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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

(Delayed in transmission.)

London, April 1st.—The exchange returns for the financial year just ended show a revenue of 1,339,571,381 pounds, being an increase of 450,500,000 pounds over the preceding year. The expenditure was 1,665,772,928 pounds, showing a decrease of 913,500,000 pounds. The year's expenditure therefore was more than 326,000,000 pounds in excess of revenue.

Montreal April 1st.—A London telegram to the "Star" says that Mustapha Kamil, leader of the Turkish Nationalist rebels, has declared war on Great Britain, a despatch from the Constantinople correspondent of the "Morning Post" said today.

Paris, April 1st.—A mandate for Armenia has been offered the League of Nations by the Supreme Allied Council. All Armenian territories would be included, with the exception of Cilicia, which would be left under French protection. An outlet to the Black Sea would be provided by the arrangement under contemplation.

The Hague, April 1st.—Most of the towns in the Ruhr district are in the power of the Extremists, who are inviting the workers to leave their work and join the Red army, according to the Dutch Press.

Washington, April 1st.—The American troops on the Rhine are subject only to orders from the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the army, President Wilson wrote to Congress in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the House. Marshal Foch has no authority over American troops, he said, Major-General Allen,

commanding the forces, has full authority to use his forces for policing the occupied districts, for the preservation of order and to repel any attack made upon him.

Trieste, April 1st.—The Italian Govt. has notified Gabriel D'Annunzio that it will have to accept President Wilson's project for the settlement of the Adriatic question. An envoy from Premier Nitti has been to Fiume, where he made this decision known to D'Annunzio.

Honolulu, April 1st. Seven hundred Japanese troops and civilians were killed in a two days' battle with Russian Bolshevik forces at Nicolaevsk, according to a Tokio cable despatch received by the Japanese Paper "Nippujiji" here.

Paris, April 1st.—Everything is in readiness at San Remo, Italy, for the arrival of the delegates for the Peace Conference, which now seems definitely set for April the tenth or eleventh. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law have reserved apartments for themselves and their staffs. It is understood in Paris that at the time of the Conference President Deschanel will meet the King of Italy, and that the meeting will be of an unofficial character. The British, French and Italian squadrons, which are stationed at Villefranche, will anchor at San Remo while the Conference is in session.

Honolulu, April 1st.—According to a despatch from Tokio to the Japanese paper "Hochi". The Chief of the Military General Staff announced today that the Japanese forces will be retained in Siberia for the protection of the life and property of Japanese subjects, as well as for reasons of national defence. This announcement is taken to mean a change in the withdrawal policy outlined by the Premier. Reports from Siberia, received by the "Horst", state that there is a strong anti-Japanese feeling among the Russians.

New York, April 1st.—Obeying a strike call involving eight thousand to fifteen thousand men, at the crews operating the Railway Ferry Boats, began at nine o'clock today laying up their craft, after the rush of homeward bound commuters had ended. The engine room and deck forces of the railway-owned tugs and lighters were called out this afternoon, and all the railway ferries operated between Manhattan and the Jersey shore, except the Lackawanna Lines, which were able to continue through three previous strikes are affected. The men are striking, according to the officers of the Amalgamated Union, in order to enforce the continued observance of the

eight-hour day, which they say is threatened by the action of one of the railways in selling a part of its tugs and harbour barges to "a so-called independent company not under the jurisdiction of railway regulations, and a number of employees of the Erie Railroad operating these boats having been laid off with the sale of the property, the Unions are asking for their reinstatement.

Washington, April 1st.—The Republican leaders in the House completed today their plans to put through a week from tomorrow, the resolution declaring the state of war with Germany at an end. The measure was favourably reported today by the Foreign Affairs Committee and will be taken up next Thursday under the nine-hour debates rule, which will bring the vote on Friday. The action of the Republicans, said Mr. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic Nationals, in a statement to the press representatives, is at about the lowest point of moral capacity to which the Republican leadership has descended. It was an attempt to use the treaty of Versailles without first accepting it, and could and probably would lead to international complications, the seriousness of which it is difficult at this time to conjecture.

Ottawa, April 1st.—A material advance in the price of flour in Canada is indicated in an announcement made here on behalf of Canadian millers by Mr. George MacDonald, representing the Quaker Oats Company and head of the delegation of representative millers which waited upon the Government yesterday to discuss the serious situation which the Canadian mills are facing. As a result of the Canadian Wheat Board continuing the restriction on the price of flour in the Canadian market, and the lack of an export market for Canadian flour, an increase will be necessary to get the rising cost of manufacture. The scarcity of mill feed in Canada is directly traceable to the lack of a market for flour and the consequent decrease in the volume of domestic milling. The millers state that they have asked the Government to modify the regulations, and co-operate with them in inducing foreign buyers to take a reasonable proportion of Canadian wheat. Vast quantities of flour are said to be available in the United States for export and this complicates the Canadian problem. It is said that more than four thousand men have already been thrown out of employment by the forced closing of some of the mills of which they are about five hundred in Canada.