

Council meeting made it advisable to change the dates of the coming elections from the 4th and 5th of May to the 11th and 12th of May in order to insure sufficient time to carry out the legal formalities incident and preliminary to the elections. The elections will, therefore, not be held until the 11th and 12th of May, and concerning which due notice will be published in the newspapers as required by law.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Mulheim, April 21st.—The 300 voluntary police and some city officials, in the Town Hall, who were being besieged by the unemployed, late yesterday, cut their way through a line of the besiegers, whom they then cut off in the rear, arrested many and again took control of the Town Hall.

Berlin, April 21st.—Thus far eight persons are reported to be dead and more than thirty wounded as a result of the disturbances at Mulheim, according to special advices, which state that although the city is free, groups of armed bands are still causing trouble on the outskirts of the city. Forty of the leading rioters it is stated, have been arrested.

Mulheim, April 21st.—The citizens of Mulheim and its vicinity tonight have organized for self protection against the unemployed bands which have been dispersed from the centre of the town and are now assembling in the outskirts. Armed with axe handles and other improvised weapons, people are going about the streets ready to repel any further invasion of the town.

London, April 21st.—For the first time in its history the House of Commons yesterday debated a liquor prohibition bill and at the expiration of the arguments on it the measure was defeated, it being rejected on its second reading by a vote of 236 to 14. The bill was recently introduced by Mr. Scrymgeour M. P. for Dundee, who has devoted his life to the cause of prohibition.

London, April 21st.—In the House of Lords yesterday the question of the occupation of the Ruhr was raised by Lord Buckmaster, who, in opening the debate, expounded the liberal view in favour of intervention in order to prevent Germany being driven into the arms of Russia, thereby lighting a flame which might scorch the world to ruins. Lord Curzon, in replying for the Government, reviewed the situation and declared that the strong resistance shown by Germany had surprised the world. Recognising that the world had seldom found itself confronted with a more difficult situation the Foreign Secretary maintained firmly that the essential principle of the British policy was the continuation of the Entente with France, which was the only safeguard of European well being. He put aside the idea that the problem was

one for the League of Nations, insisting that it was one for settlement between the two proud and powerful peoples now facing each other in anger, each equally convinced of the rectitude of their own case and any outside intervention, in his opinion, would be premature. He admitted that embarrassment was attached to the question as to who should make the first move and he appealed to Germany to take that step, expressing the belief that France would be willing to respond to such an overture. In view of the repugnance of Germany to fix any definite sum she was ready to pay, he thought that if she proved her goodwill by leaving the fixing of the amount to those who were charged with the task and at the same time offered various guarantees for successive payments, an agreement could be arrived at, and this was substantially the advice he had constantly given the German Govt. He concluded with a note of hopefulness, saying he had observed on both sides symptoms of willingness to consider discussions of the terms of a future settlement and that such symptoms the Government would do its utmost to encourage. Viscount Grey, who spoke after Lord Curzon, inclined to the same view as Lord Buckmaster and expressed the wish that the Foreign Secretary could have been more hopeful of active steps being taken to end the deadlock.

Berlin, April 21st.—In official circles much satisfaction is expressed at the speech delivered by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords yesterday, and while Chancellor Cuno and Dr. Von Rosenberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, abstain from comment until they have read the official report of the speech, the leaders of the chief groups in the Reichstag are convinced that it will facilitate a solution of the Ruhr question. The Vorwaerts says the speech will certainly produce a profound impression in Germany and probably also in France, and that if England so desires she can exert her influence towards reaching a solution satisfactory to the economic interests of France and supportable by Germany. It concludes by expressing the hope that the German Government will soon make a definite offer of reparations. The Tageblatt considers that Lord Curzon's speech gives the impression that it is possible to agree on the basis he sets forth.

New York, April 21st.—Sugar futures advanced nine to twenty points at the opening of the market today. The estimated reduction of the Cuban crop from 4,100,000 tons to 3,735,000 tons by one of the leading authorities on sugar and the continued strength of the spot market were the influencing factors.

London, April 21st.—A despatch to the Times from Dublin says that Mrs. Charlotte Despard, sister of Field Marshal French, has been on hunger strike at Kilmainham gaol since five o'clock on

Thursday afternoon, as a protest against the imprisonment of Mrs. Maud Gonne MacBride and three other women, who were recently arrested while arranging a poster parade in connection with the hunger strike of four Republican prisoners.

Rome, April 21st.—The celebration today of Rome's 2,676th birthday will perhaps be the most solemn in the long history of the Eternal City. Signor Mussolini has promulgated a decree establishing April 21st as a Labour Day, instead of May 1st, thus the traditional date of the City's foundation becomes a national holiday.

Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, April 21st.—The bank of the Assiniboine River broke south-west of here this morning and loosened a torrent upon this city. The railway yards have been inundated and the residential section invaded. The house holders have begun packing up to leave at any moment.

Rome, April 21st.—The most important ceremony in today's celebration of the Birthday of this City [was the taking of the oath of allegiance by the Fascist National Militia. In one hundred cities in Italy the Militia was reviewed by Fascist leaders, together with Chiefs of the Army and Navy and a distinguished Fascist Panx was reviewed by Premier Mussolini and General Debone in this city. The Royal Commissioner of the Municipality of Rome distributed this afternoon at the Capitol gold and bronze medals and banners to Fascist syndicates and also inaugurated the reopening of a door of the Capitol leading to a room containing the ancient archives of the Roman Empire, which has been closed for three centuries. No newspapers were published and the day was observed and respected as a public holiday by all classes of citizens, as has been done in the past on May first.

NEW YORK, April 23rd.

Flour, (Blended Clears, St. Lawrence Brand) duty paid pr. brl. \$5.10
Meal, Kildried per 100 pounds \$2.10.
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Meats Pork per brl. \$27.
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$8.28

Melasses Sugar 89 no quotation.
Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 15 29 100
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4 6 1/2
Exchange New York and London, sight \$4 65

LONDON, April 23rd.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cryt 58s. 0d.—61s. 0d.
" Muscavado per cwt. 49s. 0d—51s. 0d.
" White Java's cif United Kingdom May and June sellers 33s. 6d.
Demerara Rum per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, good middling red per cwt. 54s. 0d—56s. 0d.
Cotton, good medium West Indian Sea Island at Liverpool, per lb. 23d.