

here. She left at 11 a.m. for Guadeloupe.

English Schooner Manetto, Captain A. G. Richardson, arrived here last night with a cargo of salt from Curacao.

American Schooner Virginia arrived here from Porto Rico via St. Thomas this morning at two o'clock.

From Our St. Thomas Correspondent.

The Colonial Council discussed and passed the Resolution concerning the change of currency for these islands yesterday.

The vote stood 10 for, 2 against. There was a spirited debate, and the audience chamber was packed to overflowing with spectators of both sexes. Mrs. Onian accompanied the Governor to the meeting and sat within the Govts. Secretary's office, near enough to the door to see and hear all.

The speaker Mr. O. Kean introduced the Resolution after it had been read by the Secretary, C. A. Thraen. Mr. Kean's introductory speech covered the ground well; he gave all the reasons for the measure, and asked if there was any opposition, that they should point out wherein the disadvantage would arise from the change of currency.

The next speaker was member Roberts he took the ground that it was against the treaty between Denmark and the U. S. to ask for this change of currency, he believed that it could not be done without violating the treaty, and told us all about the sanctity of treaties; he spoke long and elaborately, but not convincingly. Member Bornn then took the word in favour of the Resolution and showed that it was necessary to ask to have this change. Member Roth. Francis whilst claiming to represent labor and favored everything American yet agreed with member Roberts that we should not ask for this "thing", that it was against the sale convention. Member C. Payne showed that the two opposing members were wrong in their view, and that the convention itself provided for just such a possibility in section 11. Member C. Corneiro spoke about franchises and their operation: that no franchise can be allowed to operate a hardship for the community, and that all we asked for in this resolution were within the rights of the inhabitants. Then came what has been described by all who heard it as the speech of the day. It is the consensus of opinion of all present that the speech of the Member Thraen expressed forcibly the sentiments of the public in general.

Member Thraen began his speech with axiom of the economists: "To keep the value of money steady should be among the aims of every good government."

He animadverted to the discussion which had gone beyond the subject matter of the resolution, and which had nothing to do with the object aimed at. We had nothing to do with the treaty, we were not here to discuss it, we had before us a resolution asking a specific thing to be done. Thereafter he took fact after fact and presented them in such forceful manner as carried conviction to his hearers that the only real and true solution of the matter was a change of currency. It was a case of "sanatio in radice". It was an impassioned speech, delivered with force and enthusiasm, yet eloquent in its simplicity and appealing to the common sense of all. At the end of his speech the audience expressed their approval, contrary to the rules, by handclapping and cries of hear, hear.

It was really an interesting meeting an account of the importance of the subject and we hope that the St. Croix Council will do likewise. Yesterday's proceedings showed how some questions can be handled, and it brought out prominently whether or not there are men in this council who look after the interest of the people in general.

The two opponent Members J. Roberts and Roth. Francis signified their intention of forwarding a protest against the Resolution. Verbum sap.

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Nov. 6th.—A Russian Soviet wireless despatch states that the Soviet troops have received fresh reinforcements, whereas General Yudenitch can obtain none. The remnants of his army, it is stated, are breaking up, being surrounded by the Soviet's forces. The despatch adds: "From Luga troops are irresistibly advancing against General Yudenitch's rear. On all fronts the situation is developing favourably for us, and we are on the eve of a victorious termination of the war".

Ottawa, Nov. 7th.—The Grand Trunk Bill was given its third reading this morning after six amendments had been defeated.

Washington, Nov. 6th.—The Govt. cannot accept the proposal made by organized labour to end the coal strike by vacating the strike injunctions. The miners' leaders say that this means a long fight in the coal fields.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 6th.—Columbus yesterday voted to remain "Dry" by a majority which may reach three times the size of that which voted the State "Dry" a year ago, according to unofficial returns received at the Office of the Secretary of State.

London, Nov. 6th. The Cabinet Committee, dealing with the Irish Question yesterday, accepted the proposals made by its sub-committee, providing for the creation of two separate Irish Parliaments, one for the Protestant Counties

of Ulster, and the other for the remainder of Ireland, together with some form of supreme authority representative of both parties to embody the idea of United Ireland, according to the "Daily Mail". The functions of the Supreme Council has not yet been decided upon, but it is proposed that it shall be elected, and the two parliaments shall have general directions of all Irish affairs. The Committee also recommends the immediate introduction of a Bill further suspending the operation of the Home Rule Act, but realizes that Parliament will not agree to this, it is accompanied by a definite proposal from the Govt. Frequent meetings of the Committee will be held to expedite the work and enable the Govt. to make a system in the House of Commons next week.

London, Nov. 7th.—The Foreign Office is preparing to open negotiations with the Soviet Govt. of Russia for the release of 117 British subjects held prisoners by the Bolsheviks. It is authoritatively denied that Great Britain intends to discuss any other subjects with the Bolsheviks.

Paris, Nov. 6th.—The Supreme Council has decided that the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations shall be held in Paris. The date of this meeting however, has not yet been fixed.

Washington, Nov. 6th.—The German Workers' Delegates to the International Labour Conference, now in session here, will sail for the United States when transport difficulties have been overcome, it was announced today.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 8th.—A severe storm has been raging throughout Nova Scotia during the 5th and 6th, the wind reaching a velocity of from 60 to 80 miles an hour causing immense damage to coast towns, where the storm was accompanied by very high tides. Several wrecks have been reported and shipping generally has been delayed.

New York, Nov. 6th.—Two hundred and ten steamers in this harbour have been affected by an order of the Coal Committee, discontinuing the bunkering of foreign tonnage on account of the strike, many of the vessels are of British register and these are expected to be able to proceed to Nova Scotia to coal. The Committee has also authorized the suspension of the train service as far as possible, but no general curtailment of railway traffic is planned. There has been no noticeable change in the ranks of the strikers, who now number some 425,000.

Boston, Nov. 7th.—The Senate yesterday passed the second reading of the Grand Trunk Railway Purchase Bill.

The Hague, Nov. 7th. The Government has informed the Committee of the Chamber that no offer has been received from the United States for the purchase of the Dutch Colonies in the West Indies.