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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, March 15th.—The "Manchester Guardian" is very despondent regarding the probable effect of the Home Rule Bill. It accepts the fact that Mr. Asquith having made a motion for its rejection as proof of his having reached the conclusion that the Bill is only calculated to make bad worse, and it not only agrees with him, but declares that it opens up the prospect of a conflict by the side of which the present sporadic disorders will seem trivial. The fundamental difficulty in Ireland is due to religious and political divisions and the bill is not a uniting, but a disruptive measure. The paper declares that the Sinn Feiners wish nothing better than the Bill should pass.

London, March 15th.—The Govt. has sold to a syndicate, airplanes and materials to the value of one hundred million sterling. The purchase includes the entire surplus aircraft material in Great Britain, consisting of ten thousand airplanes, thirty thousand new airplane engines and an immense quantity of engine and airplane spares and hangars.

London, March 15th.—Mr. Lloyd George today in the House of Commons announced that the following mandates had been allocated. German East Africa to Great Britain and Belgium. German South West Africa to the Union of South Africa. The German possessions in the Pacific Ocean, south of the equator, other than Samoa, to the Commonwealth of Australia. Samoa to New Zealand, and the German island north of the equator to Japan.

Paris, March 15th.—A Berlin despatch received this evening states that an agreement has been reached between Chancellor Knapp, of the new govt. and Herr Noske, Minister of Defence in the Ebert Govt. and that the Govt. crisis in Germany has ended. The Govt. for Germany will be constituted under an agreement between the old Govt. and the new. A Havas Agency announcement states. Under the agreement Chancellor Knapp renounces his right to form a cabinet, but a new cabinet of experts will be formed. The news of the agreement was announced in a special edition of the "Deutsche Allegemaine Zeitung" of Berlin this morning.

[Delayed in transmission]

Paris, March 15th.—A despatch from Berlin, dated in that city at ten thirty o'clock this morning, says that the report that Chancellor Knapp has resigned is false.

Paris, March 17th.—The news which came through during the night from Berlin and other German points, telling of sanguinary clashes at Dortmund, Leipzig, Mannheim, Frankfurt and Brunswick together with a report that the Council of Workmen assumed the power at Chemnitz, is giving the impression here that there is more to be feared from a revival of the Spartacan movement, than from the activities of the Knapp Govt. in Berlin, according to the latest despatches the military movement has resulted in bloodshed in twenty-four German towns. The Spartacans are reported to have risen in Dresden, where a clash with the troops is declared to have resulted in a casualty list of one hundred dead and three hundred wounded. Fighting in Breslau, Hamburg and Kiel is also reported.

Constantinople, March 17th.—A few troops have occupied this city, and the great guns of the British Super-Dreadnought "Benbow" and other giants allied warships, moored to the quays, or anchored in the Golden Horn, command both sides of the Bosphorus. Every ship is cleared for action. All the allied powers participating in the movement are under the orders of the British Commander in Chief here. Four thousand blue-jackets and marines have been landed by their warships.

London, March 17th.—The Independent Socialists and communists in Germany have commenced a violent agitation in favour of a Soviet republic and an alliance with Soviet Russia, according to Berlin despatches.

London, March 16th.—The "Times," rebukes Mr Asquith for his intention to move the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, for such actions threaten to de-throne the Irish question from its true position as a great nation issue, and make it once more subject to merely party controversy. Meanwhile, there is published a vigorous protest to the Premiers by the anti-partition league, against this measure which will divide Ireland and leave the Southern Unionists without representation or power. As the signatories include some of the most influential persons and representatives of business interests in Ireland, the protest cannot altogether be ignored.

Washington, March 16th.—A little bluff on the part of the Germans in 1918 at a crucial point of the war would have paralysed the transportation of soldiers and war materials between this country and Europe, Admiral Simms told the Senate Naval Committee. Information from authentic sources indicating that the Germans were building two heavily armoured battlecruisers for a desperate last hope raid against troopship convoys, was transmitted to the Navy Department and immediately he was besieged with cablegrams from Washington outlining various plans of action, all of which he testified were impracticable, although such a contingency had been under discussion for nearly a year and there had been ample time to prepare. If the enemy only had known, says the Admiral, all he need have done was to make a series of bluffs and everything including shipping would have been paralysed.

London, March 17th.—Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons today that Constantinople had been occupied by the Allied troops, as proposed, and that at only one point was there any fighting. Two British soldiers were reported killed and one officer and three men wounded. One Turkish officer and eight Turkish soldiers were killed and others were wounded. He said that at the time the Turkish govt. had been warned that the occupation of Constantinople would continue until the terms of the peace treaty were duly executed and further, that if the outrages against native Christians continued, the terms would be more severe. The general administration of the city would not be taken over, but the ministry of war and marine would be occupied. The postal and telegraph services and navigation on the Bosphorus would be placed under control and the police put under Allied officers.