

to nov. and the satisfaction which it evoked in the gigantic gathering was unanimous. The show will be repeated tomorrow evening.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Feby. 17th.—The Executive Committee of the Associated Societies of Locomotive engineers and foremen has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George concerning the situation created by the shooting of railwaymen in Ireland last month, saying the committee had decided to instruct the Union members not to strike, on February 20th nor in the future, unless they are further instructed. The action of the Committee was taken in the Public interests and in order to facilitate an enquiry into the matter of the Mallow shooting. Mr. Lloyd George on Feb. 10th stated that its implied threat to bring on a general strike in Great Britain over the shooting at Mallow would not influence the Govt. in considering the Union demands for an investigation.

New York, Feb. 18th.—Raw sugar was unchanged early today at 84½ cents for Cuba's cost and freight, equal to 5.77 for centrifugal. There were sales of 38,000 bags of Porto Rico's. Refined was unchanged at 7.50 for fine granulated with a good inquiry noted. Futures remained quiet and prices were 2 to 4 points lower at midday under scattered liquidation.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18th.—Argentina has refused the request of the Allies that she take measures to prevent German exportations of war materials to Argentina in violation of the treaty of Versailles. The Govt. takes the ground that Argentina is not concerned in the stipulations of a treaty between other nations.

Washington, Feb. 18th.—A resolution requesting the President to ascertain whether Great Britain "is willing to consider the cession by it to the United States of all or any part of its possessions in the West Indies" was introduced today by Senator Reed, Democrat.

London, Feby. 18th.—While hunting on Thursday at Aldershot Prince Henry was thrown from his horse.

Constantinople, Feby. 18th.—Tiflis, capital of the Republic of Georgia is threatened by a Russo Armenian Soviet Army. The Georgian Govt. has fled.

London, Feb. 17th.—The Prime Minister speaking in the House of Commons tonight made an earnest appeal to the banks to take a fair share of the risks of granting credit to the impoverished European countries and in this way aid the development of trade. He argued that trade was equally bad in all countries hence one must suppose that the governments were equally bad in every country and that trade would never revive until all countries were ruled by an anti-waste league. "We have never

had a great period of unemployment with less distress", said Mr. Lloyd George, "because heretofore there has been no state provision of any kind, while today twelve millions of people are insured for eighteen shillings weekly against unemployment. Moreover by huge efforts the country has spent forty millions in providing for unemployed former service men. Reviewing the Government's measures, the Premier continued. "You will never solve the problem until the workers come in a friendly way to consider what is best in the interests of industry. This country depends more on exports than any other country in the world. If international trade fails I don't care what you do by legislation or administration you will have nothing but starvation and ruin". The Prime Minister declared that the workers must be prepared to share with less fortunate men. He spoke very strongly in reproaching the building trade for hampering the entrance of former service men. The stagnation of the purchasing power of Central Europe, he said, was in consequence of the war. The whole difficulty was the establishment of credit. Everybody wanted the Govt. to assume the whole risk, but that was unfair, because it was a risk of the taxpayers. The Govt. had failed to induce the banks to take any share in these abnormal risks, and now he appealed to the banks to do so. It was in the interests of the country's trade and that was as much to the interest of the banks as to any other class. They were the only people who could really help and if they did so he believed that it would be possible to make a start. The Prime Minister emphasized the baffling nature of the Austrian problem owing to the breaking up of the industrial and commercial machinery throughout the continent. He also alluded to the immoderate outbursts of nationalists in all countries, saying, "we have it here, in France and the United States, a sort of feeling that you must build a wall around you and never hand a cup to your neighbour. People forget that countries are interdependent". "Love your neighbour" is not only sound Christianity, but good business". This was greeted with Labourite cheers and shouts of "come over here". Mr. Lloyd George concluded with the statement, "Central Europe will be paralyzed unless it begins to feel a little more neighbourly and it is the country's business to lead the way again in this international task".

London, Feb. 17th.—Great Britain must during the course of the next Financial Year make provision to pay the interest on the United States debt. This announcement was made by Mr. Austen Chamberlain to a trade deputation representing the federation of the British industries. The conference with the Chancellor took place in the House of Commons, it was urged that owing to

the burden of Trade and the existing slump an effort should be made to reduce taxation. Sir William Rylands, President of the Federation, painted the business outlook as exceedingly bad and becoming worse. He declared the continental prices were absolutely defying British competition in all markets, especially in the iron and steel industries. Moreover, under the collapsed exchange business was breaking down completely. Sir William also asserted that some of the European countries were deliberately pursuing a policy of inflation because it gave them a commercial advantage. He suggested to postpone the debt redemption until the nation was better able to afford it and so give the country the benefit of reduced taxation. Mr. Chamberlain in the course of a long reply, pointed out that none of the matter referred to was under the direct control of the Govt. He explained the impossibility of reducing the income tax, and expatiated on doing every thing possible to redeem the national debt in order so far as it could be done to lighten the burden of the community. He concluded with the announcement that interest on the United States debt must be paid.

Saint Blasien, Baden, Feb. 17th.—Battleships won the war and will win future wars, is the opinion of Admiral Von Tirpitz, at one time head of the German fleet and Minister of the Navy during the critical period of the historic struggle. He reaffirmed his faith in surface craft, during an interview here today, and declared that strangely enough owing to the peculiarities of the war the submarine had been given greater importance than was warranted by the facts. In reality the war so far as the sea was concerned, he said, was won by the British High Seas Fleet, and the verdict could have been reversed only through battleships.

London, Feby. 18th.—Negotiations with the Egyptian Govt. for the conclusion of a treaty according self-government to Egypt are strongly advised in the long awaited report by Lord Milner, former Colonial Secretary, on the Egyptian question, presented to Parliament today. The negotiations should be entered upon without undue delay, Lord Milner declared. The self-govt grant, according to the recommendations of the report, would be accompanied by the necessary reservations upholding the essential British interests and protecting the rights of foreign residents. The report expresses that it would be a great misfortune if the present opportunities were lost.

Grenada, Feb. 21st.—The drug store of A. J. Frederick and Sons with three other adjoining houses in the business section of the town were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Damage estimated at about three thousand pounds.