

the manager, but we would appreciate some improvement in the matter.

Very truly yours

BUSINESS MAN.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, Dec. 9th.—20,000 French soldiers, who died in Germany as prisoners of war, are to be buried in a great cemetery at Sarrbourg near the frontier, according to an arrangement concluded by the Minister of War with the Municipality.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 10th.—Bands of Turks have destroyed the railroad near Dedegatch, in Western Torace.

London, December 10th.—The Duke of Abercorn has been appointed Governor of Northern Ireland by the King.

Peking, Dec. 10th.—The province of Shantung was restored to China at noon today by the Japanese.

London, Dec. 10th.—Unemployment continues to increase in Lancashire, well over a quarter of a million have registered, with 8,000 persons working short time. Chorley and Preston are the only cotton towns where unemployment is not extensive.

Lausanne, Dec. 10th.—Proof that Bolshevik Russia is highly dissatisfied with Turkey because Ismet Pasha has abandoned the Russians on the question of the Dardanelles, was found yesterday when M. Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, issued an urgent invitation to the journalists and in the course of a long speech warned them of the dangers in placing their trust in the Allied Nations. M. Tchitcherin did not want to say anything in the way of criticism of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, but thought the Turkish people at home should know the trend of things at Lausanne. He had a distinct impression, he said, that war between Turkey and the Powers was still going on. Usually wars were fought on a battlefield, but at Lausanne, the war was being waged around the green table and the goal was to separate Turkey from Russia; afterwards the Great Powers would defeat Turkey and Russia separately. M. Tchitcherin charged that France had abandoned Turkey in favour of England, and the consideration was probably some concessions of the reparations problems from England. "But it remains to be seen", he continued, "how France and England will agree when the Brussels conference is held". He rejoiced that Turkey and Russia had finally come together, because they were important to each other, their interests were the same. "The independence and strength of Turkey is security for Russia, he added, "and Turkey cannot be strong and independent unless the Straits are closed". Turning his attention to England, M. Tchitcherin told the Turkish correspondents that Great Britain had her eye on Northern

Persia. The way to Northern Persia was through the Caucasus, the way to the Caucasus was through the Dardanelles. He asserted that the Russian programme at Lausanne was based on a community of interests between the Russian and Turkish people and he hoped that the end of the conference would find the two countries nearer together. If the Turks insisted on their right to fortify the Straits and defend Constantinople, Russia would feel secure and could take up with the neighbouring states on the Black Sea the question of demilitarizing the water.

Dublin, Dec. 10th.—Free State forces re captured Kenmare on Wednesday last, it is learned. The Irregulars holding the place were defeated after an enveloping movement both by land and sea. Kenmare has been one of the strongholds of the Irish rebels. A Dublin despatch on December 2nd reported that the British destroyer "Vansittart", lying in the river about 150 yards from the town, was attacked from the shore by the rebels, who raked the craft with rifle fire.

Dublin, Dec. 10th.—Handbills were posted yesterday announcing that a funeral procession in memory of Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Joseph McKelvey and Richard Barrett, the republicans executed on Friday, would be held this afternoon, four empty coffins to be borne in the procession. The handbills, which were written in ink and posted on the tramway standards, were torn down during the morning. A letter purporting to have come from republican quarters, ordering Martin Fitzgerald, proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, and some members of his staff to leave Ireland by noon Friday under penalty of death, was published in that newspaper Saturday. The letter said Mr. Fitzgerald had been warned some time ago either to conduct the Freeman's Journal as a free newspaper or turn it over to the Free State Government to be retained by it. Mr. Fitzgerald, the letter added, failed to do either and persisted in a "campaign of misrepresentation" against the Irish Republican army.

Dublin, Dec. 10th.—The opponents of the Irish Government resumed their reprisals against Free State officials tonight. Attacks with bombs and gasoline were made on the residence of Mr. Walsh Postmaster General and others identified with the Government. The Walsh residence, which is in Frederick Street, was not badly damaged and the promptness of the firemen and neighbours prevented the spread of the fire in every case. A bomb was thrown into the shop of the Irish Produce Company, owned by Mrs. Wyse Power, recently nominated by President Cosgrave as Senator. The house of John McGarry, Dublin member of the Parliament, came in for special attention of the incendiaries and his wife and two children were slightly burned.

The children were removed to a hospital. The residence of Postmaster Walsh's Secretary was raided by an armed band. Gasoline was sprinkled about the house and furniture and other belongings set on fire.

Christianna, Dec. 10th.—The Nobel peace prize today was presented to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. The ceremony took place in the Nobel Institute in the presence of King Haakon, Crown Prince Olaf, the Prime Minister and Cabinet officials. The award was made for Dr. Nansen's work in relieving the starving population of Russia and Asia Minor on behalf of the League of Nations and for his endeavours to promote a brotherhood of nations.

London, Dec. 10th.—Mr. Bonar Law caused a sensation at the second session of the Allied Premiers' Conference yesterday when, in the course of his reply to M. Poincare's moratorium plan, he gave clear indication of that the British Gov't. would be quite willing to consider the question of cancellation of the French debt, provided such a step was made possible by a reparation settlement satisfactory to Great Britain. Mr. Bonar Law had previously intimated that the United States insistence on the payment of the British debt had made it very difficult for England to discuss remission of the French war debt. The Prime Minister's declaration in the afternoon greatly encouraged M. Poincare, who was extremely pessimistic early in the day over the outcome of the conversations. While the Premiers are far from an accord, yet, it was said by the French delegation last evening that Mr. Bonar Law's pronouncement on the debts had made an agreement much more likely. Mr. Bonar Law began by saying that the Balfour note no longer existed for his Gov't. and that he was free to consider the whole question. "I am prepared to reconsider the question of cancellation of debts," he went on, "if such cancellation would insure a settlement satisfactory to the British Government". M. Poincare expressed deep pleasure at the British attitude. The Prime Minister briefly outlined the kind of settlement he desired, a moratorium sufficient for Germany to re-established her finances and credit and stabilized the market, no military action of any character by the French and a reduction of the indemnity to between 30 and 40 billion gold marks. This statement is expected to have the effect of making M. Poincare more conciliatory and less inclined to talk about military measures, although he himself believes that military measures would not prove very effective. Another new element which may help the conference to an agreement developed tonight when it became known that Karl Bergmann, German Reparations Chief, had arrived in London with Chancellor Cuno's new scheme for a settlement.