

## LOCAL.

I may have to leave the meeting pretty soon, therefore the Assistant Secretary may continue to act as Secretary to the Council!

1st Member for Frederiksted Country District (*Andersen*) remarked: Mr. Chairman. I am heartily in agreement with the laws that aliens should not hold seats in the Councils legislating for these islands, but I do not think it out of place to let it go on record that in 1906 the Danish Reichstag passed a similar law, and gave aliens ten years to decide before the laws became effective on the island, and that this law was effective in the islands at the time of the transfer.

4th Appointed Member (*Blackwood*) remarked: Mr. Chairman. In those days the question of the sale of these islands were under consideration, that was in the time of President Roosevelt, and after it was defeated ten year's grace was asked to see if these islands could be made self-supporting, hence the ten years grace. In this case the United States is beginning its administration over these islands, and the proper thing to do is to start right. When I was home sometime ago, I had a discussion on the question of citizenship in this island with a friend, he couldn't believe me that I had not become a Danish Citizen; I had to convince him by explaining that I had to live here a certain number of years, take out a burgher brief for every branch of business I was into before I could claim the right to vote and become a member of this Legislative Body. I do not think there is any part of the world where you will find an alien sitting in a legislative body outside of this Island. I do not think you will find it in Denmark.

1st Member for Frederiksted Country District (*Andersen*) remarked: Mr. Chairman. I myself do not think it right to have a foreigner sit in a legislative body, but as we have this in the Colonial Law, we do not need a new law. The question is, whether the remaining Danish citizens on these islands have a right to hold their situation? I would suggest that before this matter is finally passed upon to place before Congress the difficulties, and ask if there is no exemption. Therefore I ask that this matter be held up until an answer is received from Washington for the guidance of the Council.

The Chairman remarked: Honorable Members have heard the suggestion by 1st Member for Frederiksted Country District (*Andersen*) that before this Council takes action the matter be referred to Government to find out from Congress if there are no conditions attached to the proposal, I think it unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it as his statement is clear.

(To be continued.)

We have been asked to mention that the Native Brass Band will give a concert on the Wharf to-night.

The s. s. "Guiana" is expected to leave New York on Thursday, the 25th inst.

## TELEGRAMS.

## ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, Aug. 12th.—France and Great Britain have decided to refer the Silesian question to the League of Nations, it was announced here today. This question, which involves drawing frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, threatened yesterday to bring about a break in the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council. The decision was considered here today to have solved the crisis that arose between France and Great Britain. The announcement said that "certain insurmountable difficulties which had arisen between Italy, Japan and Great Britain on one hand and France on the other had given rise to the solution decided upon".

New York, Aug. 12th.—The raw sugar market was quiet early today at 3½c. for Cuba's cost and freight, equal to 486 for centrifugal, with uncontrolled sugars, offered at the same equivalent. Raw sugar futures were steadier on covering, but business was light and confined to new crop deliveries which at midday showed advances of 2 to 5 points. The only change in refined was the entrance into the market of a local refiner at 6.05 for fine granulated. Other refiners were unchanged to 6.00 and 6.15 and there was only a moderate inquiry noted. Refined futures were nominal.

Paris Aug. 12 h.—The cabinet at a second session held this afternoon, with President Millerand presiding, unanimously approved the action of M. Briand this morning agreeing to submit the Upper Silesian boundary question to the League of Nations. M. Briand's action was regarded as a French victory because, although the Supreme Council can reach a decision by a majority vote, any action of the Council of the League of Nations must be unanimous. Consequently any member may prevent a decision which would be unacceptable to his Govt. M. Briand, the President of the Supreme Council, this evening formally communicated a resolution of the Supreme Council, asking the Council of the League of Nations to consider the Upper Silesian question. The communication was sent to Viscount Ishii, President of the Council of the League. After the session of the Cabinet had ended M. Briand refused to make a statement. Accompanied by M. Loucheur, Minister for liberated regions, he went to the hotel Crillon, where he met Mr. Lloyd George for a final talk. M. Loucheur

was present at the conference. It was indicated by members of the Cabinet that the New "Soforza Line" represented the limit of the concessions France would make relative to Upper Silesia. It was stated during the forenoon that Lord Curzon would leave Paris for London tomorrow with the remainder of the delegation left behind in this city by Mr. Lloyd George.

Washington, Aug. 12th.—The President has designated Secretary of State Hughes to head the United States delegation at the disarmament conference and has placed in his hands the task of arranging all remaining details of the meeting. Other members of the delegation have not been selected.

London, Aug. 12th.—The action of the King in realizing capital on the Royal Estates in the duchy of Lancaster, to avoid the cost of the Royal household falling further on the public funds, has produced appreciative criticism. The comment, however, is accompanied by a variety of viewpoints concerning some aspects of the question, more particularly the announcement of His Majesty that he is prepared, if it is thought desirable, to make a curtailment of the splendour that has been usually associated with the British throne.

London, Aug. 12th.—The Govt's safeguard of industries bill today was passed on the third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 176 to 40. The vote was taken after the former Premier, Mr. Asquith, introducing a motion for its rejection, had described it as a halfhearted attempt to introduce a tariff, without calling it one. The bill forms the basis for the Govt. proposed customs legislation.

Geneva, Aug. 12th.—Creation of a permanent commission on immigration, which will assist the International Labour Bureau in the study of questions relative to the movement of peoples between various countries, is proposed in the report of the International Commission on immigration which closed its session here yesterday. The report will be considered at the International Labour Conference in 1922.

Dublin, Aug. 13th.—Optimism continues to pervade Sinn Fein circles today regarding British peace proposals. It was re-emphasized that negotiations have not been broken off and that Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the last letter of Mr. De Valera is not expected to mean a break.

Mexico, City, Aug. 13th.—President Oberon still maintains his recently announced policy relative to securing recognition of the present Mexican Government by the United States. The Foreign Office last night made public a statement that there was no intention in Mexico to sign a treaty with the United States prior to recognition and that the whole attitude of the Government regarding this matter has undergone no change.