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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Paris, April 11th.—The conference at San Remo, which apparently will be opened on the 19th instant, will take up the questions of the treaty with Turkey, notably the military clauses not decided in London. The question of Constantinople will not be raised anew, but that of Smyrna will be discussed.

Paris, April 11th.—M. Millerand received Lord Derby this evening and handed him the reply of the Govt. to the last note of the British Govt.

Paris, April 12th.—The conference of Ambassadors resumed its sittings this morning under the presidency of M. Cambon, Lord Derby being present. The conference approved the text of the reply of the Allies to the observations of the Hungarian delegation, and the document will be delivered in the course of the week.

Paris, April 13th.—At one o'clock today Lord Derby delivered the reply of the British Govt. to the last note of the French Govt., as a result of which it would appear that the incident is on the point of being settled. M. Millerand assured the Ambassador that the evacuation of all the cities recently occupied on the right bank of the Rhine would be completely carried out simultaneously. He pointed out the circumstances of the French intervention, stating that the German troops in the Ruhr basin were much in excess of those authorized by the decision of August 1919.

Mayence, April 12th.—Advices from Koenigsberg report that an ammunition depot at that city exploded, killing

800 workmen and wounding several hundred.

Madrid, April 12th.—In an encounter between workmen and gendarmes in the mining zone of Asturias, 11 persons were killed and many wounded.

Constantinople, April 12th.—An imperial irade has been issued dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, which has dispersed without incident.

London, April 8th.—The Air Ministry is offering for sale the surplus stock of new and secondhand Haviland airplanes at the extraordinary low prices of £200 for new planes and £125 for used craft. The machines, which were used during the war for teaching pilots, are considered nearly fool proof.

London, April 8th.—The recovery of pounds sterling at the New York Exchange to four dollars is the cause of solid satisfaction to financial and business circles here. The recovery is partly due to a sentimental and partly to a real recovery of the financial positions as between Great Britain and the United States. That sentiment has played an important part in the improvement is clear from the fact that a rise in exchange between the two countries immediately occurred following the announcement that the Anglo-French loan of five hundred million dollars, which becomes due next October to be paid, it is stated in authoritative quarters will be repaid in great part in gold, and that at least two hundred million dollars, of the two hundred and fifty millions for which Great Britain is responsible will be settled in this way. Already considerable shipments of gold have been made to America on this account and further large shipments are expected in the immediate future. Apart from the payment of this loan, the trade position is steadily improving, although the balance of trade is still heavily against Great Britain. It is expected that there will be a large influx of American visitors this summer and this is also counted upon to help in the solution.

New York, April 8th.—Foreign Exchange is again unsettled, but the most increasing and significant development in the international situation was the announcement that the Bank of France had increased its discount rate to six per cent.

London, April 8th.—After a long conference with the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had with Mr. Lloyd George today, and a full discussion of the Franco-German incident by the cabi-

net council, during which the French view was fully explained to the British Ministry, an authoritative statement was issued to the effect that France had acted entirely on her own initiative in deciding to occupy German towns, that Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Belgium were all opposed to the plan and that France's action has caused a delicate situation. The matter is under discussion by the British and French Governments. The statement recites the various expedients suggested for dealing with the Ruhr situation, among others, the sending of Allied officers with German troops to supervise the German withdrawal, another alternative being that the decision should be left with the German Govt., with the stipulation that, unless the status quo was sufficiently restored, the Allies themselves would occupy German points to enforce their demand. The statement further says that the German Govt. appears to have acted precipitately, and France to have responded by adopting a plan which was only intended as a last resort, and, even then, to have been the affair of the Allies, and not of any one of them singly. Great Britain and the United States also felt that the task of restoring order should lie with Germany, and all were opposed to their regular force being called upon, except as a last resort, to undertake what were virtually police duties. It concludes by saying that if and when France's suspicions of Germany's ulterior motives and deliberate flouting of the terms of the peace treaty had become an accomplished act, the Allies would doubtless be prepared to act instantly and vigorously in concert, to vindicate the position and respect for the provisions of the treaty.

Paris, April 13th.—An important conference took place yesterday evening at the Ministry of War between Mr. Churchill and M. LeFevre, to consider technical means for the application of the stipulations of the treaty of Versailles relative to the delivery and destruction of German munitions and materials of war, especially artillery. A complete agreement was reached and the number of Anglo-French officers of control will be increased in order to expedite the operations. Marshal Foch and several French Generals assisted at the Conference.

Brussels, April 14th.—By an explosion which occurred in a chemical factory at Stoelburg, two hundred persons are reported to have been killed.