

has come to take up civilian duty as Assistant Director of Education and will be stationed in St. Croix.

Mr. Lindborg who has been quite recently through some of the larger West India Islands, has formed a very good opinion of the Virgin Isles, which, we are sure, augurs well for the new position he is to fill and in which we wish him all success and a pleasant sojourn. —*St. Thomas Mail Notes, Jan. 24, 1921.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Tokio, Jan. 24th.—The negotiations between the Japanese and the United States Governments for the adjustment of issues arising from the anti-alien legislation by the State of California were declared to be "satisfactory and hopeful" by Premier Hara and Foreign Minister Uchida in addresses yesterday at the opening of the Japanese Diet. Touching on disarmament, Viscount Uchida said it would be welcomed for the general welfare of the human race and declared that the Japanese Govt. was paying special attention to the question. The matter, however, had very important and complex bearings upon the interests of each nation, he said, and disarmament would be impossible until all nations acted in harmony and in good faith. Replying to an interpellation by a member of the opposition party, Premier Hara stated that the Govt. was not prepared to say anything on the subject of disarmament, because it had not yet become a practical international question. He added that no communication concerning the question had been received from any Government.

Washington Jan. 24th.—Complete destruction of the power of the Mad Mullah, native ruler of Somaliland, Africa, and for 34 years a problem to British authorities, was accomplished within three weeks by less than 200 airmen and 11 fighting planes, according to an official report on the operations just received here.

Paris, Jan. 24th.—The Supreme Council composed of representatives of Great Britain, Italy, France, Belgium and Japan, today heard the military experts and later conferred together regarding the failure of Germany to disarm as provided for by the Treaty of Versailles. The experts were asked to make a detailed report on the subject with recommendations regarding measures to insure the execution of the disarmament clause of the treaty. The experts will meet tomorrow morning, while the Council, contrary to expectations, will take up the situation of Austria instead of reparations. M. Briand desires an opportunity to talk over the different phases of the reparations question before the subject comes up for discussion at the Council, thus the change in the Council programme. In this connection the Premi-

ers are said to be considering whether it is feasible and advisable to have the German representative sit with the Council before final discussion of reparations is taken. The British delegation is believed to favour inviting the Germans to take part in the discussion after the Allies come to an understanding among themselves. The Premiers are understood to be greatly alarmed at the situation in Austria, and will endeavour to find some way for the continued existence of that country. The eastern question, Greece and the Treaty of Versailles will be up after the Council has finished considering the Austrian situation.

New York, Jan. 14th.—Raw sugar was quiet today @ 43.8 for Cuba's, cost and freight equal to 5.39 for centrifugals. No sales were reported. Refined sugar less active, and prices were unchanged at 7.75 for fine granulated. Trading in sugar futures was light, as operators are awaiting fresh developments in the spot market. At noon prices were unchanged.

London, Jan. 24th.—The terms of the British-Russian preliminary trade agreement, which M. Krassin, the Soviet Premier, has taken to Moscow for consideration, officially have been made public. The most important part follows: Each party agrees to refrain from hostile action, or propaganda outside its borders against the other's institutions. The Soviet particularly agrees to refrain from encouragement of Asiatic peoples action against British interests, especially in Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan and India. British subjects in Russia, and the Russians in Great Britain will be permitted to return to their homes, if they so desire. Each agrees not to impose any form of blockade against the other, or any discrimination against trade not imposed on other foreign countries. Ships in the other's harbours shall receive the treatment usually accorded foreign merchant ships by commercial nations. The agreement provided for the clearance of mines from the Baltic and the approaches to Russia, and the exchange of information regarding mines. It provides for the admission to both countries of persons appointed to carry out the agreement, with the right to restrict them to specified areas, and the exclusion of any who are persona non grata, and also free communication and exemption from taxation. A renewal of telegraphic and postal facilities, including parcels post, will be arranged. Great Britain refrains from attaching any gold securities or commodities not identifiable as British Government property which may be exported from Russia as payment for imports or securities for payment and to refrain as well from legislation against importation of specie or bullion from Russia and from requisitioning of such. The preamble sets forth that the agreement is necessary "pending the conclu-

sion of a formal general treaty between these Governments, whereby their economic and political relations shall be regulated in the future. The agreement shall continue in force until the treaty is arranged, except that either may, after a year, give six months notice of its termination. Infringement by either Govt. frees the other from its obligations, but the aggrieved party shall give the other a reasonable opportunity of explaining or remedying the default." The Russian Govt. recommends in principle that it is liable to pay compensation to private persons who have supplied goods or services to Russia. All claims of either Govt. or its nationals against the other in respect of obligations incurred by existing, or former governments, shall be equitably dealt with by treaty.

New York, Jan. 24th.—Heavy buying of foreign exchange, particularly sterling French and Belgian francs, feature today's international money market at this centre. Sterling demand bills rose after the close of the market to \$3.79½ the highest figure since last August, and Paris at \$7.38 cents also represented the maximum quotation for a similar period. The rise in bills on Belgium was even more spectacular, advancing from 7.15 cents, last week's final price, to \$7.61, in response to the successful offering of that Govt's \$30,000,000 loan by a syndicate of United States bankers. All other forms of foreign exchange excepting the Dutch and Greek rates, were appreciably higher, including German marks and Austrian kronen. The unusual strength shown by international credits was primarily attributed to the approaching inter-allied conference, which is expected to definitely determine indemnity against Germany and Austria. Canada dollars were affected by the general movement, closing at 11½% discount, as compared with Saturday's close at 12½%.

Paris, Jan. 25th.—The Supreme Council will not turn over to the League of Nations the Austrian financial problems, but will appoint a commission to make a thorough enquiry into the entire economic situation in Europe, particularly in respect to Austria. Sir Robert Horne, President of the British Board of Trade, will be the British representative on the commission. The suggestion from the Austrian section for a loan of \$25,000,000 for ten years was not acted upon, the tendency being to reject any proposition that will involve increased taxation upon France and Great Britain.

LOST

on Thursday night (last) in the yard of the Christiansted Theatre. A NICKLE-PLATED WATCH, with initials W. R. A. on inside of back. Finder will be rewarded on bringing same to this office.

Christiansted, St. Croix, Jan. 19th 1921.