

ed to the Harbor by officers of the Navy who had been stationed here, making special mention of Admirals Oman and Kittelle, Commander White and Lieut. Timmons. After responding to several inquiries from the visitors, Mr. Corneiro gave place to Mr. Leroy Nolte, of the Committee of the Council who had framed report on Harbor matters also.

Mr. Nolte preceeded the reading of his report by an address, in which he most appropriately included words of hearty welcome to the distinguished guests, whose visit, he stated, was sure to bring about benefits to the islands, and took occasion to inform his hearers that little heed should be paid to the propaganda, abroad against the administration by Naval officers. He then read the report, a certain paragraph of which he asked to be interpreted as a vote of confidence in the administration. Varied and many were the queries then put to Mr. Nolte, but he disposed of them satisfactory to the purpose of the report. One or two questions concerning irrigation were asked by a visitor, and responded to by Mr. Boschulte.

Member Phil. Gomez also gave valuable data.

Owing to the limited time, the paper introduced by Mr. Nolte was the only one read of the many prepared by the St. Thomas Council, copies of each, however having been furnished every member of the Party.

The efforts of both Councils were well sustained and furthered by the Governor, who at one time seemed to be a target for the inquiries of the Senators and Representatives. The Governor, with wonderful accuracy, answered a number of questions, and brilliantly defended the appeal from the islands.

The Governor's attitude won for him the gratitude of all present, a sentiment that surely finds echo in the heart of every native.

Judge Curry, of St. Croix, who took a strong stand on the unfairness of applying the 18th amendment down here and sustained a brief, but lively debate on the question with one of the Senators, was followed by Capt. Blackwood, on the same subject, the Captain being the last of the Councils' speakers.

After some very encouraging words had been expressed by a Senator, whose name we cannot recall at this moment, the meeting closed with expressions from the Secretary. —*The Bulletin, April 9th.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, April 10th.—Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame President of the Board of Trade speaking in the House of Commons to a motion for fostering trade with the British Dominions, pointed out that British traders had a great opportunity to trade with Canada, as against the United States, owing to the economic conditions pre-

vailing. The United States was bound to discover that it was impossible to adopt a policy of absolutely exclusive protection and at the same time do a great export trade, and if in addition to a high tariff the United States was the fortunate recipient of gold, through debt payments, there was no possible doubt that such a country was in the worst possible condition to do a large export trade. Therefore, the minister contended, it was a vital moment for merchants to seek a way into markets in which there had been United States competition. The fact that Great Britain was paying her debt to the United States enjoined that she should draw to the utmost her raw materials from within the Empire and as little as possible from the United States. Sir Philip especially emphasized that the present position of dependence on the United States for cotton supplies could not be allowed to continue. Great Britain had ready to hand in the Empire, soil on which cotton could be grown and he referred to the bill to promote cotton growing within the Empire by means of a levy on trade and laid stress on the additional necessity of developing transport, irrigation and all sources and factors required in the growth of cotton. The general spirit of the Government speakers in the debate was that the matter was a subject for discussion at the Imperial Conference next October and that the Government while wholly in sympathy with the aims of the motion, did not desire to go in advance of the conference. Sir Philip said that the Government policy was to cooperate with the Dominions in schemes which would accelerate development, give opportunities for emigration and lead to a general development of the inter-imperial trade, with the help of British credit. The debate also revealed an aim on the part of the Government to make strong efforts to develop the Crown Colonies and to interest private enterprises in such development, presumably with the assistance of British credit. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of the Colonial Dept. announced the intention of the Government to appoint a committee to investigate how far it would be possible to interest private interests in the development and cultivation of raw materials the Empire mostly needs, such as flax and cotton. The strongest criticism came from the Labour benches and was directed against the idea that the unemployment problem could be remedied by emigration and complaining that the Government's policy in India and the Near East tended to destroy these markets for British commodities.

Dublin, April 10th.—Six men were executed this morning at Tuam, County of Galway, says a press association despatch from that town.

London, April 11th.—Sir Gradner Engleheart, the oldest English Barrister,

died yesterday. He celebrated his 100th birthday in February.

London, April 11th.—The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday said it learned authoritatively that "although the general health of Mr. Bonar Law gives no cause for anxiety, the specialists who have been called in hold out little hope for early improvement of the stubborn throat trouble from which he is suffering. He has been advised to give his throat complete rest and although he hopes to be able to answer important questions, which may be addressed to him in the House of Commons, he will be unable, for the present, to take part in the debates".

London, April 11th.—The Premier of the Australian Commonwealth has announced that he does not intend to appoint a resident minister at Washington considering it preferable to have Australia's diplomatic representations made through Great Britain, says despatches from Melbourne today. The Government will shortly appoint a Trade Commissioner at New York, but the appointment of a political representative is not contemplated.

Washington, April 11th.—The Government again has made manifest its deep resentment at the political methods of Lenin and Troizky. As an avowed protest against the execution of the prelate Butchkavitch, put to death because he opposed the revolutionary doctrines of the Soviet, the State Department has withdrawn the authorization under which the wife of the Russian President had planned to pay a visit to the United States.

Washington, April 11th.—New measures to fight the rum fleet liquor smugglers, hovering off the Atlantic Coast, it is learned, are being planned at prohibition headquarters here and with Federal and State officials of New York and New Jersey. Use of Naval vessels and other nearby sources of illicit supply is under consideration and upon the return from Panama of the Naval Secretary, Mr. Denby, the plan is to be discussed by the Prohibition Commissioner with the President.

Brussels, April 11th. The Government has decided to adopt Summer time, similarly to Great Britain, the clocks being advanced one hour on April 22nd.

London April 11th. The King has approved of the plan to bestow the founders medal of the Royal Geographical Society on Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer for his explorations and research in the past 25 years.

Dublin, April 11th.—Maude Gonne Macbride, one of the most active of the women republicans, was arrested together with three other republicans today, while engaged in arranging a poster parade as a demonstration on behalf of hunger strike irregulars held by the Free State. Mrs. MacBride and her companions were taken to Kilmainham prison.