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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Dusseldorf Aug. 6th.—The Germans are as outspoken as the French in condemning the throwing of a hand grenade on Saturday at a military band, but the penalties imposed that night by the French authorities will be continued until further notice and additional restrictions are promised as soon as the investigation of the crime is completed. Restaurants, cafes, theatres and moving picture houses must close at 10 o'clock at night and circulation in the street after 11 p. m. is prohibited. A German student named Pabt, who was arrested near the scene of the crime immediately after the bombing will be court-martialed with the possible penalty of death by shooting. The French have also arrested the Dusseldorf chief of police as responsible for any disorder and are holding several German witnesses. Pabt denied the bombing, but the French say they have German eyewitnesses who declare they saw the student throw the grenade and the French assert they found in Pabt's pocket a part of the grenades mechanism.

Berlin, Aug. 6th.—It is unknown whether there is justification for the French suspicion that the bombing at Dusseldorf last Saturday was the act of Germans, but should inquiry prove such to be the case the Government would be deeply regretful, says an announcement made in official quarters today. The Government, it is added, can only emphatically repeat its recent communication to the Papal Nuncio that it condemns every form of violence and believes that such acts can fulfill no useful purpose, merely serving to injure Germany's cause.

New York, Aug. 6th.—The early raw sugar market was quiet and in the absence of buying was unchanged at 4½ for Cuba, equal to 6.03 for centrifugal. The raw sugar futures market opened for Wall Street and western account. Toward midday however, offering increased and prices reacted under realizing, with noon values unchanged to four points net higher. There was no improvement in the demand for refined sugar and prices were unchanged at 7.90 to 8.00 for fine granulated. Refined futures were nominal.

London, Aug. 6th.—Today is a bank holiday and all London and Liverpool markets are closed.

London, Aug. 8th.—Continuing their second innings at Cardiff yesterday the Glamorgan eleven, having two wickets to fall, scored 324 runs. The following are the individual scores. Glamorgan. Riches 26, Morgan 12, Bates 51, Walters 0, Stone 108, Pinch 55, Davies 19, Arnott 32, Ryan 7, Mercer not out 4, Sullivan 0, Extras 19, total 324. Bowling for the West Indians. John took three wickets for 95 runs, Francis three for 77, Pascall three

for 37 and Constantine one for 32. The West Indians in their second innings were only able to score 195 runs, Glamorgan thereby winning the match by 43 runs. Following are the individual scores West Indians. Challenor 110, Tarilton 9, Ince 25, Austin 24, Browne 4, Dewhurst 0, Pascall 0, Francis 2, Small 0, Constantine 3, John not out 2, extras 16 total 195.

London, Aug. 6th.—Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass. has succeeded in swimming the English Channel according to a Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph. He reached Calais at 8.05 tonight, after swimming a distance of 90 kilometres, or nearly 60 miles.

Croydon, Eng., Aug. 6th.—L. L. Carter, piloting a napier "Lion", today won the aerial Cerby around London over a course of two hundred miles. H. H. Perry, in a D H 9A was second and G. R. King, in a sopwith G N U, was third. Thirteen started.

Lausanne, Aug. 6th.—The treaty between the United States and Turkey was signed today. The treaty is the fruit of long and difficult negotiations. It accords the United States most favoured nation treatment and replaces the antiquated agreement negotiated in 1830. It also regulates in detail the official and commercial relations between the two countries and brings relief to United States interests in Turkey by clarifying the heretofore equivocal position created by Turkey's abolition of capitulations. The Turkish Government and the United States likewise benefit by the system of foreign legal advisers that Turkey agrees to appoint to hear complaints over the arrests and imprisonments of foreigners. Mr. Grew, the United States Minister to Switzerland, who was the chief United States negotiator, found Ismet Pasha, the head of the Turkish delegation, as difficult to deal with as the Allies did and the negotiations dragged on longer than had been expected, largely, because of the Turks hesitation in making terms on the important issues. The complicated question of the dual nationality, arising from the Turks refusal to recognize United States naturalization laws, had to be postponed for later negotiations, which both sides agrees to undertake.

Rome, Aug. 6th.—The reply to the recent British note on Reparations, as published in Rome, shows, that Italy generally approves of the British proposals. It says further that the Italian attitude is inspired by the Italian views expressed at the London conference in December 1922. Premier Mussolini gave prominence to two important questions, the inter-Allied debts and productive guarantees. The Government, while foreseeing the difficulties of an investigation by a commission of experts into Germany's capacity to pay as Great Britain proposes, does not exclude such a measure from the preliminary steps, but reserves its right, in an agreement,

with the other Allies, to determine the composition, character and limits of such a commission and the fundamental principles on which the commissions activities should be based. The reply, the substance of which is given in a semi-official note explaining the Italian policy, says that the Government would have preferred to discuss the subject with the Allies on a basis of the inter-allied debts and productive guarantees, in conjunction with the general reparations problem. "Italy believes that a general and final settlement of reparations must include the settlement of the question of debts" says the reply. "Italy further upholds her proposals with regards to pledges and guarantees, which she believes might conform with those recently advanced by the Belgian Government". Concerning the question of the cessation of passive resistance, as well as that of occupation of the Ruhr, the Italian Government continues the note, "adheres to the opinion on this subject, which it expressed publicly on many occasions, namely, that it is opposed to passive resistance, that it is opposed to all ulterior military occupation of the Ruhr and that it favours a gradual reduction of the Franco-Belgian military occupation of the Ruhr, when a general understanding shall have been reached and guaranteed".

London, Aug. 6th.—The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom has issued a statement that while the Dominions want cheaper transportation it will be vain to expect this until they substantially reduce their own port and other terminal charges, which at present, according to the Chamber, bar cheap marketing of products. The statement deals with Australian conditions, regarding which the Chamber has passed a series of resolutions protesting against the excessive charges. The Australian exporter has to contend against the differences involved in the greater operating costs. The Chamber of Shipping says the increase of costs over pre-war port charges averages 53 per cent in the United Kingdom and 136 percent in Australia. The statement concludes that shipping in Australia, in common with the other Dominions, taxes incoming ships on an assumed profit based on ten percent of the gross earnings. This is a very serious obstacle to trade and very unjust, says the statement, and is an especially vicious principle. Taxation on shipping profits must be eliminated from the Empire if we are to develop our mutual trade resources. The hope is expressed that opportunity will be taken at the earliest possibly to eliminate these conditions.

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