

Mr. Ashley L. Totten delegate of the Virgin Islands Protective League of New York, left for Frederiksted this morning, where he will await reports from his co-worker Miss Elizabeth Hendrickson now in St. Thomas.

Unless Mr. Totten is detained at Frederiksted in connection with the law-suit filed against him, it is not probable that he will be in St. Croix much longer.

Both delegates are planning their return trip to the States, after the Congressional Commission has left these islands.—*Communicated.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

SPECIAL.

St. Thomas, February 5th.—The U. S. S. 'Dolphin' with the Commissioners aboard, arrived at 12.30 p. m.

London, January 29th.—Mr. Reginold McKenna, addressing the shareholders of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, said that lower prices would be slow in coming and that any attempt at suddenly bringing about a decrease in the cost of living would mean a disaster. The spending power of the public had, he asserted, increased from 1,198 million pounds sterling in 1914, to 2,693 million at present, and this, with loans to the State, had raised the bank deposits and consequently increased the buying capacity of the public. With increased currency the price of commodities had soared, but increased production would reduce prices. The purchasing power of the world was, however, measured in money and could not be materially diminished. In conclusion, he said that deflation would be bound to be slow, and any attempt to bring about rapidly would mean widespread ruin to manufacturers and trades and he urged a reduction in the countries expenditures to a figure less than the tax revenues, by which means alone the assurance of currency would be restricted and London be established in its old position as the financial centre and free gold market of the world.

London, January 30th.—The continued fall in the value of sterling in New York, has intensified the anxiety regarding the situation, and attention is now focussed on a Conference to be held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Bankers next week, at which prominent statesmen will be present. It is understood the conference will be private. The Government, however is anxious for suggestions and invites the fullest discussion of the situation. An official assertion is to the effect that the Government is willing to aid a plan for the financing of a loan in behalf of the badly affected countries, if the United States will take the lead, but

the Chancellor is not likely to commit the country to further financial advances without consulting Parliament. The 'Times' advocates the enabling of the distressed European countries to start up their industries. The newspaper urges the discouragement or even the prohibition of the importation of unnecessary articles. The 'Times', also, denounces as foolish, a statement made in some quarters, respecting the responsibility of the United States for the breakdown of European rates.

Ottawa, Janry. 30th.—The Canadian dollar is reported to be worth eighty-three and a quarter cents in New York today, and this was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet Council, but no decision was arrived at.

Washington, Jan. 30th.—Congress has voted today for the enforcement of national prohibition, one million dollars additional to the previous two millions, the increase being required to provide, until next July, for 2,500 guards for 800 bonded warehouses, where sixty-nine million gallons of whiskey are stored.

Paris, Jan. 30th.—An important part of the proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the retirement of the paper circulation, this being one essential feature of the Government's plan for improving the financial situation in France. Radical increases in taxation will be introduced in an endeavour to balance the budget, and if necessary, rigid restriction will be enforced on importations of luxuries, in order to check the depreciation of the franc. The financial policy of the Government will be to avoid as much as possible, any restraint of trade, particularly with its allies and associates.

London, Jan. 30th.—Official figures which have been given out, show that the national debt to April first, last year, had reached a total of seven thousand four hundred and eighty one million pounds.

London, Jan. 30th.—Wireless reports are in circulation stating that Admiral Kolchak has been killed by his revolutionary soldiers.

Paris, Jan. 30th.—The Hungarian delegation has been notified that the time given to formulate their observations regarding the Peace terms, has been extended to February second.

London, Jan. 30th.—Officials here are decidedly skeptical regarding a report that the Ukrainians have captured Odessa, and are inclined to believe that the fall of the city is untrue.

Berlin, Jan. 30th.—It is announced that Herr Erzberger is improving.

London, Jan. 30th.—Miss Margaret Bonfield, Secretary of the National Federation of Women, has been adopted as the Parliamentary candidate for the Labour Seat at Northampton.

Milan, Jan. 30th.—It is reported that General Nigra, Commander of the Division station at Istria, has been kidnapped

by a party of D'Annunzio's troops along the Austrian armistice line.

Warsaw, Jan. 31st.—It is announced that the Polish Army classes of 1900 and 1901 have been called to the colours.

Dublin, Jan. 30th. Many Sinn Feiners have been arrested in the course of a big round up which took place this morning and have been taken to an unrevealed destination.

London, Jan. 30th.—General Yudenitch, Commander of the North West Army in the offensive against Petrograd, has been released, according to advices which have been received here.

Basle, Jan. 30th.—The German paper 'Nachrichten' says the Government will resign because of the alleged impossibility of their insuring the carrying out of the order to surrender the Germans accused of a violation of the laws of war.

New York, Feb. 1st.—Prices unaltered.

Washington, Feb. 1st. A Bill introduced by Representative Connelly of Texas and which has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, proposes to repeal all tariff duties on print paper, wood pulp and rag pulp.

The meeting held yesterday afternoon by the Harbor Board in the administration Building beginning precisely at 4 o'clock to which merchants, steamship-agents, Directors of Steamship Companies and others were invited, for the purpose of considering the prospect of the harbor of St. Thomas in every way, and its connection with the Shipping Board, was well attended and has every hope of success, for every one who attended the meeting seemed to be full of interest and resolutely determined to do his best for a common interest.

The Chairman Mr. V. Miller and other speakers Messrs. C. Corneiro, G. Levi, D. O. Bornn A. Burnet, C. Payne, U. Gimencz, O. C. Grarady, O. S. Kean, Léroy Nolte, J. Boschulte and J. C. Roberts all spoke along the lines of the great possibility of St. Thomas being made an important port of call.

Mr. D. O. Curry who at a previous meeting had been requested to interview members of the Shipping Board close on a year ago spoke lengthily and convincingly of the proposition laid down in the meeting fruitful of great results; hence St. Thomas has no fear whatever of what others are doing—though we know it all.

A committee of seven was appointed and at a very early date another meeting will be held when still more concise result will be arrived at.

We beg to extend our thanks to the members of the Harbor Board for the interest taken in this matter and hope that while much has been achieved at the meeting of yesterday, all concerned will steadily work and much more will be accomplished as we are all agreed.—*St. Thomas Bulletin, Jan. 30th.*