

the head of the island, today I am the only, and in a short time there will be none. Now, like everything else, the cost of materials for the fishery is much dearer than formerly; for example sails that used to cost 24cts. per yard, today is \$1.10, Manila rope formerly 18cts. per lb. is now 40cts., wire for fish-pots formerly 20 to 25cts. is now \$1 40 a roll, Wisc-rope which was 14 to 15cts., is now 35 to 40 cents, Paint that was 12cts. per lb., is now 44cts., Oil 80 cents per gallon is now \$2.70. So far the immense advance in the cost of materials to keep up our work, but now what about the fishermen's personal requirements, their living cost three times as much as formerly. Can they then be expected to sell their fish at the same rate as they did when everything nearly was one quarter of what it is today? When these figures and others too numerous to mention are compared, it will be seen that Old Cook's ignorance is far greater than the most ignorant of all the fishermen. Now Mr. Editor, in another paper of yours, it was stated that two tiny gizzard doctors were sold for 20cts., I firmly believe this statement to be perfectly untrue and call upon you to prove it, if not I will be forced to charge your paper with publishing falsehoods. You ought to be sure, that these statements, which most likely are given you by some of your colleagues who profess to know much but in reality know little beyond their daily work. You ought to prove and correct before you publish false assertions and insulting unoffending persons and misleading the public in general. While thanking for space I cannot omit advising you in the future not to be so easily misled; we know a thing or two of the shore although we are on sea often.

Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I., March 22nd 1920.

PHILIP K. G. TUTEIN.
Fisherman.

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

* London, March 10th.—Mr. Asquith spoke scathingly last night of Irish conditions before the Eighty Club. Never, in the memory of the oldest club member, he said, had the method of government in Ireland been so reactionary, or the denial of the elementary principles of Ireland's political liberties so complete, so defiant and so insolent as today, and he charged that a very large portion of crime in Ireland was due to the senseless policy of the present Govt. While he and the Liberal Party were pledged to apply coercion to Ulster, they were equally pledged to the Home Rule Act now in statute books and he would think himself more than a traitor if he asked the Irish people to accept any form of self-government less

than was contained in that Act. The great obstacle to frank and friendly co-operation between Great Britain and the United States, he asserted was Britain's failure to apply to Ireland the principles they had both agreed on at the Peace Conference. Referring to Turkey the ex-Premier said that the massacre in Cilicia ought to be the last chapter of Ottoman rule.

Belfast, March 10th.—Sir Edward Carson in an address to an Ulster delegation, which had just returned from a visit to Canada and the United States, said he had been kept informed of the movements of the mission throughout and had come to the conclusion that the whole of America, barring the hyphenated Irish, who are in a conspiracy with the hyphenated Germans, was on their side.

Washington, March 15th.—Advices from Copenhagen state that an unofficial count in the second zone of Schleswig shows that in Flensburg 18,947 votes were cast for Denmark and 26,911 for Germany. In 134 country districts about 5 German votes for each Danish vote were cast.

Berlin, March 10th.—Prince Joachim Albrecht, cousin of the former German Emperor and Captain von Platen, are still locked up in the Mobite jail awaiting the final action of the court respecting the legality of their arrest. Both disclaim responsibility for the attack in the hotel Adlon on the members of the French commission, but the State Attorney has confronted them with damaging evidence given by the dining room employees and several guests whose corroborative testimony apparently implicated the Prince and captain with those who began the assault. Count Maternich and an Austrian who sat near the Prince's table, charged Prince Joachim not only with shouting "throw out the swine," "kill the dogs if they refuse to go," but with throwing crockery and glassware at the French party, whereupon the other guests joined in the attack upon Captain Klein and Troughebin. A certain Prince of Popenlope is charged with removing one of his boots and striking one of the Frenchmen with it. General Nollet, head of the French mission, has forwarded a report to Paris in which Prince Joachim is primarily blamed for the attack.

London, March 11th.—It was stated in the House of Commons today that the warship "Stedfast" had been fired upon in the Black Sea by German guards and been struck by a sixty pound shell. No details have yet been received of casualties or damage.

Portsmouth, England, March 11th.—The Prince of Wales will start on his trip to Australia on Tuesday next.

Belfast, March 11th.—The Ulster Unionist Council decided yesterday in favour of the six Ulster counties being controlled by an Ulster Parliament should

the new Home Rule Bill be enacted. The council also declined to accept any responsibility in regard to the bill and it is understood they will make no attempts to defeat it.

Belfast, March 11th.—Sir Edward Carson in the course of a speech yesterday said that if the present Home Rule Bill was passed and Ulster won they would be lucky in getting without fighting what they had covenanted to fight for. If the bill had included the whole of Ulster they would have opposed it tooth and nail, then if rejected, the 1914 act would come into force and they would have a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin.

(Delayed in transmission.)

New York, March 11th.—The United States Shipping Board showed a profit of 166,483,990 dollars to June 20th last, according to a statement by Chairman Paine before the Senate Committee. He said that the Government should get out of the shipping business and stay out.

London, March 11th.—It was stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the earnings of controlled ships had exceeded the estimate by fifty-four million pounds, and with the surplus from the dominions and Allies of seven millions, there was an excess total of sixty-one millions.

London, March 11th.—Sir George Paish, speaking before the National Financial Commission, said that friendship with the United States must be the cornerstone of our policy. We must take down our tariff walls, admit American goods into the Empire on the same terms as we have admitted goods produced within the Empire.

London, March 11th.—Empire cotton, growing on a commercial basis, almost immediately is foreshadowed from a meeting held yesterday in the House of Commons, which was attended by some Lancashire members of the House and persons financially in the cotton trade. According to the Manchester Guardian a suggestion was approved that Lancashire capitalists should provide fifteen millions sterling for commercial development to be invested in cotton growing in a selected colony or colonies, and that reasonable facilities by road and rail be provided by the colonies where cotton is grown. The meeting adjourned for a week, in order that inquiry might be made into the practicability of Lancashire providing the sum named. The Guardian says it is believed the money will readily be forthcoming.

London, March 11th.—A despatch to the Times says that according to advices received in Cairo from Beirut, Prince Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, has been proclaimed King of Syria.

Prais, March 20th.—A Hava's despatch from Berlin states that the fighting at Kiel has ended. The Bauar Government has been appointed with a committee representing the left party.