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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, March 9th.—Little political importance is attached by the press to the abolition, by the Kemalists of the Caliphate, so far as Great Britain is directly concerned, though it is expected to knock the bottom out of the Khilafat agitation in India, which reunited the Hindu and the Moslem in a common discontent. The effect of the Kemalists move on Turkey, however, is quite a different matter. It is generally anticipated here that this action by her national extremists will considerably weaken her position and prestige in the world, removing the ground of her claim to rank as a great power. There are suggestions in the press that the Arab Nomination of King Hussein of Hdzaz, as Caliph, is likely to prove the beginning of an exciting connection among a number of highly placed rivals. One paper points out that Egypt which will certainly be opposed to the appointment of King Hussein may put forward King Ahmed Fuad, while, as Afghanistan, is another possible claimant. It is expected also that French influence will be brought to bear against King Hussein, whom France considers is a British protege. It is affirmed here, however, that Great Britain will observe strict neutrality in the struggle for succession to the Caliphate. The Daily Telegraph terms the action of Angora as the most astonishing act of suicide and recklessness in the history of modern times and declares that the position of Indian Moslems in regard to the Caliphate is intolerable. They have been cheated and used with incredible cynicism as a cats paw to secure

advantages at Lausanne for a Turkey which now reveals itself as gone "red."

Aligarh India, March 9th.—Mohammed Ali, the well known Indian Moslem Leader, addressing a congregation at the Mosque here before prayers today, vigorously protested against the action of the Turks in banishing the Caliphate. The speaker said his anguish was the greater because a blow to Islam had been struck by its own historic champion.

Washington, March 10th.—The House today passed the McKenzie bill providing for the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Mussel shoals. Mr. Ford had informed the committee he would accept the terms of the McKenzie bill, which now goes to the Senate. The vote was the first action by either the House or Senate of the Detroit manufacturers bid for the Government's vast power and nitrate projects on the Tennessee River which has been pending for more than two years. The bill directs the Secretary for War to sell nitrate plants numbers 1 and 2 and Vaco Quarry, to Mr. Ford and to lease dams 2 and 3, including power stations, to him for 100 years.

London, March 10th.—The debate in the House of Commons tonight provided interesting incidents. Conservative members challenged the Government, on the vote for the civil service estimates, to disclose its policy with respect to a remedy for unemployment. The Labour Ministers, Mr. Shaw in replying made a spirited opening declaration that unemployment was a national responsibility which the nation must shoulder to the fullest degree, even if it meant heavy payments on the part of those possessing means to pay. Arguing that the Government had been in office only six weeks and could not be expected to produce a definite scheme as yet, the minister advised his challengers to "wait and see". He then proceeded to outline a number of tentative proposals that bore such a strong resemblance to the proposals previously made by Mr Baldwin's administration that the Opposition burst into ironical cheers and laughter which provoked Mr Shaw to exclaim, "does anybody expect that after six weeks we can produce schemes like rabbits out of a hutch? This also evoked ironical cheers. Other interesting incidents were the maiden speeches delivered by the sons of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hall Caine respectively. Mr. Lloyd George was sitting two seats away and watched his sons performance with intent

solicitude. Hall Caine Jr. in opening his speech, said he would like to congratulate his "fellow maiden" on his very excellent speech, which showed signs that the younger Lloyd George would follow his very distinguished father.

Rome, March 11th.—King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena will probably arrive in London on May 26th, to return the visit of the King and Queen. It is stated that this date has been fixed definitely between the two countries and it is probably that the Crown Prince will accompany the Sovereigns.

Lublin, March 11th.—Free State Army Headquarters announced this morning that the situation following the recently reported mutiny was "absolutely normal on all commands."

Washington, March 11th.—A rather "severe earthquake" about 4,000 miles from Washington, in a southerly direction, was recorded early today on the seismograph at Georgetown University. The tremors began about 5:51 a. m. and continued until shortly after 7 o'clock, reaching maximum intensity between 5:57 and 6:01. Father Tondorff, the seismologist, said the record was less clear than usual because of the storm in the south and that therefore his estimates of the disturbance and the duration of the quake were uncertain.

Paris, March 10th.—An attempt to reach an agreement by which daylight saving would begin on the same day in France, Great Britain, Belgium and Holland was made at a meeting yesterday at the Ministry of Public Works, but failed. France, Belgium, and Holland decided to make the change on the night of March 29th, but the British are precluded by law from changing before April 12th, however the British will request the railways to alter between March 30th and April 12th. The running schedules of trains connecting with the continent, and all the delegates agreed to suggest that their respective governments make provisions from now on to set the clocks ahead on the first Sunday in April.

London, March 11th.—A treasury minute just published discloses the fact that the Treasury proposes, subject to Parliamentary approval, to commute Lord Rodney's pension of 3,000 pounds a year. The capital sum to be paid is 42,000 pounds, being the total of the pensions over a period of twenty one years. The original perpetual pension was awarded in

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