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TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Sept. 12th.—Wireless stations 2,000 miles apart will link up the whole British Empire if the Government adopts the reports of the Committee. The reports recommend that Africa be first linked up with England through radio stations, then India.

Sebastopol, Sept. 13th.—The battle for the possession of Taurida ended in the total defeat of the Bolsheviks. Observers say that a new element has been introduced in Russian warfare by General Wrangel namely Strategy carried out by disciplined troops. They say also that Wrangel's front is expected to be now stationary unless the Bolsheviks bring up reinforcements from remnants of their armies on the Polish front.

Tokio, Sept. 12th.—Fifteen thousand cholera cases have been reported officially from Korea with six thousand deaths in the present epidemic.

London, Sept. 13th.—Mr. MacSweeney was in a state of collapse and exhaustion this morning. The eleven hunger strikers in the Cork jail were still alive today but all of them were materially weaker. Two of the striking prisoners Burke and Kenny collapsed twice during the night.

Simla India, Sept. 13th.—It is announced that three European and seven Indian regiments will embark in a few days for Mesopotamia to reinforce the British troops now there.

London, Sept. 12th.—London is threatened with a general strike next Saturday of all the electrical engineers which would mean the complete tie up of all the tramways and underground railways and industries dependent on electrical power. Twenty-five thousand men are involved. The Electrical Union yesterday handed in a seven days' strike notice in sympathy with the employees of an electrical machinery works, who are out owing to a strike in a Sheffield factory. The strike is in protest of the continuation of the firm's employment of a man, who upon his promotion to foreman resigned from the union.

Aix Les Bains, Sept. 13th.—The French and Italian Premiers held their long awaited conference here yesterday. They met in the morning and discussed international questions for several hours. The most important decision reached by the Premiers is reported to have been the postponement or definite abandonment of the Geneva conference. At the conclusion of the first session the French Premier said to the correspondents:—"Our interviews have been most cordial and confident. Naturally we have agreed that an accord between Italy, Great Britain and France is indispensable, not only in the interest of the three allied powers, but for the maintenance of world peace. The treaty of Versailles must be enforced as well as that of St. Germain as well as others because they constitute an entity and one of them cannot fail. I am absolutely in accord with that point upon the formula accepted at Lucerne. The treaties must be applied with moderation by victors and with loyalty by vanquished. We also discussed questions of the Soviets. Evidently each Govt. consults its international policy before adopting a precise attitude. You know what the French policy is. The policy of our allies does not appear to be different in principle from others. The settlement of the Adriatic question occupied some of our time, our position is unequivocal. Great Britain and France at San Remo and myself before and after San Remo have stated that neither Britain nor France has the right to interfere between two parties when the questions concern them alone.

London, Sept. 13th.—Great Britain is willing to submit the Irish question to

the League of Nations, was the official statement at the Foreign Office. If the Cox election in the United States will put no stone in the way of settlement along the lines he suggested and if a settlement is not reported by the November election, we are willing to put the entire situation up to the League and abide by its decision. Great Britain is now willing to give southern Ireland a most liberal form of Home Rule, control of customs, excises and even mails and police, providing she agrees to it without coercing the six northern counties of Ulster which must have its own Parliamentary Government.

London, Sept. 13th.—The "Times" this morning says the Russian Soviet Govt's placing of 75,000 pounds of Bolshevik gold in the hands of the Herald, the Labour organ, temporarily has wrecked the work of the Bolshevik commercial mission in London at a moment when Krassin and Kamenoff, the commissioners, had high hopes of immediate results. They had an appointment with Mr. Lloyd George on Friday afternoon with the purpose of notifying him of the progress of certain trade negotiations and the prospects of establishing trade relations, but on arriving at Downing Street, the Premier's official residence, they were politely informed that the Herald's announcement that it had in its possession the Soviet gold had entirely altered the situation and until it was explained it would be impossible to deal with any other subjects in view of the understanding given some time ago that while the mission was in this country no propaganda was to be attempted.

London, Sept. 13th.—Seven persons have been killed and fifty injured in Trieste during the past three days as a result of the Socialist revolution, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome. Hundreds of persons, mostly Slavs, have been arrested there.

Quebec, Sept. 12th.—At the close of the second Imperial Press Conference which has brought to Canada six score newspapermen from every part of the world, Viscount Burnham, Chairman of the Conference, said tonight on the eve of his departure for England:—"We go home convinced of the heart-whole goodwill of the people of Canada and of their fixed determination to remain within the empire on equal terms. We also see the signs of growing solidarity of Canadian interests in the face of the Bolshevism which is being carried out in every country by a widespread and insidious programme. One thing we hope very much to see accomplished, the Canadian newspapers are admirably clearly and independently written but we want to see a news service which gives a fairer representation of British policy. I allude particularly to the recent episodes in regard to the Irish tragedy. We believe that a better understanding of our point of view will prevail in Canada and we are quite sure that in the Overseas Dominion Canadian problems will be better understood and the colossal resources of the Dominion will be better appreciated if a direct cable news service can be established between Canada and Great Britain. We wish to take leave of Canada in the spirit of friendship and heart-whole gratitude for the universal hospitality which we have received in which there has been no difference between province and province from coast to coast."

Quebec, Sept. 13th.—The Prince Frederick Wilhelm arrived at Quebec this morning. On board were the delegates to the Ninth Annual Conference of the Empire Chambers of Commerce which is to be held in Toronto on the 16th, inst. and following days. The party includes many men in industrial and commercial line of the British Isles. Another dis-

tinguished voyager is Major Seely, who commanded the Canadian Cavalry Brigade during the war and who since then has been in command of the force in England.

Portland, Maine, Sept. 14th. Maine gave an overwhelming plurality to the Republican ticket in the state election yesterday with a total vote larger by 55,000 than the highest ever previously recorded in the state. Parkhurst of Bangor was elected governor by a margin of 5,000 over his Democratic opponent McIntyre of Norway. The plurality was 17,000 more than the largest obtained by any other gubernatorial candidate in the history of the state. Four Republican congressmen were elected by larger pluralities. Every member of the State Senate will be a Republican while of a membership of 151 in the House of Representatives the democrat succeeded in electing only 13. In the last legislature there were two Democratic Senators and 41 democratic representatives.

New York, Sept. 13th.—The Governor announced tonight after conferences with the striking employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. and with the Federal Judge, legal custodian of the company, that his efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike had failed.

Paris, Sept. 13th.—The Foreign Office announced today that the Allies have acceded to the request of the Lithuanian Government that they send representatives to the conference between Lithuanian and Polish delegates to consider the boundary dispute. The conference will be held in the near future.

New York, Sept. 13th.—The Arbuckle Refining Company today reduced their price list of fine granulated sugar from 17.10 to 15 cents a pound. All refineries in the market are quoting this price.

Toronto, Sept. 13th.—Fears that another epidemic of influenza will sweep through North America this Autumn and Winter are expressed by Dr. Bibbs of Fort Dearborn Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Bibbs is visiting Toronto and says that there are 400 to 500 cases in Chicago at the present time, mostly among the stock-yard employees.

Boston, Sept. 13th.—Efforts of the officials of the longshoremen's Union to induce participants in an unsanctioned strike against British steamers to return to work added a few men to the longshoremen's gangs today but several ships were still without dock crews and others had only skeleton forces.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 14th.—The Canadian West Indies agreement will be considered by the legislature when it meets on October 12th. The "Gleaner" newspaper favours direct steamship communication between Montreal and Jamaica during the Summer, and Halifax or St. John during the Winter months, with regular sailings. The tariff proposals with the exception of sugar are regarded as satisfactory. Editorials strongly protest against the retention of the Dutch standard and differential tariff which, it is claimed, is calculated to bolster up monopoly of Canadian refiners. Feeling is that Jamaica high grade sugars should go right to Canadian consumers as in the case of England and America instead of being forced to refineries as called for in the tariff agreement which if enacted, will compel Jamaica producers to turn out dark and common sugar to suit the purposes of the Canadian refiners. The "Gleaner" urges to join Trinidad in the same objection taken in sending a protest to the Dominion Government.

London, Sept. 14th.—Sugar in stock on the 11th. inst. was 135,000 tons. Last year 54,000 tons.