

child, Mrs. Marie Lynch and 2 children, Peter L. Boyer, Wilberforce O. Norville, Ratford E. M. Jack, Harry James, Ernest Phaire, Mr. & Mrs. Wilford Joseph, Jerome Hall, Ernest Schuster, Harold Rasmussen.

For St. Thomas: Kezia Williams, Elisa Hendricks, Miss Anna Whitehead, Mr. J. Tanggaard, Judge Noll, Miss Elias Meyer, Mr. Jos. Alexander, Misses O. and B. Lockhart, Arthur Boreham, Helgar Holst, Victor Paewonsky, Misses G. H. and M. Merwin, K. C. Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. K. Henderson, Mrs. Herman Hansen and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Svendsen, Miss Kennedy, Julia Hendrickson, Beatrice Jacobs, Isidora Emanuel and 2 children, Victoria Williams, Mariel Miller, Alex. Williams, Cyril Bastian, Ann Harrigan and 2 children, Mrs. Dathan and 6 children, Beatrice Lewis, Mrs. Leevy, Mr. E. van Beverhoudt.

From Frederiksted she loaded 13 360 bags sugar, 177 brls. syrup and 36 packages, and from Christiansted 14,053 bags sugar.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.
(Delayed In Transmission).

London, Aug. 10th.—M. Kameneff, the Russian Soviet Emissary here, has sent Mr. Lloyd George the outline of the terms which Soviet Russia is laying down for an armistice with Poland. The first of these terms, the outline shows, is that the strength of the Polish Army shall be reduced to one annual contingent of fifty thousand men, which, together with an army of command, and an "Army of administration" (apparently a permanent force) will aggregate one hundred thousand men. The second of the terms is that the demobilization of the Polish Army shall occur within one month. The third condition is that all arms, excluding those needed for the Army forces specified shall be handed to Soviet Russia and the Ukraine. The other terms are: Fourth. All war industries shall be demobilized. Fifth. No troops or war material shall be allowed to come from abroad. Sixth. The line of Wolkvish-ta, Bialystok and Prawev shall be placed fully at the disposal of Russia for commercial transit to and from the Baltic. Seventh. The families of all Polish citizens killed, wounded or incapacitated in war shall be given land free. On the other hand the terms for Russia are: First. Simultaneously with the Polish demobilization, the Russian and Ukrainian troops shall withdraw from the Polish front. Second. Upon the termination of these operations, the number of Russian troops on the Russo-Polish frontier shall be considerably reduced and fixed at a figure to be agreed upon. Third. The Armistice line shall be in status quo, but not further east than the line indicated on July 20th, in a note of

Lord Curzon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Polish Army shall withdraw to a distance of fifty versts from that line, the zone between the two lines being neutral. Fourth and final. The frontier of the independent State of Poland shall be in the main identical with the line indicated in Lord Curzon's note that additional territory shall be given to Poland on the East, in the regions of Bialystok and Chelm.

London, Aug. 10th.—In the House of Lords the Irish Crimes Bill was read yesterday for the second time without a division, and the Royal Assent was afterwards given.

Sevres, Aug. 10th.—The Peace Treaty with Turkey was signed here at 4.08 o'clock this afternoon. General Hamid Pasha was the first to sign for Turkey.

Sydney, C. B., Aug. 10th.—The Royal Cape Breton Yacht Squadron will challenge for the America's Cup the moment that satisfactory financial arrangements are completed by Mr. Ross and his associates, it was declared at a meeting of the Club tonight. A telegram to this effect was immediately sent by Commodore Lucas to Mr. Ross in Montreal.

London, Aug. 10th.—The House of Commons, voted today one hundred thousand pounds guarantee for the British Empire exhibition which will tour the Empire. Mr. Kellaway said that indications pointed to a lull in trade here, so that it was necessary to open new markets. The greatest hope lay in the Empire itself, he said.

London, Aug. 10th.—The bye-election for the Woodbridge Division of East Suffolk, resulted as follows: Mr. Churchman, Coalition Unionist, 9,898. Mr. Harben, Labourite, 8,707.

London, Aug. 10th.—"We certainly are going to appeal to the United States," said Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons this afternoon in reply to a question as to what the position of the United States would be regarding Poland. There is of course the difficulty, that up to the present she has not ratified the treaty, and that the treaty is the subject of conflict between the two great parties. It is not in our power to say what view the United States Executive would take. I am only judging from the attitude of the United States at the peace conference. She was a strong protagonist of Polish independence. No man could have taken a more determined and zealous part in setting up Polish independence than President Wilson, and I am certain that whatever differences of opinion there may be in the United States with regard to the League of Nations, there would be no differences of opinion in their general attitude towards Polish independence." The Premier declared that up to the present Great Britain was taking no steps to assist in any attack on Soviet Russia inside her own

territory, since the Govts. changed policy was announced. He declared that if negotiations with Soviet Russia had broken down because of the Bolshevik attitude, and the Allies had cut Russia off from the outside world, there would be an end to any trade negotiations. "If they want peace, he said, 'they can get it, and the London Conference proposal was intended to establish peace'". Replying to the contention of the Labour Deputation that the Soviet Govt. was being attacked merely because it was a revolutionary Govt., the Premier pointed out that the first three Govts. following the downfall of the Imperial Regime had been recognized and that the Allies had only broken with the Moscow Govt. because it violated the allied bond by making a separate peace.

Washington, Aug. 10th.—The position of the United States Govt. on the present Polish situation was set forth in a note to the Italian Govt. addressed to Baron Camillo Romano Avezzana, Italian Ambassador at Washington, and was in response to a request of the Italian Govt. for such an expression: "This Govt. believes in a united, free and autonomous Polish State, and the people of the United States are earnestly solicitous for the Poland's independence and territorial integrity," said the note, "from this attitude we will not depart. The Govt. therefore takes no exception to the effort apparently being made in some quarters to arrange an armistice between Poland and Russia but it would not, at least for the present, participate in any plan for expansion of the armistice negotiations into a general European conference, which could in all probability involve two results from both of which this country strongly recoils, viz: the recognition of the Bolshevik regime and a settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon the basis of a dismemberment of Russia." The note declares that from the beginning of the Russian revolution to the present time, the United States has followed with friendly solicitude and profound sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to re-construct their national life, upon the broad basis of popular self-government". The note is signed by Mr. Colby, Secretary of State.

Warsaw, Aug. 11th.—A concentration and re-grouping of the Polish forces for an extensive counter-offensive on the entire Warsaw front is reported by today's newspapers. The plans are, it is said, to begin this counter-move within a few days. Military men express the opinion that this is a propitious time to strike back in an effort to drive off the Soviet forces which are endeavouring to encircle the capital.

London, Aug. 11th.—The Association Football Team which had been touring South Africa, returned last night. It won all fourteen matches, and scored 54 goals against 10.