

That the islands are being governed by a body of men, 321 Colonial Voters, of the prominent classes.

The paper adds a very unfriendly remark in connection with the above mentioned articles which is translated under the heading

A NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

It will be interesting to see an account from the "Congress Committee" when they return from overthere.

"Public Ledger" writes of the Delegates who met at Congress in Washington.

Is Rotchild Francis a member of the Colonial Council? A little brown fellow with a shining collar and a derby hat from the year 1878, he related that the conditions over there were frightful, that the natives 12 months of the year only lived on coffee and bread, and bread and coffee.

Senator Kenyon has proposed to send a Commission of 3 members voted by the Vice President and the Chairman for the House of Representatives. The expenses not to exceed \$2,500.

We judge from information from Mr. Rotchild Francis remarks that they look as colored as the complainer himself.

Amongst other things we can inform that the Danish Plantation Co. has been liquidated and that its different Ests.—So far as we remember—about 10 in St. Croix have been sold to any one who would and could buy them at the time.

The Labour Union itself buying 4 of the Ests. La Valle, Canebay, Hope, and Blessing.

The Manager: Jørgensen buying Longford and Castle Nugent.

Kjær and Madsen, Lowryhill, Petronella and Great Pond and—

A Native Planter. Mr. B. Nelthropp, Shoy, and so on.

This does not show that any difference has been made with regard to the purchasers neither is it correct when stated that land has been denied private individuals for rent.

"Bethlehem" has undertaken leasing but the Co.—demands—of course—personal ability of the leaser.

That squatting of land was tried by the Danish Govt: which failed completely through want of energy, and ability, of the natives.

Mr. Francis forgets in his complaint to mention the rich fishery which is carried on along the coast which with God's help and a little bit of strength could be improved wonderfully besides there is work, more than enough on the Ests. which often is in need of labor.

It adds that the necessities of life is cheaper on the Island than anywhere else in the world, and if therefore there is hunger then it only exists among those who won't use THEIR HANDS TO ANY KIND OF WORK.

Translated from Nordlyset 9-10-19.

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, Nov. 15th.—The American Peace Delegation here has received a telegram from Vice-Consul O'Hara at Trieste telling of reports there that D'Annunzio left Fiume on the torpedo-boat Valle and landed on the Dalmatian Coast, where he is engaged in another adventure.

Trieste, Nov. 15th.—A telegram to the Trieste Stock Exchange announcing the departure of Gabriel D'Annunzio, says: "D'Annunzio left Fiume last night for an unknown destination in a torpedo-boat followed by other ships. Rizzo was left in command of the city. Commander Rizzo is Commander-in-Chief of the D'Annunzio sea force. He will be remembered as the naval officer whose daring exploit during the war resulted in the sinking of two Austrian battleships off the Dalmatian Coast.

London, Nov. 15th.—William Johnson, an American Prohibition Worker and Anti-Saloon Organizer, familiarly known as "Pussyfoot", was dragged from a platform from which he was speaking, severely beaten and paraded through two miles of crowded West End Streets on a plank. His assailants for the most part were medical students. Against them at times he put up a strenuous fight receiving a badly damaged eye and other injuries so that finally owing to his weakened physical condition he was obliged to submit to the indignity. Eventually Johnson was rescued by the Police who during the early part of the march simply kept the crowd moving. He was rushed to Bow Street Station where his injuries were dressed and he was then able to go home. The occasion of the attack was a meeting in Essex Hall just off the Strand at which a debate had been arranged under the auspices of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Mitchell Banks, a lawyer on the "now and the way of American Prohibition". The Chairman of the meeting was Mr. F. A. Mackenzie. He too was seized by the crowd but was soon released. The meeting had no sooner opened than there was an uproar due to the activities of a few young men who immediately engaged in heckling, both prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists pleading for order. The students mounted Johnson on a plank, this the stalwarts mounted on their shoulders and marched through the Strand, Coven Garden, Leicester Square, Piccadilly Circus, and Oxford Circus, to Portland Street, where the Police intervened and effected a rescue. As the procession passed through the streets, with banners adorned with black cats, pictures of beer-stains and other decorations, there were frequent cries of "we have got Pussyfoot". But Londoners accustomed to students marches, did not readily believe that it was Johnson and the march did not cause much

excitement in the streets as might be expected.

London, November 14th.—Johnson, the American Prohibitionist, whose campaign in England was rudely interrupted on Thursday by a band of students, today as a result of his attitude toward the adventure, is one of the most popular figures of the day. He commandeered the biggest headlines in today's newspapers, and the general verdict of the headline writers was that he is "Good Sport". Johnson could not have desired a better advertisement than Thursday's incident for his campaign against the liquor traffic and his future public appearances will likely command attention by reason of the fact that he has announced himself as considering the hazing he underwent, a good joke. The students who marched about him yesterday, upsetting traffic in a goodly part of the West End now propose to tender Mr. Johnson a banquet and present to him their tributes of respect. The opposition of the Anti-Saloon League Organizer in London, it is said, has been based on the feeling that it was impertinent for an American Prohibitionist to come across seas to lecture the English, on what they should do. Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, speaking at a peace celebration dinner heretofore referred to the Johnson incident and said it was profoundly to be regretted that a citizen of the United States should be subjected to such an outrage. Mr. Johnson, he said, was invited here by an association of English People who share his views. He was as much entitled to express his opinion as the Lord Chancellor would be in the United States if invited there by an American association, he added. "Assailed by overwhelming odds Mr. Johnson did all a man could to defend himself, and overwhelmed by the numbers which should not be employed against a man of his age he behaved as a sportsman, a man and brave citizen of the United States. "Hereafter", added the Lord Chancellor, "However unpopular his views might be Mr. Johnson need never fear but that he will obtain a fair hearing."

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