

gan to show "Serials" in 1918 the prices were 40 and 20cts. and they have never been raised in the times when everything went upward, even not when the exchange on local money went up to 28½%. The film rental is always paid in U. S. Currency and the Serials now exhibited in the theatre are 50% more expensive than any Serial formerly exhibited here.

It must also not be forgotten that I have to pay the rental for the films for three weeks in order to be able to show them ONCE, while theatres other places pay the rental for three days and show the same film ten to fifteen times.

If it should be possible by the expiration of the present film contract to secure film at a lower price than the present I shall only be too glad to reduce the prices of admission.

A representative for the film company who deliver the film is shortly expected here in St. Croix and I shall certainly not let the opportunity pass to secure the present kind of film at a lower rental and thus lower prices of admission to Christiansted Theatre.

Respectfully

EINAR SVENDSEN.

WANTED TO KNOW.

If the Red Cross is here for the purpose of succoring rich people who lose their property by fire against which they have canceled their insurance policies?

If in any part of the civilized world it is the practice for fire brigades to go out into the country to extinguish fires; also if it is not the practice of sober-minded farmers to provide proper fire extinguishing appliances to protect their property?

JOHNNY.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Richmond Va. Feb. 7th.—Six known dead, thirty reported missing or unaccounted for and 28 known injured, was the total of a fire early today which started from an undetermined cause in the basement of the Lexington Hotel, which quickly spread through the four stories of the structure and then spread to other buildings, sweeping half the city before it was checked.

London, Feb. 8th.—Sugar in stock on the 4th inst. was 50,000 tons. Last year 204,000 tons.

London, Feb. 7th.—Speaking at the opening session of the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Clynes, Labourite, expressed the hope that further conferences would bring not only the limitation of armaments, but the actual disarmament of the World. In his opinion, the Washington conference kept "rather too closely" to the arithmetic of the instrument of war. He did not believe there was any chance of maintaining the peace of the World by any process of measuring the weapons of war. Mr.

Clynes asked what was the Government's attitude toward the French policy, declaring that the Labour Party believed in no pact or alliance which held out merely the prospect of maintaining the security of one country and not of all. The Labour Party was prepared to give the Government every aid to complete the Irish settlement and he suggested that if the boundary question could not otherwise be settled, a plebiscite should be held. Sir Donald Mac Learn, Liberal, alluding to the Washington conference, hoped that the United States would be brought into closer relations with Europe. Nothing could be more disastrous for the general peace of the World" he added "than that the United States should maintain her traditional attitude that she had no responsibility, nor could render any useful service by entering into arrangements with the old World". He hoped that the United States would share with great Britain the burdens of the World as a whole. Mr. Lloyd George replying to a criticism by Mr. Clynes, Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, that the Washington conference only dealt with the arithmetic of peace, contended it was only when such proposals as were before the conference were reduced to arithmetic that they began to do the business of peace. The Hague conference, said the Prime Minister, had passed great resolutions which were never swept aside, not retarding for a single moment the march of the armies. Arithmetic on this occasion, added the Premier, would have the effect of saving millions of pounds in this year's estimates.

New York, Feb. 8th. Asserting that the Washington armament conference had contributed largely to a victorious peace, without which civilization could not endure Mr. Arthur Balfour, head of the British delegation, today sailed with his party on the Aquitania. Mr. Balfour issued a formal statement just before the ship cast off, expressing the delegations appreciation of the cordiality of their reception in the United States and their satisfaction at the outcome of the conference. The statement follows. "The kindness with which I have been welcomed, and the unbounded hospitality extended to my colleagues of the British Empire delegation and to myself, would in any case have rendered our visit to the United States a most memorable event but I carry away recollections of even greater interest. For through laborious months I have joined in the work of fulfilling the proposition originally laid down for us by the President. It has been our privilege to share in a conference whose collective effort have surely left the World better than they found it. They have diminished national armaments and increased national security, they have removed long-standing causes of offense, and substituted goodwill for suspicion. They

have made peace less costly and war less probable. To have taken even the smallest part in such a work must constitute for us all an unforgettable experience, which will in some measure justify the regret with which we leave your friendly shores. I will remember the last occasion on which I left the United States for Europe. Then as now, I had been entrusted by my country with a most important mission, then as now, it concerned, not alone the United States and the British Empire, but the interests of the World at large. Then as now, the collaboration of our countries was fruitful of great results, but whereas in May 1917 the war was in its most critical state February 1922 found the nations still struggling with the yet hard problems of peace. If civilization is to stand, we must be as victorious in the second of these great enterprises, as we were in the first, and I cherish the firm conviction that the conference at Washington has made no small contribution to this desired consummation. It is in this spirit that I say farewell to all my American "friends". Lord Lee of Fareham, first Lord of the Admiralty, who with Lady Lee accompanied Mr. Balfour, declined to say more than "We have had a jolly good time, what else is there to say now"?

London, Feb. 8th.—Former Premier Orlando of Italy has accepted the invitation of King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Cabinet to succeed that of Premier Bonomi which resigned last week, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Rome today.

London, Feb. 8th.—Confirmation was given today of the report that a note had been received from the French Government making strong representations for the postponement for three months of the Geneva economic conference.

Cork, Feb. 8th.—The crisis in the Cork railway strike was expected to be reached tonight, the strikers having announced their intention of taking charge of the lines affected and running them themselves. South Munster is virtually isolated from the rest of the country, and the fairs and markets are hard hit.

London, Feb. 8th.—Sir James Craig announced last night that he would hold no further conferences with Imperial Government, but would stand firm on his letter to the Prime Minister. In this letter he said Ulster would insist on the application of the terms of the Government of Ireland act of 1920, unless boundary adjustments could be made through mutual agreements. Sir James, it was learned today, has obtained important concessions whereby a substantial portion of the claims for compensation for malicious injuries committed in Northern Ireland, will be met by the Imperial exchequer. The first payments to be made in May. The reassembling of the Northern parliament has been postponed until March 14th.