

whereby our most pressing wants, can by ourselves be studied and remedied; so that we can get Loans, (not gifts) for Municipal Improvements, such as:

(a) Water: for Man and Beast; by Artesian wells, Reservoirs, or any other practical method.

(b) Irrigation of lands.

(c) Preservation of large trees yet standing and Re-Forestation of the entire Island.

(d) Legislation to stop the immigration of our people from their home, and to induce thrifty strangers to settle here.

(e) Passage by the Congress, of only such laws for these islands as are applicable to our peculiar situation.

(f) Repeal, if possible of Congressional enactments, (laws) not applicable to these islands.

(g) Participation by the People of these Islands in existing Congressional Funds as the People in all the other Insular possessions now enjoy.

If I am by your votes elected, I shall endeavor to introduce these measures for the favorable consideration of the membership of said Colonial Council; or to work and vote at all times with any other member introducing legislation having as its main purpose, the betterment of OUR HOME CONDITION.

O. C. GRANADY

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Coblenz, April 27th.—The Interallied High Commission in the Rhineland closed the door to free travel between Germany and the occupied territory today, by adopting an ordinance limiting passage back and forth to those possessing a permit issued by the Allied authorities. This measure was taken, French officials said, to block the entry of German agitators and encouragers of passive resistance into the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

London, April 27th.—Mr. Bonar Law is going on a short sea voyage with the King's approval, for the benefit of his health. Doctors express the belief that the throat affection from which he has been suffering will yield to this treatment.

London, April 23th.—Bolton Wanderers today won the English Cup Final, defeating West Ham two to nil.

London, April 28th.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's medietory efforts in the dispute between certain unions in the Ship Building Industry and the Federation of the Engineering and Shipbuilding trades have been rebuffed by the Federation, the latter having declined to meet the leader of the Labour Party on the ground that, if collective bargaining is to be maintained, the constituent members of the Federation must honour agreements concluded between the parent organization and the employers. The situation at present is that unless the members of the Boiler Makers Union, the iron and steel shipbuilders union, the wood workers

union and the plumbers union are prepared to work according to the terms of the agreement entered into by the Federation on their behalf, the lock-out of which the employers have given notice will take effect next Monday. The dispute between the Unions mentioned and the Federation of Union is as to overtime and night shifts, the terms of the agreement in regard to these questions which the Federation signed a short time ago, not being acceptable to the unions in question.

Harbin, Manchuria, April 23 h.—Mr. Tuck, United States Consul at Vladivostok announced he is leaving the Soviet Far Eastern capital with his staff on May 1st and has advised all United States Citizens in the country to do likewise, according to advice received here yesterday. It was also stated that Vice Consul Thomas, stationed at Cnita, is leaving on the same date.

Tokio, April 23th.—The French Consul at Vladivostok has decided to follow the precedent set by the British and United States Consuls to leave the Soviet Capital of the Far East, it was officially announced. It was also reported that the Vladivostok branches of the Yokohama specie bank and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will close and their officials deported for home.

Tokio, April 23th.—The United States and British Consulates at Vladivostok are to be closed in the near future, according to reports received here today. The Vernacular Press prints special despatches from Vladivostok, evidently inspired in Soviet quarters, where it is said that the United States Consul has decided to close his Consulate because of a "deportation order" issued by the Soviet authorities, following the sale of "some arms to whites". The whites are anti-Bolshevik forces. The withdrawal of the British Consul is said to be in accordance with the recently adopted policy towards Soviet administration.

Dublin, April 23th.—A suspension of hostilities by the Irish Republicans against the forces of the Free States Government and an offer to negotiate peace with the Free States on certain conditions, were proclaimed tonight by Eamon De Valera, the Republican leader and his Chief of Staff, E. R. Aiken. De Valera's proclamation sets forth the general political principles of the Republicans and asserts that the ultimate court of appeals for deciding disputed questions is a majority vote of the people of Ireland. That resistance by violence should be excluded, but that adequate facilities should be afforded the people for a proper presentation of the issues involved. The proclamation adds that nobody holding republican principles should be excluded from Parliament and the council of the nation. It says the military forces are servants of the nation and amenable to a freely elected National Assembly. De Valera

expresses the belief that this declaration affords a basis for peace, and adds, "we hope this advance will be met in the spirit in which we make it and that it will be supported by all who love our country and desire a just ending of the present national trouble. As evidence of our own goodwill the army Commander is issuing herewith an order to suspend aggressive action, to take effect as soon as may be, but not later than noon on Monday. The effect of this proclamation is still doubtful. De Valera all along has declared his willingness to abide by a decision based on the freewill of the people. But he is still to maintain his original position that the British Government must not interfere in Ireland, if the people decide in favour of a Republic. Chief of Staff Aiken, in his order for a cessation of offensive operations, tells the Republican troops to remain on the defensive and protect themselves and their munitions. This is taken as implying that there is to be no yielding on the part of the Republicans to the Free State Governments demand for the surrender of all arms.

Washington, April 28th.—The United States Consul at Vancouver was instructed by Secretary of State Hughes today to investigate the firing on United States schooner Siloam by a Canadian fisheries patrol, which resulted in the death of J. M. Yorke, a member of the Siloam's crew. The Consul telegraphed the Department confirming the reports that the schooner had been fired on, and said Yorke was said to be a "United States Citizen".

Brussels, April 28th.—The Prince of Wales arrived here last evening from London to attend the unveiling of a memorial erected to express the thanks of Great Britain to Belgium, for the latter's treatment of the British troops in the late war.

Ottawa, April 23 h.—In Parliament yesterday Mr. Fielding admitted that the budget may be brought down next Thursday. The treaty of commerce with France was debated in committee stage and progress reported. A third reading was given to amend the criminal code.

Seattle, Wash. April 28th.—Denial that the American fishing schooner Siloam was "poaching" when fired upon by the Canadian patrol boat Malaspina off the British Columbia coast last Tuesday, was made by Captain John Courage, master of the Schooner, who arrived here today. J. H. Yorke a member of the Siloam's crew, was killed in the encounter. An inquest held at Port Alice, B. C. returned a verdict that Yorke was killed while resisting arrest for poaching. Captain Courage declared he had not fished in Canadian waters, although the Siloam was within the three mile limit when overhauled by the Malaspina. He said the vessel was sunk by gunfire and asserted that previous reports that he had ordered the Siloam scuttled were untrue.