

I am pleased to send you enclosed the most favorable reply of this association through their managing vice president, and I trust that you will publish it, and otherwise convey the information to those interested in the work of this commission.

Thanking you kindly,

I am, very respectfully,

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN.

THE ASSOCIATION AGAINST THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT (INCORPORATED)

April 17th, 1922.

Ashley L. Totten, Esq.,
292 East 148th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

It seems to me that what has happened concerning the Virgin Islands is a shocking outrage. I do not believe the American people at all realize what has been done.

I have visited the Islands many times and have a warm feeling of affection for the people.

I shall be very glad indeed, to know when the delegation reaches this country and I will certainly be very glad to give them an opportunity to appear and present their case at one or more of our meetings.

Yours very truly,

W. H. STAYTON.

St. Croix, May 6th, 1922.

"Editor St. Croix Avis",

Dear Sir:-

St. Thomas Times says price of beer is being controlled over there and if any one charges more than \$10, a case for German beer, or more than \$14 for Dutch or Danish he may be reported to the police because it is profiteering. When we had a Food Commission here the prices of Ham, Bacon, Cheese, and a list of other articles used at one's table every day could not be controlled because it was said they came under the heading of luxuries. Is beer then a staple article of food? Here in St. Croix we don't need this control because if we get through paying our doctor's bills we'll be lucky if we get plain food and will have nothing left for beer. What would benefit us is a tariff for medical service so one can know whether he'll be able to pay the doctor beforehand, and not take the chance of rising from his sickbed a bankrupt.

Yours truly

HOT and COLD.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Dublin, May 1st.—Representatives of the regular and irregular branches of the Irish Republican army at a conference today signed a statement suggesting proposals to avert a catastrophe, which

gives the following as the basis of the situation, namely, acceptance of the fact admitted on all sides, that a majority of the people of Ireland are willing to accept the peace treaty and to agree to an election with a view to forming a government which will have the confidence of the whole country.

Moscow, May 1st.—Leon Trotzky addressing the Moscow Garrison at the May day review, at which the red oath was taken by all the soldiers, declared that the Allies at Genoa desired to make conditions to which Russia would never yield, and he therefore asked the troops to be prepared. "We offered to disarm he said, but the Allies did not want that. We offered to bargain and to pay our pre-war debts and that they agreed to, and said they would recognize us if we abolished Soviet Russia and restored capitalism. We answered no, and will always answer thus." One hundred thousand troops marched in review, followed by a large number of workmen. The oath taken by the soldiers pledged them to defend Soviet Russia with their full strength.

London, May 1st.—The Spanish troops have suffered a serious reverse at the hands of the Moroccan tribesmen, it has been learned unofficially from Madrid. The Spaniards are said to have been obliged to retire to their bases at Tetuan and Arish.

Paris, May 1st.—Major W. T. Blake, who will replace the late Sir Ross Smith in the flight around the world, yesterday accomplished four flights between Paris and London.

Geneva, May 1st.—Dr. Nansen, has received a letter from his representative in the Ukraine asking for urgency in the despatch of an expedition to succour five million persons who are without food and of whom ten thousand are dying daily. Large numbers of corpses were picked up in the streets of Odessa during the first week of April. Cannibalism is stated to be increasing, even in the villages where the famine is not acute.

Peking, May 1st.—The Government has notified its legation at Washington that the rival generals have agreed to exclude Peking and Tientsin from the zone of operations.

Washington, May 1st.—The conferees of the Senate and House have adopted the Bill for the prolongation, for two years from first July next, of the law restricting immigration on to three per cent.

London, May 2nd.—The funeral of Lord Leopold Mountbatten took place yesterday at Windsor, the body being placed in the Royal Vault.

New York, May 2nd.—The early raw sugar market was unsettled. Sales were reported of twenty five thousand bags of Cubas, afloat, at 23/8 cents cost and freight, equal to 3.98 for centrifugal, and twenty one thousand bags for June, at 2 1/2 cents, cost and freight, equal to 4.11.

Dublin, May 2nd.—The returning officer for the southern Irish election announced today that the elections, directed to be held by the Provisional Government, would take place early in June. He said that, notwithstanding the refusal of the Dublin corporation to cooperate with the Provisional Govt., all arrangements had practically been completed.

London, May 2nd.—The influential Paris newspaper the "Journal des Debats" in an article on the British budget urges France to appoint a commission similar to the Geddes economic commission, which recommended drastic cuts in expenditure to the administration. The paper speaks with envy and admiration of the work of the British commission.

London, May 3rd.—Following a discussion of heresy by the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury, the Bishops have unanimously passed a resolution declaring its adhesion to the Nicene Creed. The resolution was moved by the Bishop of Gloucester and statements in support thereof were made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Norwich, Ely and Worcester.

Peking, May 3rd.—Mr. Edward Bennet, a vice Consul connected with the British Legation, was shot today while interpreting for the British Military Attache near the battlefield. He was wounded in the head and was carried from the field unconscious, but will recover.

London, May 3rd.—Lord Inverforth, in an interview by Reuters correspondent at Genoa before returning to London from the conference, expressed himself as being satisfied with the steps accomplished for the formation of an international corporation with a capital of twenty million pounds, destined to assist any country of Europe requiring aid for economic reconstruction.

London, May 3rd.—Thirteen branches of the bank of Ireland have been raided by dissident forces of the Republican army, late reports adding those at Ballinrobe and Claremorris, county Mayo, to the list. The sums taken are not stated in four of the cases, but according to reports the total seized from others equalled nearly one hundred thousand pounds. The raiders gave receipts for the amounts taken.

Dublin, May 3rd.—Buildings seized here by the dissident republican troops remain in their possession. Ships are entering and leaving the port as usual, but the seizure of the port board buildings has made it impossible to collect shipping dues, and this fact is embarrassing the port board in the payment of the wages of its staff, which number more than one hundred men.

Catania, Sicily May 3rd.—An eruption of Mount Etna, which began several days ago, has increased in violence and the volcano is now emitting continuous roars which are audible for miles around while dense columns of black smoke are filling the sky.