

The labouring class who were loyal and supported to the letter the selfish platform aimed at destruction, race and class hatred, must realize ere this, that part of the misery which they are made to suffer is due to this most stupendous folly.

The time is NOW, when they should start over again, and in choosing a leader, be sure that he is broadminded, unselfish and free from the things that contribute to a dismal failure.

There are many who in thanking Mr. Merwin is also due him an apology, for out of the great future which his efforts will bring to the islands, it is clear that after all the white man is not as much an enemy to the laboring classes, as their selfish leader would have them to believe.

I am of the opinion that when the motion was passed to rise for a standing vote of thanks, those who supported the platform of the impossible, must have looked on with shame to see their haughty bigot listed among the number.

I am,

Very respectfully

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN.

SPORTING NEWS

Football.

A football match will be played on the Holger Lanske Ground tomorrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock between the Dreadnought and Native Stars Football Club. Good news once more to Football Lovers who were longing to see both clubs appear for another contest. May the Dreds be successful, although in a weak condition.—Com.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Washington, Feb. 6th.—Without pomp, yet with the highest honours in the power of the nation to bestow upon a private citizen, the body of Woodrow Wilson, wartime president of the United States, was laid to rest today in the quiet little Bethlehem Chapel of the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul. Twenty carriages composed the funeral cortege, which moved slowly through a thickly populated suburban section of the Capital. Yet the entire route was flanked by dense masses of people, who stood in silent tribute to the man who had led the United States through the Great War. Congress stood idle in honour of the dead. The great Government departments had closed for the day, and in many States, as the funeral service progressed, the wheels of commercial industry and municipal and State Government halted for a few minutes in tribute.

Southport Lancashire, Eng., Feb. 6th.—The North of England Women's Hockey Team defeated the United States Girls Touring Hockey Players here this afternoon, 11 to 1.

Paris, Feb. 6th.—Cries "of resign resign", greeted M. Poincaré this evening after the tumultuous termination in the Chamber of Deputies of a test vote on the powers, demanded by the Government to effect economies by decree. The vote in favour of the Government on the proposed rejection of the article in the bill giving the powers asked for was less than half of the full strength of the Chamber as now constituted, and a quorum was barely attained. The vote was by roll call, on demand of 50 members. This procedure is rare in the Chamber and the rule is that the members demanding the roll call shall be counted in the quorum, whether voting or not. Thus the vote was valid and the motion of M. Herriot, the Radical leader, to reject the Government's demand for full powers was defeated. Pandemonium reigned after the announcement, the Radicals, Socialists and Communists yelling in chorus, "no quorum, no quorum." Comparative quiet was finally established, permitting the Premier to explain that the reduced vote was due to the fact that many members had left the Chamber, tired out by the all day discussions of the amendments, in the course of which the Communists and the Socialists vied with each other in obstructive tactics. The President of the Chamber declared that a quorum had been attained and that the motion was rejected, whereon, the Chamber adjourned until tomorrow.

London, Feb. 6th.—The newspapers are making a sensation out of Mr. Lloyd George's statement, in a recent interview on Sunday last that an agreement existed between Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau regarding the French occupation of the Rhineland of which the then Premier was unaware until the French Government sought permission to publish the memorandum. The Evening Standard, in a double column story, refers to Mr. Lloyd George's statement as a "disclosure which could not easily have been made public during Mr. Wilson's lifetime." The Foreign Office, however, which is preparing an explanation, throws cold water on the story by saying that the so-called secret agreement was nothing more than a routine memorandum which the French Government was seeking to publish in the ordinary course. Officials expressed the belief that Mr. Lloyd George's statement has become greatly exaggerated since it was first made. They pointed out that the document to which he referred as having been secret is only one of many memorandums exchanged among the Big Four during the protracted negotiations regarding the Rhineland. Each of the Allied Premiers outlined his views on the Rhineland issue at the time and ex-

changed memorandums with their colleagues. It was during this period that the Premier returned to London to look after important political developments. The theory is advanced that in the multiplicity of documents he was called upon to consider Mr. Lloyd George failed to remember specially the memorandum respecting an occupation of the Rhineland which passed between M. Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson. The subject arose while Mr. Lloyd George was discussing Mr. Wilson's character, the difficulties in Paris and how events transpired to cause him at times to sacrifice idealism for Allied agreement on various clauses of the treaty. One such instance had just come to his attention, Mr. Lloyd George said. It was an agreement between Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau regarding the occupation of the Rhineland the details of which, he said, he had never been acquainted with, in fact he never knew that such a memorandum had passed between Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau on that subject until the previous day, when he had received an enquiry from the Foreign Office seeking permission, on behalf of France, for publication of the memorandum. A copy of the memorandum in question accompanied the inquiry. Mr. Lloyd George said that this was the first intimation he had that a Rhineland understanding between Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau had been embodied on paper. That he knew of the existence at least of a verbal understanding between Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau on the Rhineland question was amply borne out by the fact that such a stipulation subsequently was incorporated in the Versailles Treaty. At the Foreign Office tonight it was stated that only Mr. Lloyd George's permission was awaited before assuring the French Government that there was no British objection to publication. According to official circles there can be no question of the French Government's intention not to publish the memorandum until Mr. Wilson's death. The French request for permission to publish, in event of Mr. Wilson's death, was in Mr. Lloyd George's hand the Friday before Mr. Wilson died.

Geneva, Feb. 6th.—Russia has notified the League of Nations that she accepts the invitation to the Naval Conference, under the auspices of the League, to meet in Rome on Feb. 14th for extension of the principles of the Washington Naval Treaty to the other powers.

Rome, Feb. 7th.—A commercial treaty between Italy and Russia was signed here today. The signing by representatives of the Italian and Russian Governments of the commercial treaty, in conformity with Premier Mussolini's previous decision, established de jure recognition of Russia. The Italian Government will immediately appoint an Ambassador to Moscow, thus restoring diplomatic relations.