

St. Croix Avis.

75TH YEAR.

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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Feb. 13th.—The debate on the address in reply to the King's speech from the throne, was continued in the House of Commons today, when Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Unionist, moved an amendment to the address, regretting the Government's expenditure had been allowed to continue at so high a rate, with consequent depreciation of the national credit and increase in the cost of living. Mr. Chamberlain, replying, said the world's sugar production was short, and because the United States, was "dry", it was using much sugar. "To add to the miseries of the world, the United States goes dry", he declared. A labour member interrupted with "for the benefit of the world", to which Lady Astor added "and humanity as a whole", these interjections calling forth laughter and cheers. Mr. Chamberlain continued that because the United States no longer drank alcohol, it wanted an immensely increased amount of sugar to compensate. He would not say that the United States should not have gone dry, but the effect was distinctly unfortunate, and he thought that a moderate drinker like himself, who seldom touched sugar, but got his own sugar out of alcohol he drank was a good citizen. Enumerating the conditions necessary to better the state of things, Mr. Chamberlain said that the first was increased production throughout the world and he declared that manufacturers must use improved methods to increase production. He expected that the financial year would end rather more favourably than he believed when he presented the revised budget last autumn. Revenues were coming in well and pros-

pects were good. If the country was careful, its resources were sufficient to face its obligations, establish its equilibrium, pay its way and provide a sinking fund and make a substantial reduction in outstanding liabilities. In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that Anglo-American exchange was really European American exchange and that Great Britain's task would be lightened or rendered more difficult, though its accomplishment would not be prevented, according to the wisdom otherwise with which other people, as well as those of Great Britain, conducted their affairs in these difficult days. The amendment of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland was rejected by a vote of 188 to 44 and the House then adopted the address.

London, Feb. 14th. The Council of the League of Nations transacted its first international business in St James Palace yesterday, with the naming of Mr. Elihu Root as one of the twelve international jurists to be invited to form a committee for planning the organization of a world court of justice. The United States was not represented at the Council meeting, which was for the purpose of making public and openly ratifying the results of the councils secret deliberations. Mr. Balfour, who presided, said he anticipated the League's future with the utmost confidence, if the experiences of the last few days were any indication of what it will do if the nations of the world can all assemble and discuss questions in the future in the same business-like, friendly and conciliatory spirit marking proceedings. He declared he could not doubt the service which the League was capable of rendering mankind, and which was almost incalculable. M. Bourgeois, of France, in reviewing the previous attempts to establish an international tribunal capable of settling amicably, disputes between nations, said: "In spite of its title, the Hague court is not a court of justice and still less, a permanent court. It is for the League of Nations, as an outcome of the war of the nations, to establish a permanent court, and this league will be set free from all national pre-occupations for the exercise of its sovereign jurisdiction, which will be calculated to remove anxieties, and it will guarantee against all attack, the principles of the equality of nations".

Ponce, P. R. Feby. 21st.—Four U. S. Naval seaplanes arrived here at 10.30 to 11 a. m., alighting in the harbour.

Washington, Feby. 15th.—Mr. Lan-

sing's forced resignation continues to hold the attention of officials at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 14th.—Mr. Lansing's action during President Wilson's illness, in calling sittings of the Cabinet without authorization from the President, and for which he was rebuked, resulted in his retirement today as head of the State Department. Mr. Polk, Under Secretary of State, became Secretary "ad interim", and will serve until Mr. Lansing's successor is appointed. While the names of several were mentioned today in connection with the office, officials conceded that their suggestions were more guess work. Mr. Polk was regarded as the logical selection, but his friends said he would not consider it, because of the condition of his health. The announcement of Mr. Lansing's resignation was made last night at the State Department, where copies of the correspondence exchanged between the President and the Secretary of State were made public. Both the letters of the President and those of Mr. Lansing disclosed that differences between them began at Paris during the Peace Conference. The President said, "While we still were in Paris, I felt and have felt increasingly ever since, that you accepted my guidance and directions on questions with regard to which I had to instruct you only with increasing reluctance." Mr. Lansing in his reply said that ever since January 1919 he had been conscious of the fact that the President was no longer disposed to welcome his advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to the United States Foreign service, or to International affairs in general, adding, that had he followed his personal inclination alone, he would have resigned while with the President at Paris, but he had not done so, as he regarded it as his duty not to cause Mr. Wilson any embarrassment in carrying forward the great task in which he was then engaged.

London, February 14th.—The afternoon London newspapers print the news of Secretary Lansing's resignation under a variety of prominent captions, such as "United States Political Bombshell", "Washington Sensation", "Great United States Sensation", etc. The "Pall Mall Gazette" in its article, says that President Wilson's return to political activity has been announced by a sensational stroke. During his illness, the newspaper says, all kinds

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