

against Marine outlawry, and it is a part of the public duty to show their appreciation of it.

Of course we do agree that the Danes largely respected our women.

Many were married on the islands and are living happily in Denmark.

We have never heard any instance where a Danish ex-soldier deserted his wife, after society in Denmark discovered she had Negro blood in her vein.

In the United States, despite all arguments advanced to the contrary, the union is considered a degradation, in such states as Georgia it is punishable by imprisonment.

The United States Marines on the islands are not quite as bad as they have been painted.

There are in New York, some who saw service in the islands who are producing in their own defence letters and photographs, which they are holding as evidence whenever an investigation similar to that of Haiti comes up.

Therefore, those who advance reports of outrages and rapine in the islands from time to time, must be guided by the truth in its entirety.

The United States Marine Corps will always punish its men for any wrong committed by them in the islands.

The inhabitants must in these cases expect JUSTICE to be meted out to the Marines as well.

A positive solution with which to avoid trouble with Marines, is for every man and woman to mind their own business and remain in their own native station in life. The Marines will be made to do the same.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX ATION.

London, Oct. 27th.—The announcement of Mr. Lloyd George today that next Monday had been allowed by the Government for a discussion in the House of Commons of the pending motion of unionist members censuring the Government for conducting the present Irish negotiations, was taken as bringing the Irish issue to another critical stage. The announcement came as a surprise to the Sinn Fein delegates now in London, who indicated tonight they had expected that Parliament would not be consulted until there was a nearer approach to an agreement than hitherto had been possible. They have negotiated with Mr. Lloyd George, believing him to be in a position to strike a binding bargain, and they expressed apprehension over the possibility that the forthcoming debate might enable him to modify his proposals. Their view tonight was that nothing likely to happen in the House of Commons could better the terms obtainable by Sinn Fein, but that the debate might easily lessen these terms. The Sinn Fein delegates are suspicious that the Government is faced with

trouble in his own party, and that he thinks that a debate in the House would be the best way in obtaining for himself a certain majority. Ulster is understood to present his chief difficulty, since he has pledged himself not to reduce the importance of the position of the Northern Parliament. He has been pressed from the start by the Sinn Fein delegates to rip up the Home Rule Act, and to reopen the Ulster question. On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George is urged by many unionists even those who approve his recent offer of Dominion Status to Ireland, to permit the Northern Parliament to function. Although opened formally by the King, it still has no real power, and lacking funds it cannot exercise most of the powers granted. Although it was given large administrative powers within its area, it is still administered from Dublin Castle, and its leaders are constantly denouncing officials there, particularly Mr. Arthur Cole, Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, as Allies of the Sinn Fein.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27th.—A despatch from Reval to the "Social Demokraten" today quoted Maxim Litvinoff, Chief of the Russian Soviet Legation abroad, as saying in an interview "We have informed England and France that the Soviet Govt. is ready to acknowledge Imperial Russia's debt to foreign capitalists, but it would be absolutely necessary to confer regarding the ways and means of redeeming that debt."

London, Oct. 11th.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday the Premier announced that the Imperial Conference had generally agreed with the policy adopted previously by the Admiralty, that for the better security of Great Britain's outlying possessions certain naval bases, including those in the Pacific, needed modernizing and, in special cases, extending. It was not intended, however, to ask Parliament to vote any additional money this year, because of the adoption of this policy.

Budapest, Oct. 28th.—Former Emperor Charles is believed to have lost the chance to occupy the Hungarian throne because of his unwillingness to order the bombardment of positions held by university students, who barred his path at Badoos for forty hours last Thursday morning. Hungary's fate hung in the balance during that time, it is asserted here. The students had entrenched themselves along a ridge of hills, and received the forces supporting Charles with a hot machine-gun fire. Military leaders of Charles' expedition reported that the students' position must be bombarded, but Charles was loath to issue orders to this effect. "I am sorry for the poor boys," he is quoted as saying, "try to persuade them that resistance is hopeless." Parly began, but in the meantime Government troops were hur-

ried forward from Budapest, and occupied the ridge held by the students. As a result, it was found when Charles gave the order to attack, the battle was already lost. British, French and Italian commissioners to Hungary visited the Benedictine Abbey at Tihany yesterday, and later made official affidavits that former Emperor Charles and Former Empress Zita were lodged there. The Abbey isolated by a cordon of troops.

Belgrade, Oct. 28th.—The delivery of the "Little Ententes" ultimatum to the King of Hungary, demanding the surrender of the King Charles of Hungary, has postponed Rumania's admission not having been received. It was said ultimatum would be presented soon today.

Falfield Gloucestershire England, 28th.—Henry John Moreton, third of Ducie, died here today. He was born in 1827 and was known as the "father of the House of Lords", having been a member of that body for 69 years. Earl lived through five reigns.

London Oct. 28th.—A Reuter cable from Brisbane, Australia, dated today says that the bill abolishing the Legislative Council of the State of Queensland has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The administration of Queensland is vested in a Governor and an Executive Council, acting with two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council which is to be abolished consists of an indefinite number of members nominated by the Governor. The Assembly is an elected body of 72 members.

Naples, Oct. 28th.—General V. chief of the General staff of the Italian army, together with the staff of experts, Secretaries, sailed last night on the S. S. "Dante Alighieri" for the United States, where they will attend the Washington conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern question.

Washington, Oct. 28th.—The definite decision to hold the first session of the conference on limitation of armaments on the morning of Saturday, November 12th instead of November 11th, was announced today at the State Department. It was found impossible to reconcile even an informal gathering at the conference on armistice day with the programme of ceremonies connected with the burial of the United States unknown soldier. A conference will be called to order by Secretary Hughes, and the welcoming address to the delegates by President Harding will follow. It is expected that the conference then will perfect its organization and adjourn to take up its deliberations. So far as open session of the conference are concerned, it was emphasized today that the State Department was anxious to provide every possible means of publicity, in order that the general public could know what is being done.