

time this evening. Mails close at 4.00 p. m.

As regards the communication with Porto Rico being taken care of by steamers of the Bull Insular Line, Postmaster Larsen tells us that he interviewed the director of the company at San Juan and was shown evidence to the effect that the business done with St. Croix has always been at a loss to the S. S. Co. for which reason it is immaterial whether the importers of this island particularly Christiansted, withdraw their business when the mail boat, the s. s. *Catherine* is put on the route. This boat displaces 3,200 tons, measures 261 feet over all and draught 17 feet when not loaded. For this reason it is not considered safe to attempt to enter this harbor, apart from the fact that no captains in the company's service will assume the responsibility for the ship if urged to call here, and the insurance companies will not insure the boat if she is brought into this harbor. Besides this the contract with the Post Office Department does not require that a stop be made at Christiansted and this is concluded already so there's nothing to be done about it. The Director of the Bull Line at San Juan is willing to have the steamer come off the port and discharge the mail to a boat which may be sent out for it, and a report and recommendation to this effect is being submitted for the consideration of the Washington authorities. The s. s. *Catherine* will have elaborate passenger and ample freight accommodations and it is hoped that the inclination to travel between the islands will be stimulated and business possibilities thereby opened up and developed.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. B. R. Larsen returned by the *Romanita* from San Juan where he underwent a nasal operation with encouraging expectations.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. A. Lang's operation was successful and that he is doing nicely.

Two new clerks Charles R. Brown, and Hilmar Olsen, have been taken on at the West India and Panama Tel. office here. One of the staff, Christian Petersen, recently left for the States and another is about to leave it is understood.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Quebec, Sept. 12th.—Lord Renfrew (the Prince of Wales) today enjoyed the first day ashore of the first holiday he has had since the war. To his delight and greatly to that of his staff, the Quebec people and the visitors at the hotel acceded in joy and spirit to his expressed request that he be regarded simply as a private citizen on holiday. He moved around

freely, going for a walk along the terrace in front of the hotel, doing a little shopping and taking his lunch with the Hon. Martin Burrell in the main dining room, entirely at his ease. Never had his Royal Highness looked happier and more boyish. He was evidently in the highest spirits and looking forward keenly to paying his first visit to the ranch in Alberta which he negotiated for on his return journey from the West in 1919 and afterwards purchased, but which he has never seen.

Madrid, Sept. 13th.—Army officers at Barcelona have revolted and martial law has been declared. The rank and file of the army have joined in the revolt, but the navy personnel is quiet.

Barcelona, Sept. 13th.—A state of siege was proclaimed here this morning and the Catalan military authorities took possession of power in this city. The main telephone exchange here was occupied at four o'clock this morning by a band of revolutionaries, who are reported to be led by Captain General Egrime Rivera. It is believed that the movement will signalize an outbreak in others of the chief town in Spain. A document addressed to all Spaniards and signed by Captain General Rivera was published this morning. It criticizes the present Government and stigmatizes the professional politicians for seizing the power and annihilating the will of the King. Owing to this situation, the document continues, the military authorities will take the direction and responsibilities of the power to govern either directly or through civilians. At the moment of declaring a state of siege, asserts the document, the military authorities will deprive the present civil officials of their power and assume their functions. It will seize all means of communication and forbid circulation except for business or family reasons. The authorities of the new regime, continues the proclamation, will occupy the headquarters of the communist and revolutionary associations, the prisons, the banks, the electric power station and the points at which the water supply is controlled. All suspects will be arrested. In addition, declares the document, the leaders of the movement will seek to maintain the normal life of the country. The proclamation ends with an appeal to the patriotism of the population, entreating the military forces to give their lives to the country if necessary. It is stated here that several garrisons, notably those in Madrid, Saragossa and Seville, have adhered to the military movement, which now must be recognised as a regular coup d'etat. The normal life of Barcelona is proceeding, although the state of siege has existed in reality since three o'clock this morning and a censorship has been established under the military authorities. A sitting of the Cabinet, which was held in connection with the proclamation issued by the Captain Gen-

eral of the Barcelona district, lasted until the early hours of the morning, when a statement was issued to the press. "The Captain General of Barcelona", it said, "last night proclaimed on his own responsibility a state of siege in that district, seized the communication and invited other districts to support his action. In order to explain this step he published a manifesto to the country declaring that the army called upon the sovereign to save Spain and asking for the dismissal of the present Ministers. In certain districts it appears the military forces are disposed to concur in this attitude of rebellion. The Cabinet is in permanent session and will maintain its position, which it will abandon only under force, should the promoters of this sedition decide to follow up their policy with all its consequences. The King will arrive in Madrid today". A communication issued by the military says: "Proceedings will be brought against the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Council, the Premier and that a Government will be established under the military authorities". The movement, the communique declares, is loyal to the King, being directed not against the sovereign but the Government. It is reported that Santiago Alba, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is under arrest at San Sebastian. The actual beginning of the revolt occurred when General Llussada, under orders from Captain General Primo Rivera, took the government of the Province of Barcelona, dismissing the former Governor. In the other Catalan provinces the military authorities have taken possession of the Government. The movement does not seem to have met with difficulties in the Catalan region. Its fate in the rest of Spain is not definitely known. The police, the civil guard and the other public forces seemed to have accepted the new order of thing.

London, Sept. 13th.—Prof. Gilbert Murray, regius professor of Greek at Oxford University and member of the League of Nations International Committee on intellectual cooperation, in a radio despatch to the League of Nations unions in London describes the Fiume situation as very dangerous. Dr. Murray says that unless the League of Nations intervenes, general hostilities involving Italy, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Hungary are certain to commence on September 16th. He adds that some of the military plans of the Balkan powers already have been decided upon. The Foreign Office expressed entire lack of agreement today with the idea expressed by Prof. Murray. The Foreign Office authorities seem to think that the Fiume and Corfu situations will be settled amicably by further diplomatic discussions. The Government, it was declared, has not, as reported, suggested a definite date to the Italians for the evacuation of Corfu, that being left to Premier Mussolini himself.