

rooms to the Judge's private office, where they smoked and chatted.

Many pictures and certificates on the walls enlisted the interest of the callers especially a picture of the well known Negro scholar, Dr. Edward Wilnot Blyden, and the certificate of the Judge's admission to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the introduction of Joseph H. Choate, the leader of the American Bar. There was no formal assemblage. The visitors passed in and out at their convenience.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes, Aug. 18th.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, Aug. 17th.—M. Briand this evening handed the United States Ambassador Frances acceptance of the official invitation of Mr. Harding to the conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions to be held in Washington. In the formal acceptance M. Briand again indicated that he intended to attend the conference in person.

London, Aug. 17th.—In making a financial statement to the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer states that for the first four and half months of the current financial year up to August 15th receipts from ordinary revenues had been remarkably steady, the only serious deficiencies of receipts over estimates being involved in sales by the war disposal board of surplus war stores and materials which fell a good way below the figures he had anticipated when presenting the budget, and also loss of revenue from the excess profits duty, unavoidable in the present state of trade. But serious as these deficiencies were, they would not wipe out entirely the figure of 78 million sterling estimated surplus, which had been earmarked in the budget for the reduction of the national debt. A very substantial amount would be realized from Great Britain's share of the German reparations fund to help out revenues for the current year and therefore he was not viewing the general financial position for the year gloomily. But he did feel real apprehension regarding the budget of 1922. Next year there would be a considerable shrinkage of receipts from the excess profits, tax, sales of war material and also income tax receipts to balance new accounts, therefore he estimated that expenditure must be reduced 130,000,000 sterling, as compared with the current financial year. He went on to claim that the recently appointed committee of business, to be presided over by Sir Eric Geddes, would be very useful in advising the exchequer as to what particular Government policies were costing.

London, Aug. 17th.—In order to relieve cases of distress in outlying parts of the Empire arising directly from the war, the Govt. has set aside a sum not

to exceed £5,000,000 to be administered by a commission which is empowered to recommend its distribution in cases where there is a moral claim by British Nationals for compensation for suffering arising through enemy action in the late war.

London, Aug. 17th.—Mr. Austin Chamberlain informed Parliament today that no decision had yet been reached concerning the composition of the British delegation to attend the disarmament and Far Eastern conference at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 17th.—The temporary suspension of the Customs ban prohibiting intoxicating liquors which are shipped from one foreign country to another to move across the United States, was announced tonight by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Washington, Aug. 17th.—Officials of the League of Women Voters requested Mr. Harding to appoint a woman on the United States delegation to the disarmament conference to speak not only as a representative of the United States, but in the "name of woman everywhere". The delegation came from the White House declaring they were satisfied that women would be in some way represented.

New York, Aug. 17th.—Ten factory buildings occupying a block in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn were destroyed by fire today. The loss was estimated at one million dollars.

London, Aug. 18th.—"If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world." Thus spoke Mr. Lloyd George before the House of Commons today, in outlining the work of the recent conference of the Imperial Premiers. The Premier was dealing specifically with the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the time, and explaining how the conference had unanimously recognized that Japan loyally had carried out her obligations to Great Britain during the war in letter and in spirit. Mr. Lloyd George asked if it was to be suggested that Great Britain now should turn her back upon Japan with a mere thank you and good-bye, after Japanese aid had proved one of the turning factors of the war, in that it had given protection to the transit of dominion and Indian troops across the seas. Even countries disliking the Anglo-Japanese alliance would despise the British, if, after such services Great Britain turned her back upon Japan. The Premier said, he saw no reason why it should be impossible to remember obligations to Japan and at the same time preserve a spirit of fraternity with the United States. It was a cardinal principle of British policy, the Premier continued, that Great Britain should act in as complete accord with the United States as possible. He did not know

of any country in the world with whom it was more important to act in concert. He declared, that the surest way to make a success of the disarmament conference was first to reach an understanding on Pacific questions, and he hoped his view in this respect would be taken at the Washington gathering. Sir Donald Maclean leader of the Liberals, who followed the Premier, expressed great satisfaction at the Premier's pronouncement and said he hoped Mr. Lloyd George personally would be able to take part in the Washington conference. He added that he was sure this was the wish of the country. During his address Mr. Lloyd George revealed the fact that the conference of Premiers did not discuss the Irish question. He said there was no burning desire to touch on that difficult matter. The Premier defended the action of General Smuts, the South African Premier, with regard to Ireland. He said, General Smuts acted perfectly straight, formal and honourably, and that everything he had done was done with the full assent of the King and the ministry.

London, Aug. 19th.—Lord Curzon speaking in the House of Lords today on the Irish negotiations, said the Government had offered all that could be given without compromising the safety of the realm, the sovereignty of the Crown and the dignity of the Empire.

London, Aug. 18th.—The fifth and last test match between the English and Australian cricket teams ended in a draw. Australia won three of the series and two were drawn.

Washington, Aug. 18th.—The United States Government's invitation to participate in a discussion of Pacific and far-Eastern problems at the disarmament conference, was formally accepted by China today, with a pledge that her representatives would approach their task with a solemn sense of its significance and with a spirit of "perfect frankness and cordiality."

Paris, Aug. 18th.—Prince Regent Alexander of Jugo-Slavia, son of the late King Peter of Serbia, is dangerously ill of appendicitis, incognito in Paris instead of being about to enter Belgrade, as despatches from that city have reported. The prognosis is favourable however. It is officially announced he will be unable to attend the funeral of his father in Belgrade.

Chicago, Aug. 18th.—The Japanese won both single matches in the first days play of the semi-final Davis Cup tennis contest with India, on the turf courts of the Onwentsia club here today. Captain Icsiva Umagal of the Japanese team, defeated Mahommed Sleeme of India in straight sets, 9-7 6-1 6-1 and his compatriot Zenzo Shimidzu won a similar decisive victory against Dr. Fyzeo of India 6-2 6-1 9-7.