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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Paris, April 6th.—A Hava's despatch from Mayence states that French tanks entered Frankfurt yesterday, followed by a battalion of Tirailleurs and a company of engineers. The troops occupied the railway station near to which they found half a dozen tanks stationed. The occupation was completed without incident.

Berlin, April 5th.—Reports received from Westphalia announced that the Reichwehr have reached the line of Duisburg, Mulheim and Oberhausen, ten kilometres north of Essen, the object to seize the bridges of the Ruhr in order to prevent the Reds from doubling back on the wooded region between the Ruhr and the Wupper.

Lisbon, April 4th.—The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have ratified the treaty of Versailles and the Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately despatched a courier to Paris with Portugal's ratification.

London, April 4th.—The Bolsheviks have occupied Haineshav, one hundred and thirty miles north-east of Tiflis, according to a wireless message from Moscow.

Paris, April 4th.—Herr Von Mayer, the German Charge D'affaires has sent a note to M. Millerand, in which he seeks to belittle the importance of the movement of German troops into the Ruhr region, the number of which, he asserts, has been exaggerated. The note declares that there is no necessity for the application of the guarantee demanded by France, it being stated that the presence of extra numbers of Reich-

wehr in the Ruhr district would not be prolonged. M. Millerand this afternoon conferred with Marshal Foch.

Dublin, April 4th.—Telegraphic communication with the north and south and with Scotland was severed on Saturday night. Unknown persons entered the custom-house and the Grand Central Hotel, which is now occupied by Government offices and burned official documents.

Constantinople, April 3rd.—President Wilson's note to the Allies, favouring the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, came a shock to all the Turkish parties here. The full text of the note has not yet been received.

Paris, April 6th.—Marshal Foch conferred this morning with M. Millerand, who later had an interview with Mr. Wallace, the United States Ambassador.

Coblenz, April 6th.—The railway station of the city of Darmstadt was occupied this morning without incident.

Berlin, April 6th.—In a note to the Wolf Bureau the Govt. affirms its disagreement with the French Govt. on the subject of the entry of German troops in the Ruhr and declares that the troops which have been sent to perform police duties do not yet comprise the contingent allowed for the neutral zone, there being actually thirteen thousand five hundred men in the industrial region and three thousand five hundred in the rest of the zone. The note concludes by declaring that M. Millerand was informed that the operation undertaken in the Ruhr could be terminated in about seven days.

Mayence, April 6th.—French cavalry at 9 o'clock this morning reached the village of Eckenheim, between Frankfurt and Hanau. All is quiet at Frankfurt.

Paris, April 6th.—An official communication states that the military operations arranged against Frankfurt and Darmstadt commenced today at an early hour, the troops participating therein encountering no resistance. The encircling of the two towns and the occupation of important points were concluded by eleven o'clock by cavalry, which in the afternoon occupied Hanau, already evacuated by the German troops.

Paris, April 6th.—French opinion generally approves of the energetic attitude of M. Millerand and considers that if France had tolerated the violation of so important a clause of the treaty, she would thereby have renounced for the future the guarantees

and reparations indispensable to her. Germany knows that France is determined to make the treaty of Versailles respected. A member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared to the "Echo de Paris" that the President of the Council could be certain of having the majority of the Chamber behind him, adding that it was impossible for the Allies, and chiefly England, not to support an attitude designed to compel Germany to respect vital clauses of the treaty. The "Petit Parisien" publishes a long article by M. Mardieu, proving that the Govt. of Herr Muller since the signing of the treaty has multiplied its efforts to escape from the obligation of the treaty, showing the bad faith of Germany and terminating by calling on the Allies to support France.

Paris, April 7th.—Advices from Mayence state that the advance of the French troops was carried out like a peace manoeuvre, the incident occurring north of Frankfurt, where, according to reports of aviators flying in front of the troops, the Germans fired two shells on a French cavalry patrol. At Darmstadt the welcome given the French troops was almost cordial. The town of Hamburg was occupied at 6 o'clock this morning.

Paris, April 7th.—The German Charge d'Affaires has handed M. Millerand a note on the subject of the occupation of Frankfurt. M. Millerand will communicate to a conference of the ambassadors, which will meet at five o'clock, the reply he proposes to address to Herr Mayer.

Paris, April 7th.—A Hava's despatch from Berlin gives the text of a note in which the German Govt. formally protests against the occupation of the new cities, affirms the right of Germany to re-establish order in one of her disturbed provinces, denies and violates of the treaty of Versailles, qualifies as absurd the idea that the sending of Reichwehr into the Ruhr region constitutes a menace to France, considers that the French Government should have submitted any disputed point to international procedure in accordance with the agreement with the League of Nations and finally expresses the fear that the French occupation may have a serious after-effect from a political and economic point of view.

Paris, April 7th.—The Servian Legation denies the report from Trieste announcing that an agreement on the Adriatic question has been reached.