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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

(Delayed in transmission.)

London, March 29th.—The mine workers delegates at a conference here decided upon a ballot of the men as to whether the Govt's offer of twenty per cent increase on their gross earnings should be accepted, or a strike called for the three shillings minimum increase demanded. This decision was arrived at after consideration of the Government's new proposal of a twenty per cent increase on gross earnings as the minimum, a flat advance of two shillings for all workers over eighteen years of age, one shilling for workers between sixteen and eighteen years, and ninepence for workers under the age of sixteen years.

Washington, March 29th.—The United States navy's submarine equipment during the war was entirely inadequate, Admiral Grant, formerly in command of the Atlantic fleets submarine force, testified before the Senate Committee investigating the navy's part in the war. Among the skeletons which the Admiral let come out, were the following: That the United States submersibles were too small, of widely different types, of small radius of action, inadequately armed and poorly designed as to engines. It took, he declared, nearly two years' propaganda to get the United States Navy Dept. to realize the importance of building submarines capable of combatting the eight hundred ton German U-boats, and that if the fifteen submarines which he had been instructed to send over reached the Azores, they would be laid up for repairs practically all the time, as they had been ever since they had been commissioned.

When four submarines of the "K type" finally started overseas, one of them had to be towed, because neither engine would run and when these four submarines finally reached the Azores, one was entirely disabled, one available for limited service, one "slightly better off", and only one ready for duty. The Admiral said he began recommending the building of larger types of submarines in 1915, but that he received no support from the Government.

Copenhagen, March 30th.—Large crowds filled the public squares throughout the city last night, demanding the establishment of a Danish republic. All the streets leading to the Royal Palace are held by the police.

London, March 30th.—M. Tchitcherin, Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, has notified Poland of his willingness to open peace negotiations on April 10th, as suggested by Poland, according to a wireless message from Moscow today. M. Tchitcherin suggests that the meeting be held somewhere in Esthonia.

The Hague, March 30th.—According to a statement from an authoritative Dutch source the defeat of Red troops on the Ruhr district of Germany closely resembles a panic. As the scene of the fighting has been further removed, the Dutch frontier guards corps was decreased yesterday and the volunteer corps which was mobilized last week has demobilized. The Berlin "Vorwaerts" reports that General Lowenfeld, at the head of a naval brigade, has entered the Ruhr region to fight the insurgents there.

Delhi, India, March 30th.—The Special Council appointed by the National Congress to enquire into the recent disturbances in the Punjab has published its report. It says the commission find that Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is incapable of holding his high office and recommends his recall. It declares that no conspiracy designed to overthrow the British Govt. has been proved, and finds other incidents not established, and that the facts did not justify the proclamation of martial law in connection with the "Mritsar affair, in which the slaughter occurred when a crowd of natives were fired upon last April, and which is described in the report as a calculated piece of inhumanity, unparalleled in ferocity. The report demands that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer, two Colonels, Deputy Commissioner Smith and two Indians shall be relieved of

their offices. The repeal of what are known as the Rowlatt acts and the punishment of certain minor Indian officials is also demanded.

Copenhagen, March 30th.—The Governmental crisis in Denmark turns upon the disposition of the second Schleswig zones. Premier Zahle considered this question as settled in favour of Germany by the recent plebiscite, but there has been a strong agitation among the opposition parties, who favour at least a provision for the internationalization of Flensburg and the second Schleswig zone. The parties point out that the Zahle Ministry lacked a mandate to direct the country's policy in this matter, and that the former Premier at the last election had promised to again appeal to the country as soon as the war was ended. A despatch to the "Berlingske Tidende" from Flensburg says that a deputation of citizens has presented a petition, signed by eighteen thousand Flensburgers to the International Commission, protesting against being surrendered to Prussian hatred, vengeance and persecution, it transpires that King Christian asked the Ministry to provisionally direct the affairs of the country, but the Premier Zahle refused.

London, March 30th.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist in the House of Commons, yesterday severely criticized the provisions of the Irish bill, which he declared was a bill for making a worse Govt. in Ireland, and that its adoption would not enable the Govt. to withdraw a single soldier from Ireland. He did not believe there was the slightest possibility of establishing a republic in Ireland, either by consent or rebellion. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in defending the bill, appealed to the House to make a supreme effort to settle the difficult problem and he pleaded with the Nationalists to win over Ulster and so make her one of the proudest of the Parliament in Dublin. Captain Craig, Unionist member for south Antrim, said the bill gave Ulster virtually everything Ulster had fought for.

Grenada, April 4th.—It is officially announced that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will visit Grenada on or about the 30th of September, on his return voyage from Australia.

Richard Zakers

is asked to call at the Post Office, Christiansted.