THE price for canes delivered during the week ending the 19th inst. is 33.65 cents per hundred pounds of cane.

AKTIESELSKABET
ST. CROIX SUKKERFABRIK.

March 21st 1921.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, March 18th.—Following is the result of the Grand National Steeple chase. Shaun Spadah 1st. Bore 2nd. All White 3rd.

Paris, March 16th —The Allied Government in its note to Germany demanding fulfilment of article 235 of the Peace Treaty notified the German Govt. that it must pay one billion gold marks before March 23rd it was learned today. The money must be deposited in the bank of France, the bank of England or the Federal reserve bank in the United States. Germany was told it must complete the payment of twenty billion gold Marks by May first. The commission gave Germany until April first to submit a proposal to pay the balance of twenty billion marks, otherwise than cash. Germany may submit a plan for a foreign loan by April. The proceeds of this shall be payable to the commission. The commission announced that Germany had virtually refused to pay the balance, asserting that the 20 billion marks had been fully paid. The commission in making its announcement, recited the the history of the negotiations for fulfilment by Germany of article 35. It said the commission reminded Germany of her obligation on March 19 and on June 15 the commission insisted on knowing what liquid assets the German Govt. could offer in payment of the 20 billion gold marks. Germany replying under date of June 23rd, announced she would forward later a demand that all deliveries of goods made by her be credited against the 20 billion, and the commission replied to it on February 26th notifying Germany that the credit against the account could hardly reach 8 billion marks by May 1st. Furthermore the commission asked Germany to suggest how she expected to pay the balance of twelve billion marks due. Germany in a letter of March 14th, the announcement stated, virtually refused this demand, declaring she considered she had fulfilled her obligation under article 235 under those conditions the announcement continued, the commission notified the German Govt., first, to pay between now and May 1st 1921 the balance of twenty billion gold marks, and second, to make before May 23rd. 1921 a first payment of a billion gold marks to apply on the 12 billions remaining due. Before fixing the date or methods of further amounts, the commission will consent to consider any proposals submitted before April 1st 1921 by the German Govt. for substituting merchandise deliveries or the transference of German or foreign securities instead of payments in gold or foreign exchange. The Govt. of Germany has been authorized to submit to the commission proposals for the issuance of a foreign loan whose proceeds shall be paid to the commission, sometime ago the commission announced that the allied claims for reparations had been forwarded to Berlin. The exact total of those claims has not been announced but in usually well informed circles it is said they probably amount to approximately 250 000 000,000 marks or roughly two and a half times the figures fixed for indemnities by the Paris Conference. Computing of the total reparations was difficult chiefly because of the widely fluctuating rates, as well as the v st task of checking of claims and computing prewar values and transforming them into today's figures on falling marks.

Washington, March 16th.—The inclusion by the Allied reparations commission of the United States Federal reserve banks as a optional depository for Germany indemnity payments brought from Treasury officials tonight the statement that the comm ssion possibly had two purposes in view. First to enable the German Govt. to call upon vast credits which it is said to do through private agents in the United States. Second to employ in favour of the Allied Govts. the tremendous difference in exchange rates. Information gathered by the reserved banks was said to show that since the Armistice Germany has been amassing credits in the United States National Bank holding the funds in the names of individuals. No approximate estimate of the amount could be obtained, but officials said that the sum would run into many millions. This money it was said, presumed to be for use in Germany's future trade. In some quarters it was believed that Allied intelligence agents had discovered the existence of the German funds here and that the commission had acted on the feeling that Germany would use the money in indemnity payments. The suggestion also was made that Germany might attempt to borrow in the United States in which case the shipment of gold to Europe would re-act favourably on the exchange situation not strongly against all the Allied nations. No information has reached the treasury however, it was said, that would indicate that Germany sought or would seek loans through private financial houses.

London, March 17th.—Four capital warships of the Hood class will be laid down within a year, Sir James Craig, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty announced in the House of Commons. The Hood is a battle cruiser of 41,200 tons normal displacement and 44,500 tons with full load. She carries 8 15 inch guns, 12 5½ inch guns 4 4-inch anti-aircraft guns, 4 three-pounders and 5 machine guns and has two submerged torpedo tubes and 4 above water. The vessel was launched in August 1918 and has a complement of 1,475 men. She is an oil burner.

Berlin, March 18th.—Dr. Simons, Foreign Minister, speaking before a committee of the economic Council of the Reichstag today said, "we are pretty well agreed that sooner or later we shall