

the spot, found the two damaged cars, with Edlum speechless on the ground. Truly, a pitiful accident! And then, too, he seems to have had a premonition of impending evil, for but a few minutes ere the fatal accident, he had gone into a store, and requested one of the clerks therein to phone Mr. Moorehead, "he was not going to drive the truck any more!" Edlum was known to a large circle of friends. He was of a quiet and gentle disposition, and courteous and polite to all with whom he came in contact. His funeral takes place this afternoon.

To his sorrowing and grief-stricken mother we beg to tender our sincerest condolences on her sudden and irreparable loss.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes, March 10th.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

New York, March 8th.—No sales of Cuban sugar were reported today. The committee's price was not altered, 24,000 bags of San Domingo's afloat, were sold at 3.80 and 25,000 bags of Porto Rico's at 5.96. Refined sugar was unchanged to 1/4 higher during the morning on the basis of 7.78 to 8.00 for granulated. Very little business was reported. Futures advanced 11 to 13 points on covering, prompted by yesterday's advance in raw and buying by trade interests.

Athens, March 8th.—The Greek advance guards have occupied the heights of Ortansea, according to an army communique from Smyrna. They have taken some prisoners.

Delhi, March 9th.—Great excitement is reported to prevail among the Sikhs as a result of a riot last month between Sikh merchants and Sikh pilgrims and Nananasahib, the famous Sikh in the Punjab, in which many were killed. The Sikhs are said to be flocking into the town, while the Hindus and Mohammedans are leaving it for the interior. Reliable information is difficult to obtain owing to the wild statements in circulation and the prevailing unrest.

London, March 8th.—During a recent bombardment of the workmen's quarters in Moscow from artillery placed on the hills overlooking the city, several hundreds were killed and numbers wounded. More than 100,000 men and women are now on strike in Moscow. The bombardment followed a call for a general strike issued by leaders of the workmen and a demand for the immediate convocation of the assembly.

Madrid, March 8th.—Premier Dato was assassinated this evening while returning from the Chamber in a motor car. He was attacked by several persons who fired a number of shots. The actual assassin of the Premier was a man on a motor cycle who fled. The chauffeur of the premier's car was also killed.

London, March 8th.—British and Can-

adian business men have decided to form a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London with the object of increasing trade with Canada. Mr. Wade, Agent General for British Columbia, who presided at a meeting of businessmen held today, said the great question to be determined was whether Canada was to remain a British Colony or to be lost to Great Britain owing to the influence of United States money.

Paris, March 8th.—Less than 25,000 troops were used in carrying out the occupation of additional German territory under the decision reached at the London conference today, it was stated at the Foreign Office this afternoon. No colonial forces and no negro troops whatever were included in this number so that the Germans would have no basis for criticism on this ground, it was explained. The occupation was completed absolutely without friction, the foreign office announces and the troops had been ordered to observe strict discipline in the new area, to treat the population courteously and avoid any cause for trouble.

Washington, March 8th.—The withdrawal of the United States forces from the Rhine is not under consideration. The Secretary of the Dept. announced today after the first meeting of the Cabinet.

London, March 8th.—Great Britain's contribution to the forces of occupation along the Rhine for the present is to be confined to cavalry, tanks and a small flotilla of boats in addition to a small complement of infantry. It is officially announced that no troops will be sent from Great Britain to the Rhine.

Duisburg, Germany March 8th.—The coming of an army of occupation across the Belgian guarded bridge from Homberg, on the other side of the Rhine, was awaited calmly. The Chamber of Commerce has urged the Government to pay no attention to commercial interests but to act patriotically, although business leaders here are pessimistic of the effect of the occupation. The combined harbours of Duisburg and Ruhrort, now one community make this the largest River port in the world.

Berlin, March 8th.—Berlin newspapers discuss quietly the breaking off of the London reparations negotiations and are virtually unanimous in describing enforcement of the penalties as a violation of the Versailles Treaty. However they advise the populace to meet events with composure.

Berlin, March 8th.—It is semi-officially announced that the German Ambassadors at London, Paris and Brussels have been summoned to Berlin. The experts who co-operated in the preparation of the German counter proposals met this morning. According to the Zeitung they will try to find a basis for fresh negotiations if the Allies indicate a desire for resumption.

Berlin, March 8th.—Chancellor Fehrenbach at the re-assembling of the Reichstag today announced the breaking off of negotiations at London. He said:—"The Allies have already begun to put the penalties into effect. This in plain German means an act of violence, for penalties have nothing to do with the usual principle; of right. The conditions imposed on us are to be secured by force. This rupture can neither be disguised nor justified by legal deceptions." The open discussions of the situation cannot be given, it was announced until the return of Dr. Simons to Berlin. Chancellor Fehrenbach declared that the Allies admitted that the impossible was expected of Germany neither the sentiment of European relations or liquidation of the war debt was possible owing to the Allied course of action. "If they persisted in this course", he said "the evil can only be enhanced by it. The allies are only creating fresh embarrassment for themselves". The chancellor said that force must be replaced by honest intent for world brotherhood and good-will. He declared that Germany had never declined to take upon herself the consequences inseparable from defeat. "We must show now the height of our fortitude, the extent of our patience and endurance", he added "I have every confidence in the German people to do that". His thoughts turned to the threatened parts of the fatherland from which echoes of determination and endurance were reverberating, and he thanked "our brothers in the threatened territories for this proof of their patriotic sentiment". He was ready to leave the war responsibility to the verdict of history, remarking, "I am of the opinion that history will have a verdict to pronounce, not only on the guilt for the war, but also on the dictator of Versailles". A motion supported by the Communists and Independents for a debate was rejected.

London, March 8th. The Allied Supreme Council during its sitting here yesterday notified the Austrian Govt. that it was now ready to discuss the Austrian question and will receive Austrian Representatives for that purpose. The Austrian Govt. was requested to send delegates as soon as possible. It is expected that Dr. Mayer will represent Austria, and will arrive in London in time for the Conference to begin on Saturday. In treating with the Austrian question it was learned today the Supreme Council considered a State credit for Austria highly improbable but hope to assist the Austrians financially by influencing the States bordering on Austria to help her through the relaxation of customs duties, as well as by arranging a credit through private financial sources. The question of transport in Austria will also be one of the problems discussed by the conference.