

We beg to apologize to our readers for the late publication of Official News concerning Captain Alfred H. Noble. How the letter from Government came into this office or to whom it may have been delivered we have been unable to ascertain, it being only accidentally found yesterday morning upon one of the composing cases. Hence the delay.

It is announced in today's issue of the "Herald" that Mr. D. Hamilton Jackson, Editor of that paper, will deliver a public lecture on the wharf this evening in which he will present his side of a misunderstanding with the clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church in this island.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Captain Alfred H. Noble, U. S. Marine Corps, who arrived in St. Thomas on the Parima last Wednesday has been assigned to duty as Commanding Officer of the 116th. Company at the Marine Barracks, St. Thomas.

Captain Noble recently returned from overseas where he saw considerable service at the front. A brief summary of his service follows:

He embarked with the Sixth Regiment of Marines for overseas service on October 27, 1917 and was at the front in the following sectors: Verdun, Chateau Thierry (Belleau Wood), Soissons, Marabach, Champagne (Blanc Mont Ridge), Meuse, Argonne and St. Mihiel. He also participated in the march to the Rhine where he remained with the Army of Occupation until July 27, 1919, when he returned to the United States with his regiment arriving on August 6th, 1919.

Captain Noble was in command of the 83rd. Company, Sixth Regiment, from March 17, 1918, until August 20, 1919, when the regiment was disbanded. He was presented with the Distinguished Service Cross for the Belleau Wood action, and the Croix de Guerre for the Champagne engagement and was also presented with divisional citations on two occasions in the Champagne sector and once in the Meuse-Argonne sector. He has the proud distinction of being the first American officer on duty in the Virgin Islands to wear the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

The Chairman & Road Commission.

As Roads are to be re-allotted in the new future, please see that all Road Holders who have neglected to do their bit in the past year, be made to have their Holdings in good shape before re-allotment.

Also that new work under way be not as King's Hill bridge and those on North Side were. (Gone but not forgotten.)

ROAD HOLDER.

Little Johnny's Slate.

On the Estate,
Sept. the twenty-third.

Dear Mr. Yohansen:

1st. I must thank you for showing us around the office the last time we came to town and I came up to get my slate to rite on. When we got home Daddy told Mother where we had been and that you said you had lost 5 subscribers and got 10 new ones and you thought the war was over but you would not charge any indemnities like England and France and America charged Germany and Austria and Turkey. It was very late when we got home and we had to axe the Central for the time because Daddy forgot the Steeple was not working and had set his watch by it. Mrs. Pius was paying a visit when we got home and when Daddy told Mother about his watch, Mrs. Pius larft at the Steeple and Chistiansted (Mrs. Pius lives at the North Side, but votes in Frederiksted). Daddy told her that at all events the clock in the Steeple was rize 2 times in 24 hours and some people were always rong, and that he wished the clock in the Steeple was a religious argument for it would be one that had come to a finish. We were going to Frederiksted to-morrow if Daddy sold some cows to be shiped from there soon, but our cows are a no-horn brede and can't be shiped as there is no horns to lift them by to put them on the boat. We may come to Chistiansted and if we stay for the evening Daddy says we will go to here Mr Jackson's "Nightly defense on daily oppression". I hope people will set their watches by the flag and not by the Steeple so they can be on time.

Yours truly
JONNIE IGNATZ.

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Sept. 20th.—It is reported that the British evacuation of Asia Minor has begun.

London, Sept. 20th. Viscount Grey, Ambassador to the United States, left London this morning on his way to America. Lord Reading, Winston Churchill, Secretary of War, and Earl Curzon, President of the council, bade him farewell at the station. Sir William Tyrrell, Viscount Grey's private Secretary is accompanying the Ambassador.

Melbourne, Sept. 20th.—The House of Representatives has passed without division the peace treaty, and an agreement to defend France against aggression.

London, Sept. 19th.—A War Office communication issued tonight records a successful anti-Bolshevik operation by British, Serbian, and Russian troops with the capture of two villages in the northwest shore of lake Omega. The

repulse by aircraft of fifteen Bolshevik vessels which attempted to intercept the landing of an allied column, on the western shore of the lake, is also reported. No dates are given as to when these incidents took place, but they are regarded in some quarters here as indicating a movement towards Petrograd, possibly confirming the recent suggestion that it is the intention to evacuate Archangel by that route. The communication issued tonight claims a series of successful attacks in the Tzaritsin district, with the capture of more than 4,000 Bolshevik troops and adds that the Bolsheviks have recaptured Kose etz, northeast of Kiev.

London, Sept. 20th.—Great Britain's treaty with Persia does not constitute a protectorate of the latter country in any way, the only object of the agreement being to assure Persia, an opportunity to work out her destiny as an independent country, said Earl Curzon, Government leader in the House of Lords and President of the council, in speaking at a dinner given here last night in honour of the Foreign Minister of Persia. The speaker admitted there had been misunderstandings of the treaty, but said there was no ground for suspicion, as would be proved by the working out of the agreement. "An era of chaos and confusion in Asia" was forecast by Lord Curzon, who declared it would be some time before stability is restored in regions formerly dominated by Russia and Turkey. "When we speak of the independence of Persia," Earl Curzon said, "meaning the political and national independence of the country, I concede now as I have always conceded that the independence of Persia is a British as well as a Persian interest. Indeed, our main interest in Persia is its independence. We do not want Persia to be a mere buffer against our enemies. We want her to be a bulwark for the peace of the world and I can assure our guest he need have no fears upon that point. We shall respect the independence of his country. We did not ask at the peace conference for a mandate in respect to Persia. Had it been offered, we should not have accepted it. I do not believe for a moment that Persia would have asked for it. We prefer to trade with Persia as a partner on equal terms, with that country enjoying her own sovereign and capable of dealing with us on terms of partnership. I do not conceal from myself, that fully as we understand the agreement concluded between us, suspicions have been aroused as to its real character. These suspicions rest in the main upon a misconception, which should not be difficult to remove. I see it is stated in some quarters that this agreement is a veiled protectorate by Great Britain. I take it that a protectorate means some assumption of exclusive responsibility and some curtailment or restriction in the protect-