

ordinary one. It is very attractive.
—Com.

St. Thomas News.

We are glad to welcome to our island Prince Axel, second son of Prince Valdemar of Denmark, who arrived here on Sunday in command of the East-Asiatic liner "Asia".

It will be remembered that Prince Axel through his democratic manners made many friends here when he visited these islands some years ago as a junior officer of the "Ingolf".

His Royal Highness who seems to be enjoying his visit very much, leaves with his ship this evening for San Francisco and other Pacific ports. — *St. Thomas Mail Notes July 26th.*

Prince Axel of Denmark, entertained at dinner on board his ship the "Asia" on Tuesday evening, Consul General Laub, Dr. Mortensen and Consul George Levi. Quite a pleasant and interesting time was enjoyed. — *St. Thomas Mail Notes July 28th.*

Colonial Council Sends Protest to Congress.

The Colonial Council for St. Thomas and St. John, Virgin Islands of the United States, has with great surprise received information that the Government according to which the Congress of the United States has imposed the Federal Income Tax Laws and other measures on this community without giving the Colonial Council a hearing.

The Colonial Council had all reason to believe that the provision of Sec. 2 of the Colonial Law, in view of the general American Ideals and Principles represented by Congress would have been upheld and respected by Congress, and fails to understand the reason for the departure from such natural procedure and the ignoring of the Legislative Body in matters so directly under its sphere and of so vital and imminent interest to this community.

The Council feels that its rights and dignity have been impaired by such action of Congress, for which the Council fails to see the reason or necessity and hereby solemnly and forcefully protest against such uncalled for action which is contrary to all principles of democracy and also to what has been faithfully observed.

The Colonial Council was inaugurated November 27, 1763, and the present action of the United States Congress is unprecedented in the annals of the Council.

The Colonial Council being the lawfully elected and appointed representative of the people of this Municipality, feels

that no measure of importance to the community should be passed without giving the Council a hearing, and in accordance with Section 43 of the Colonial Law hereby request the Governor to forward this protest to Congress and to the President with quickest despatch. — *The Sparks, July 27th.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, July 28th. — The race for the Goodwood Cup resulted as follows, 1st. Bucks, 2nd, Eagle Hawk, 3rd, Braishfield.

London, July 29th. — Great Britain's note to France regarding the Silesian problem calls attention to what is described as "the extraordinary action on the part of France" endeavouring to act independently of the Supreme Council and insisting upon the immediate despatch of troops. It points out that this is an impossible basis on which to pursue any future policy together, and that no good purpose would be served by further discussions until there was a clear understanding of France's intentions.

London July 29th — Heartly approval is expressed by London papers this morning over the Japanese Govt's decision to accept Mr. Harding's invitation to discuss limitation of armaments and the Far Eastern question. The Times in a lengthy editorial says, "Japan's best friends know that she would accept the invitation, but the fact that her acceptance is actually on record, is a relief to all who realize the magnitude of the issue with which the conference will be confronted". Speaking of the constant temptation, "politicians with narrow motives" will find to drag subsidiary questions before the conference "in order to make capital for themselves", the "Times" says every precaution must be taken to guard against such proceedings in Washington. From this viewpoint, Japan's desire to limit the scope of the agenda is to be approved, the newspaper declares. The writer also is concerned that Japan, in making reservations as to what shall be discussed at the conference, is not acting merely from a desire to safeguard her present interests in the Pacific, but also under a strong impulse to reduce the burden of naval armaments.

London, July 29th. — Mr. Ashmead, Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, who had been a member of Parliament for the Abbey Division of Westminster since 1885, died yesterday. His death occurred at Holly Lodge, Highgate.

Bloomington, Ill., July 29th. — George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, British golf stars, defeated Jock Hutchinson of Chicago winner of the British open champion and Laurie Ayston of Evenston, four up and three to play in 36 holes, at the

Bloomington County Club yesterday. The defeat of the United States players is attributed to the Britons superiority in driving and in approaching dead on the green.

London, July 29th. — The controversy between the British and French Govts. over Silesia has reached an acute stage. The latest British note drafted by Earl Curzon, the Foreign Minister, endorsed by the Imperial Cabinet and handed the French Govt. this morning, is officially described as a "vigorously worded document." The note ascribes the present situation to the presentation of the French note to Germany on July 16th, calling the attention of the German defence troops in Upper Silesia, without previous consultation with France. Allies, the first departure from the policy of cooperation hitherto followed. The French Govt. is reminded of the firmness with which Great Britain has always adhered to the principle of close cooperation and mutual consultations between the Allies, and the note expresses surprise at the sudden change in attitude on the part of the French Govt. especially as early this week the principle of cooperation was emphasized and agreed to between Lord Curzon and the French Ambassador, while, following the incident of the occupation of Frankfurt by the French in April 1920, the Premier had given definite assurance that France would not in future take isolated action on matters of common concern to the Allies. The note likewise expressed surprise at the unusual and apparently unfriendly tone of the French communique on Wednesday last, which Great Britain the note states, is loath to believe was meant to convey an unfriendly intention on the part of the French Govt. Great Britain asked that the alliance cemented by appalling sacrifices be continued on the same lines of mutual trust and confidence, for the promotion of which Great Britain will make any concession to the French Govt. and is ready to do so should the latter keep Great Britain fully cognizant of France's wishes. On the principle of joint Allied responsibility for Silesia and other matters under the peace treaty, however, it is clearly impossible, the note continues, for Great Britain to agree to acts as would inevitably undermine the basis of the Allies. In view of the perplexity raised by the tone of the last French note the British Govt., the note states, feels bound to enquire what explanation of its intentions the French Govt. can offer, as until the matter is cleared up it will be difficult to see on what basis the Allied cooperation can continue.

Rome, July 29th. — The committee of foreign affairs of the chamber of Deputies today discussed the Silesian question, and decided to adhere to the British viewpoint of not sending more troops to Upper Silesia prior to the meeting of the Allied Supreme Council.