

serious damage being done, the prompt arrival of help putting things to rights in a short while.

It has been drizzling intermittently since Monday evening, and the streets are dangerously slippery, pedestrians like cars, skidding about as if on the ice.

Tomorrow being Thanksgiving Day, a Federal and local holiday, the Post Office in this town will be closed except during the hours from 8-9 a. m., and 4-5 p. m. The mails for St. Thomas will be closed and dispatched at the usual hours.

There will be no issue of this paper tomorrow. We wish all readers and subscribers an enjoyable Thanksgiving Day.

The S. S. Guiana arrived in Frederiksted at 5 p. m. yesterday and sails for the Islands this evening.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, Nov. 20th. In French official circles today, although there was disappointment over the United States Senate's adjournment with the treaty situation still unsettled, no surprise was expressed, and it even seemed that the event was expected. Apparently the situation had been discussed, and measures taken to meet the eventuality, as Foreign Minister Pichon, who presided over the Supreme Council at this morning's session, urged that the Versailles Treaty be put into force not later than December 1st. M. Pichon's view seems to have prevailed. The Council expressing the opinion that it would be desirable to put the Treaty into effect on December 1st.

Cairo, Nov. 20th.—Field Marshal Allenby, High Commissioner in Egypt, has issued the following statement: "The policy of Great Britain in Egypt is to preserve the autonomy of the country under Egyptian rule. The object of Great Britain is to defend Egypt against all external dangers, or the interference of any foreign power, and at the same time establish a constitutional system in which under British guidance so far as is necessary, the Sultan and his Ministers and the elected representatives of the people may in their several spheres increasingly cooperate in the management of Egyptian affairs. His Majesty's Government has decided to send a mission to Egypt to work out the details of a constitution to carry out this object and in consultation with the Sultan, his ministers and the Egyptian representative to undertake the preliminary work requisite before the future form of government can be settled. It is not the function of the mission to impose a constitution on Egypt. Its duty is to explore the ground and discuss with the authori-

ties on the spot the reforms necessary, and propose it is hoped, in complete agreement with the Sultan and his ministers, a scheme of govt. which can subsequently be put into force".

Washington, Nov. 21st.—An embargo effective today on the export of anthracite coal, except to Canada, was announced tonight by the United States Fuel Administration.

London, Nov. 20th.—Great Britain declines to be deflected from her Egyptian policy by the demonstrations that are taking place in Egypt on the part of the Nationalists, according to well informed sources. She is absolutely determined, it is understood, to continue in the course mapped out, as she regards herself as trustee for the whole people of Egypt. Therefore, despite the demonstrations against it, the Commission appointed by Lord Milner, the Secretary for the Colonies will proceed to Cairo in due course, it is declared.

London, Nov. 20th.—Moscow is surrounded by insurgents, and the Bolsheviks regard the rebellion as of capital importance, according to a Copenhagen despatch quoting Helsingfors advices, which the Exchange Telegraph Coy. is today circulating with reserve. The despatch states that Tomburg in the Urals has been sacked by a hostile army of 55,000 men.

Washington, Nov. 20th.—While the Supreme Court was hearing argument today on the validity of the wartime prohibition act, word went out from the White House that President Wilson would not rescind the "Dry Act" until peace had formally been declared. This was expected to set at rest the ever recurring rumours that the "Dry Ban" would be lifted by the President irrespective of the early ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

New York, Nov. 21st.—Foreign Exchange rates were considerably improved at the opening of the local market today. The pound sterling which yesterday fell to 3.99½ brought 4.04½ in today's initial transactions. Franc cheques were quoted at 9.67 to the dollar.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 21st.—Returns from the recent general elections were completed today. The new government, headed by Mr. Richard Squires, will have 23 seats in the legislature, and the opposition 13.

Paris, Nov. 21st.—The Supreme Council today agreed upon December 1st. as the day when the German peace treaty will be formally ratified. Further informal discussions have been held with the German representatives now here, in connection with the ratification by the Allies that a protocol must be signed by Germany guaranteeing fulfillment of the armistice conditions. These decisions have been confined chiefly to the methods of procedure in considering the protocol. As yet the Germans have not stated whether they will sign the docu-

ment. M. Jules Cambon of the French Delegation presided over the Council's session in the absence of M. Pichon, Foreign Minister. The next meeting will be held on Monday.

Paris, Nov. 21st. Marshal Foch has been offered the nomination for Senator in the department of Finisterre, according to the Presse de Paris, which says he has accepted the nomination on condition that all parties unite in supporting him.

Washington, Nov. 21st.—Mexico was warned today by the American Govt. that any further molestation of Mr. William E. Jenkins, the American Consular Agent at Puebla, who was recently kidnapped by bandits, would affect the relations between the United States and Mexico for which the Govt. of Mexico must assume the sole responsibility. Coupled with the warning, was a demand for the immediate release of the Consular Agent who was re-arrested on Tuesday on charges in connection with this abduction and ransoming for the sum of \$150,000 in gold. Official reports that Mr. Jenkins had again been imprisoned at Puebla, reached the State Department today from the American Embassy at Mexico City, which was instructed to transmit a note demanding his release. Mr. Jenkins was first arrested early this month on a charge of collusion with the bandits who took him from his home at Puebla on Oct. 19th, but he was released after remaining in the penitentiary, two hours. He was restricted to his home however, and on Tuesday was re-arrested on complaint that he had threatened persons who had given evidence on which the State authorities acted in first taking him into custody.

Paris, Nov. 21st.—M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, and Sir Eyre Crowe, Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, last night exchanged ratifications of the treaty, guaranteeing British aid to France if without provocation she is attacked by Germany. Sir Eyre is the representative of Great Britain in the Supreme Council during the absence of Mr. Lloyd George. Although the treaty was ratified last night, it does not come into force until the similar treaty with the United States has been ratified.

New York, Nov. 21st.—Embargoes on wheat and flour will be lifted on Dec. 14th, it was announced by the United States' Grain Corporation today. The lifting of embargoes on both the exports and imports followed the action of President Wilson in Washington today, in signing a proclamation completely terminating the embargo for more than two years.

Paris, Nov. 21st.—Despatches received from Belgrade state that the Serbian Govt. has authorized that country's delegation at Paris to sign the treaty with Austria which Serbia did not sign at St. Germain on September 10th.