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TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Feb. 23rd—Sir Hamar Greenwood, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Govt. was aware that invitations were being issued through the American press inviting subscriptions for bond certificates of the republic of Ireland, but that Great Britain had made no representations to the President of the United States on the matter.

Barbados, Feb. 27th—The Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce resumed their deliberations this morning by the consideration of existing telegraphic communication and decided having regard to the loss, mutilation and delay of messages, and of the vital necessity of maintaining efficient communication with the United Kingdom and Canada, and with each other, without passing over foreign territory, to urge the Secretary of state for the Colonies immediately to appoint a representative Committee to decide what steps can be taken to provide the efficient, reliable and all British system required.

It was further recommended that if possible the services of the wireless expert now in the West Indies should be obtained in order to report on the possibilities of improving and establishing wireless communication within these colonies.

Attention was drawn by the Hon. Elliott Sprott, delegate from St. Vincent, to the freight rates charged in that colony as compared with the other islands and it was directed that the matter be referred to the West India Committee with a view to their bringing it before the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Association recorded its belief

that the development of tourist traffic throughout the West Indian Colonies and British Guiana should be fostered and promoted in every way possible, and Mr. Keefer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for external affairs, Canada, spoke enthusiastically of the island and of Demerara, which only required to be known in Canada and other northern countries to make them great centres of attraction for tourists.

Attention was given to the emigration of the West Indian Labourers to foreign lands and the necessity of offering all possible inducements to labourers to remain in the land.

Barbados, 27th.—It is announced that His Excellency the Governor is authorized to announce that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave England on the 9th March, by H. M. S. Renown and is timed to arrive in Barbados on the 19th, leaving on the 20th March. It must be understood, however, that the date of arrival is only approximate and the exact date and hour will be communicated en route.

London, Feb. 23rd.—The Peace Conference will re-assemble today with the addition of Premier Miller and two other French Ministers, the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Scialoja, with several advisers, and the Roumanian Premier. The appearance of representatives of Italy, France and Roumania indicate that besides the leading questions of Russia and Turkey, there will be important discussions of an economic nature and it is expected a decision will be reached on Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to trade with the Russian cooperative unions.

London, Feb. 23rd.—Great Britain is fundamentally sound, both financially and commercially, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London in a statement referring to the differences in the financial position of Great Britain and the continental European countries. The Chamber, commenting on the recent unprecedented drop in sterling exchange in the United States, says it is particularly desirable that the best opinion on each side of the Atlantic concerning this question should be understood on the other side. After a thorough discussion with the leaders of British finance, illuminated largely by addresses of the chairman of the leading British banks to their stockholders in annual meetings, the Chamber of Commerce prepared a message to the five American business public, which reads as follows: "The collapse of the pound sterling in New York is no index to

Great Britain's financial strength or weakness. London today, as before the war, is the monetary centre of Europe. Great Britain was forced to supply the credit needs of the Continent as well as those of her own traders. The dollar exchange is really New York, European, not New York London Exchange. Britain is neither bankrupt nor anywhere near it. Although her external debt is larger than ever before in history. This debt has been incurred mainly to supply the needs of her continental Allies and she is owed approximately twice as much as she owes America, and while the United States may fairly expect to collect all its British debt, Britain is preparing to write off fifty per cent of her continental debt. In spite of these facts, British finance is in a fundamentally sound condition. Businessmen and workers are recovering from the demoralizing effects of the war, their customary energy is reviving and British factories are increasing their output. According to estimates made public by the Bank Chairman the present years' exports will produce a profit of from one billion pounds to one and a half billion pounds. "We are rounding the corner", is now heard on all sides and neither British bankers nor the British Government expect or ask further government or long term loans from the United States.

Berlin, Feb. 13rd—Herr Noske, the Minister of Defence, addressing the employers Council and the Socialist delegates at Hamburg, reiterated his previous statement that he would put down all attempts on the part of the miners to introduce a six hour day at this time, or any attempt to paralyze the railways. When thousands of railwaymen declare that they hold stations that they can close if they will, then I, as Minister of Defence have no hesitation whatever in crushing them, he declared, adding that he had instructed the directors of the wharves to discharge immediately men who did not want to work eight hours per day.

Copenhagen, Feb. 23rd.—Maxie Litvinoff, Russian Soviet Representative here, has received confirmation of the capture of Murmansk by the Bolsheviks. The message to M. Litvinoff, telling of the capture, states that the whole of North Russia is now in the hands of the Soviet Government. M. Litvinoff, in an interview, emphasized the fact that the Soviet Government had now secured an ice free port for trade with western Europe.