London closed yesterday at 46.58 which was equivalent to a premium on the pound amounting to two per cent.

New York March 17th. The raw sugar market was unchanged early today. Cuban grades are more or less nominal. There were sales of various full duty sugars afloat at 6.97 for centrifugals. Refined was steady at 8 cents for fine granulated. Futures opened irregular at 3 points advance to 4 decline, but substantially eased off under increased offerings from outside sources. Prices at midday were 7 points net lower for active positions.

London, March 17th. —Introducing the naval estimates in the House of Commons today Sir James Craig, the Secretary of the Admiralty, emphasized the economics effected, which, he said, was not a matter for the Admiralty, but a policy which the government had deliberately adopted. Lord Lee, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech of yesterday had done his utmost, the Secretary, declared, not exactly to hold out the olive branch to the United States, but at all events to show that "in our policy we are not confining ourselves entirely to his maintenance of the one power standard, a highly efficient one such as would maintain the old traditions of the British Navy". In order to effect further economics said, Sir James, arrangements have been made to restrict to the greatest possible extent consistent with efficiency, the steaming of the various squadrons, and if political conditions did not make such calls upon the navy as to prevent this, it was intended to reduce the full allowances to a degree which would enable the Admiralty to show a saving of 900,000 pounds. Besides replacing four obsolete vessels with new capital ships of the Hood class embodying all the lessons of the war, the

Admiralty propose to build a submarine mine layer combining all the latest developments. The views of the navy staff regarding the capital ships as the units of sea-power remained unchanged. If the House of Commons authorized a vote of 2,500,000 pounds for the new ships, said the Secretary, all four would be laid down in the next twelve months, but it would be impossible to get very far forward with them until late in the Autumn, and there would be not any supplementary estimates. Aircraft, he asserted, were more dangerous to the submarines than the battleship. For instance, although the Allies had five days in which to bomb the German cruiser Goeben when she struck a mine at Gallipoli they only managed to hit her twice.

Paris, March 17th. —The decisions of the London reparations conference, the occupation of Dusseldorf and other German cities, and the application of the Allied economic penalties were approved by the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon by a vote that was practically unanimous, except for the Socialists and Communists. The vote as officially given out was 491 to 66.

New York, March 18th. —General Pershing, speaking before a crowd which packed Madison Square Garden tonight at one of the greatest patriotic demonstrations here since the signing of the armistice, bitterly denounced persons of foreign birth who seek the freedom of the United States to spread political and warlike propaganda to weaken the ties of friendship between the United States and her Allies in the late war. The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Legion and other patriotic societies as a protest against the recent mass meeting arranged to voice objection to the presence of French colonial troops in occupied Germany, described as the "Honor of the Rhine". Fifteen minutes before the meeting was called to order by Colonel Galbraith, national commander of the American Legion the Fire Department officials ordered the doors of the garden closed to bar further admission. More than 14,000 persons were then packed into the historic structure, while thousands of less fortunate ones were swarming around the building in a frantic endeavour to enter. General Pershing, paying tribute to foreign-born citizens who served him in the Philippines, Mexico and France, declared it was entirely proper that foreigners should cling to the folk lore, literature and music of their birthplace, but he assailed those who seek to decide questions and political policies in this country by the standards of their fatherland. We object to the foreign born citizens who attempts to determine a policy of this country because of foreign prejudice, whether he be German or Irish, Italian, Hungarian, or Russian. I bitter-

ly resent the abuse of United States citizenship or residence for the purpose of political or warlike propaganda in foreign countries. In the United States there can be no place for those who, claiming equal citizenship with us and enjoying its privileges under our flag, yet continue their allegiance to another country. We welcome all those who desire to become citizens and adopt this country as their own, but we abhor the intriguer who at the same time would secretly plot against our interests. Are we to forget the vows of yesterday. Is the wanton destruction of France and Belgium and on the seas to be condoned? shall subtle propaganda again lift its poisonous head to weaken our friendships? The United States shall remain steadfast in her attitude against aggression, and insist that outlaw nations to be held to full responsibility and pay their full penalty for their misdeeds, to the end, that, in the future, all nations may know the cost of such misdeeds against civilization. Similar sentiments were expressed by other speakers. Letters endorsing the meeting were received from President Harding and patriotic organizations from all parts of the United States.

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 19th. —In the House of Assembly yesterday a proposal that the colony endeavour to negotiate a reciprocal treaty with the United States was made, but was defeated by 14 votes to 13.

NEW YORK, March 17th 1921.
Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$8.60.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$2.10
New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$29.00
Sugar--Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$6.02
Molasses Sugar 89° test, maximum 84
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 7 36-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$3.85
Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.90½

LONDON, March 17th 1921.
Sugar, Demerara Crystals, Govt. controlled price, duty paid 129s. 9d.
" Demerara Crystals free of control, duty paid, 59s. 62s.
" Moscovado Govt. controlled price, duty paid, 124s. 9d.
" " free of control duty paid 40s. 50s.
" " fine 75s.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales
White Java sugar cif United Kingdom 39s. 6d.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red nominal per cwt 60s. 62s. nominal.
Cotton good Medium West Indian Sea Island per lb. 28d. nominal.
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 7.
Consols 47.