

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Athens, Nov. 17th.—M. George Rhallis, former Premier, has succeeded the Venizelos Govt. defeated in Sunday's elections, and the new ministry is to be sworn in today. M. Rhallis, who is 80 years of age, will, besides the Premiership, assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

London, Nov. 17th.—A report that the Haitian Govt. had requested Great Britain to intervene with regard to the alleged killing of Haitians by United States marines was raised in the House of Commons yesterday, and brought a reply from Mr. Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that no request for intervention had been received by Great Britain on behalf of Haiti. Mr. Harmsworth said that he was making inquiries regarding the statement of a United States journalist to the effect that Haiti had protested to Great Britain and that he had required this journalist to end such practices.

London, Nov. 17th.—The West India Committee announced that Messrs. Hames Nourse Ltd., have agreed to carry passengers for Barbados and Trinidad on the S. S. "Hughli", (previously the S. S. "Valencia") a vessel of 5,227 tons, which is expected to sail from Barry and Wales early in December. This will further relieve the situation arising from the suspension of the direct trans-Atlantic passenger service.

London, Nov. 17th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India, admitted that a dangerous situation existed in that country, and said that the Govt. there would be left perfectly free to take whatever steps it deemed necessary in dealing with it.

Berlin, Nov. 17th.—Confidential reports that the Poles are concentrating large masses of troops near the frontier of Upper Siberia, have been received by the German Govt., says the Lokal Anzeiger. The attention of Great Britain, France and Italy has been called to the situation, the newspaper declares.

Washington, Nov. 17th.—More than 60 German merchants have arrived recently in Japan to solicit trade, according to advices to the Department of Commerce from Kioto.

London, Nov. 17th.—Mr. Bonar Law explained in the House of Commons tonight, the meeting of Prime Ministers of the empire summoned for June next. It will be a meeting along the lines of the imperial war cabinet meetings which took place in 1917-18 to deal with urgent problems of common interest, calling for a common policy and action by the different Govts. of the Empire. It will not be the special constitution conference contemplated by the resolution of the Imperial War Conference in 1917. Mr. Bonar Law added, "There is a general agreement on imperial defence matters which will require joint examination in the near

future, but I am not yet able to say precisely what arrangements will be made for their discussion."

Berlin, Nov. 17th.—Allied armies of occupation in Germany are being maintained at a strength which is unnecessary, says Herr Simmons, the Foreign Minister, in a speech at Cologne today. He contended the Allies intention in thus keeping the forces in a high state of efficiency was not defensive, but offensive. He claimed that the Rhine bridgeheads had been extended, military bakeries capable of turning out 400,000 rations daily had been established, new strategic Rhine bridges have been prepared and Belgian troops equipped almost ready for the march, have been stationed in tactical positions behind the armies of occupation.

Constantinople, Nov. 17th.—Allied officers here praise the heroism of General Wrangel's troops during the days of the Crimean disaster. The cavalry divisions of sub-Genls. Markoff, Barbovitch and Skalon suffered terrific losses in defending Perekop which it is believed would have held out if Genl. Wrangel's forces had not been outflanked on the frozen Putrid Sea, while prisoners, particularly officers, are alleged by Russians here to have been tortured by the Bolsheviks. The Saloviki regiment determined to flee to the mountains and carry on guerilla warfare against the Red Army. The Niemetiki regiment was virtually wiped out, there being only five survivors.

Athens, Nov. 17th.—It is believed here that the Allies will make known to Greece their intention not to recognize ex-King Constantine, should he be restored to the throne.

Paris, Nov. 17th.—The chances of ex-King Constantine's return to the throne of Greece are steadily diminishing, according to opinion in French circles, as the anti-Venizelos party in Athens is coming to realize the strength of the Allied opinion against such a restoration.

Athens, Nov. 17th.—Constantine is our rightful King former Premier Gounaris, leader of the successful party in the Greek elections, told a correspondent today, "and we expect him back as soon as a plebiscite is held, showing that the people want him. We expect to assume the Government in a day or two", he continued, "when the results of the elections become official. We shall quickly call the Chamber and have a plebiscite. It was the intention of Constantine to return after the plebiscite and I have no message so far from him that he is coming earlier. If the plebiscite shows that the people want Constantine, I do not see why France and Great Britain should interfere. We won the elections because the people regarded the Venizelists as usurpers by force. We wish to end the civil war and further trouble. We shall pursue

a policy of conciliation, not vengeance, toward the Venizelist. We do not anticipate a revolt in the army, which is really Constantines'".

London, Nov. 17th.—Earl Curzon explaining in the House of Lords last night the Govt's Persian policy, announced that all British troops would be withdrawn from Persia by next Spring. The forces in the northeast and southeast of Persia had already been withdrawn and British responsibility for the Cossack force south of the Caspian, officered by English officers must cease by the Spring. The Govt. said Lord Curzon expected the Persian parliament to ratify the Anglo-Persian agreement and would then do its best to assist Persia in her independence, but if ratification was refused, the responsibility would be Persia's own.

Vienna, Nov. 18th.—Siberia is one huge cemetery. Of 500 men in one camp, 200 died of epidemics or melancholia in 6 months, according to Austrian officers who have returned here to tell of the pitiable conditions under which the 70,000 Austrian and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia are living and dying. Counting of the dead has been discontinued, the officers say, but 30,000 died up to 1918. The bodies are left in heaps unburied. The prisoners have received no bread since September.

The Hague, Nov. 18th.—The Dutch Government has been asked to explain to Parliament why former Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is permitted to carry on constant communication with the German monarchists.

London, Nov. 18th.—Lord Robert Cecil who represents South Africa at the League of Nations conference at Geneva pleading for a bold line in a policy of reconciliation, said, according to the "Morning Post's" correspondent, "I stand before you as a substitute for General Smuts, who not many years ago was one of the most redoubtable and successful commanders of the Boer forces in arms against the British Empire. I am the son of the Premier who conducted that war on the Empire. Yet that Boer General goes to the son of a British Premier and asks him to appear before the Assembly as the exponent of his (Smuts) views on international subjects". The speech was loudly applauded.

New York, Nov. 16th.—There were no price changes yesterday in either raw or refined sugar and the buying of raw was confined to one local refining interest which took 9,600 tons of Peru's, afloat, @ 5½c. cif and 6,000 bags Jamaica centrifugals, afloat, at the same price. Refined sugar remained unchanged and while there was a belief that no further price reductions would be made, local refiners had fully caught up on old orders, wholesalers were not inclined to purchase granulated with a possible decline close at hand.