

Brazil to New York, and at the time of sending the radio was 60 miles from this port.

The navy tug "Todousac" immediately started and on finding the steamer, took her in tow, bringing her safely in port at noon yesterday.

The "Sagaporach" was short of fuel oil and was coming here to replenish her tanks.

Captain Albergh reports that there was however some oil in the after tank, but the pump was not powerful enough to force it to the other tank where use could have been made therefrom.—*Ibid.*

The Red Cross drive which started on Friday is in full swing.

Every indication is given that the splendid response from the public which met the last drive, is assured the present one.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes, Nov. 14th.*

Two new schools were opened in St. John on Friday, for which event the "Vixen" left port on that day with the Governor, his family and members of his staff. We congratulate the Department of Education on this further evidence of progress.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Riga, Nov. 12th.—News was received here today from Moscow that an attempt had been made on the life of M. Tchitcherin, Russian Soviet Foreign Minister. The attempt was unsuccessful, according to the despatch, which added that 3000 arrests had been made.

London, Nov. 13th.—A Reuter cable from Pretoria, South Africa, says a strong plea for support of the League of Nations, was voiced by the Premier General Smuts, in an address delivered in the Pretoria town Hall on Saturday. General Smuts, who incidentally noted with regret the apathy in South Africa regarding the League, believed it would get new assistance from the Washington Conference, on the importance of which he laid stress for the great work which it stood. In support of the argument that the league could never be successful while huge tracts of the world are excluded, he advanced the original view that Russia and Germany should be made to join the league, if they failed to do so voluntarily. He also considered the main function of the league should be to regulate the economic relations between Nations the weak spot of the present system.

Kingston Jamaica, Nov. 15th.—The North American and West Indian Squadron, comprising the light cruiser Raleigh (Flagship) the cruisers Constance, Cambrian and Calcutta arrived in Kingston harbour this afternoon. Arrangements have been completed to entertain

the officers and crews during their stay here.

Grenada, Nov. 15th.—Slight shock of earthquake experienced here 7.05 a. m.

London, Nov. 14th.—The negotiations among the British, Sinn Fein and Ulster officials, regarding the future of Ireland have now entered a stage in which the negotiators are talking of intermittent conferences extending over months, instead of weeks. Counter proposals for an Irish settlement to those made by the Ulster Cabinet last week, were forwarded to the Ulsterites this evening by the British representatives, informing the Ulsterites that their alternative proposal was not acceptable. No further meeting between the British and Ulster delegates has been arranged. It now seems that Mr. Lloyd George's diplomacy must be directed to bringing Ulster into a three cornered agreement. "The Northerners are bad boys now", remarked one of the Sinn Fein delegates. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a letter which he wrote today, specially set forth his position as follows: "Like all my Unionist colleagues I have repeatedly said that I would not be a party to the coercion of Ulster. By that pledge, we stated it as common ground to the whole Unionist party. The Prime Minister has given the same pledge and neither he nor we will depart from our word. Peace is our great need. A million and three quarters of our people are without work trade is stagnant, confidence is lacking. On the result of the present negotiations depend issues of peace and war in these islands, perhaps the future peace of the world. I should hold myself unworthy of the honour conferred on me by the Unionist party, if, in such circumstances, I did not use my utmost efforts to secure a just and honorable peace. If peace is to be secured, all parties to this ancient and bitter controversy, must show some measure of goodwill and be prepared for some concession to the feelings of others". While the Unionist leaders affirm their adherence to the promise not to coerce Ulster, some of Ulster's newspaper supporters see in England and resent an atmosphere of what they describe as moral coercion. The last sentence quoted from Mr. Chamberlain's letter, is typical of the appeals for a compromise coming from many English papers and practically all the London papers, excepting the "Morning Post". The Liverpool conference of the Unionist party on Thursday will be important, because it may show how much support a no surrender policy by Ulster may command. The group of so-called "die hard" in the House of Commons which mustered 43 votes against the coalitions Irish policy, assert that the rank and file of the party is with them. They have prepared several resolutions for Liverpool meetings and even have hopes that Mr. Andrew Bonar Law may become

their leader. But as yet Mr. Bonar Law has not shown his hand.

Washington, Nov. 14th.—Great Britain's acceptance "in principle" of the United States proposals for limitation of naval armaments, contemplates an alteration of the plan in several important details. The British acceptance will be presented at tomorrow's plenary session of the conference by Mr. Balfour, who has plenipotentiary powers. Japan's acceptance "in principle" although it has been forecasted by the statement of Baron Admiral Kato, may be delayed as the Japanese mission is obliged to confer with Tokio. Mr. Balfour may not outline the details of the reservations Great Britain wishes to make, but they are substantially described this way. Instead of a flat ten year holiday, Great Britain wants the replacement programme to be an elastic one, to spread over a period of years. Great Britain would like to see submarines outlawed from naval warfare, failing this, to see their tonnage and equipment distinctly limited. She fears that the submarine fleets allowed by the American programme are too great. She has never had so large a submarine fleet as the proposals would allow her. The United States, Great Britain fears, would have her at a disadvantage in airplane carrying ships under the terms of the United States proposals, because while Great Britain has an equipment of these craft, the United States would have to build now the number allotted. They would be of later design and of superior improvement, while the British ships would be obsolete. Great Britain wants the replacement programme spread over a period of years, because British naval experts argue the programme could be carried on with a very small equipment of building plants on a small scale, probably a ship at a time. If a flat ten year holiday were to be declared, they say the facilities for making a wholesale replacement at the end of ten years would have to be kept in organization although great fleets of warships might be consigned to the junk pile, the facilities for reproducing them still would exist. Such a program the British naval experts say, does not go to the root of the question therefore, they will propose that, for instance a one ship production equipment be left to each nation, to fit in with a replacement programme extending over a period of years and that the immense properties, equipment, technical staffs and other organization, which would have to be kept in readiness to take up a replacement programme in ten years be dispensed with.

Tokio, Nov. 12th.—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Hara Cabinet, was named Premier today.