

industry, improving their business methods in every manner possible and solving their numerous intricate problems introduced into his trade by the existence of prohibition. The increase in trade here indicated is due solely to the energy, intelligence and initiative of the men who have worked together,

## TELEGRAMS.

### ST. CROIX STATION.

London, April 9th.—The question of making public the correspondence between the British and the Government of the Dominions in connection with the Lausanne Treaty was brought up in the House of Commons today by Sir E. Grigg Liberal member for Oldham, who pointed out that the Canadian Government has expressed a hope that the correspondence would be tabled. Mr. Thomas replying, said the Imperial Government was unable to publish the correspondence in question, in view of objections by some of the Dominions to such publication, also because it would be necessary to publish the whole series of correspondence on the matter in order that a proper appreciation of the position could be obtained. The debate on the Lausanne Treaty was resumed with rather thin attendance of members although the Premier, ex-Premier Mr. Stanley Baldwin ex-Premier Mr. Asquith and the Colonial Secretary Mr. Thomas, listened interestedly to criticisms from Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George referred to what he termed a serious discrepancy between statements made by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons and Mr. Mackenzie King in the Canadian House of Commons in connection with the Lausanne Treaty. It is quite clear, Mr. Lloyd George declared, that Canada had declined to accept, not so much the obligations under treaty, as the obligations regarding the Straits Settlement Convention. With regard to Canada's attitude, Mr. Baldwin declared he could only say that when his government left office he had no idea that the Dominions were not in complete agreement respecting the treaty. He believed the reason why Mr. Lloyd George was so disappointed over it was that during a long period he was the only begetter of treaties and when he saw another he regarded it as an illegitimate child. Mr. MacDonald quoted his words of a week ago on the subject, which were, "The Canadian Government have said, with a full knowledge of the treaty, that they would be perfectly willing to accept the decision of the Government and would take no exception to what His Majesty's Government did." He had expressed his opinion afterwards, continued the Premier, that in all the circumstances he believed the Canadian Government would accept the obligations. The extract from his speech was accurate and had not been denied by the Canadian

Premier. The other dominions had been in exactly the same position, being represented exactly the same way, receiving exactly the same information, being present at the Imperial Conference when the statements were made, and were willing to support the ratification of the treaty. Mr. King had said specifically that no invitation had gone to the dominions for a conference on the Lausanne Treaty, Mr. Lloyd George continued. This is a very grave departure from precedent created and rendered inevitable by the great war. Up to then, Mr. Lloyd George said, the dominions had never been consulted on Great Britain's foreign policy. In fact they had fought for obligations upon which they had never been consulted. Mr. Lloyd George instanced several occasions, subsequent to the war, when the Dominion Ministers participated in conferences with the Ministers of the Imperial Government on foreign policy. Sir Robert Borden, for example, was the chief representative of the Dominions on the territorial agreement with Greece. "These Ministers have acted in no ornamental sense", said Mr. Lloyd George. "I think it must have a most disastrous effect on the unity of the Empire and our relations with the Dominions which might any moment become difficult for reasons not advisable to enter into, especially, when we consider the difficulties in a Dominion like Canada, it was a grave misfortune that the Dominions were not included in the final discussion of the Turkish Treaty". Mr. Lloyd George cited the fact that the Lausanne Treaty was drawn wholly in the French language, whereas in the case of all other treaties the English and French languages were treated equally. "This signified that we had gone back in authority, influence and prestige in our dealing with foreign powers," Mr. Lloyd George declared. The final verdict was humiliating and cowardly," he added, "and this Turkish Treaty, signed at Lausanne might well be a calamitous treaty."

London, April 10th.—The House of Commons last night unanimously passed the second reading of the bill to ratify the Treaty of Lausanne.

Berlin, April 10th.—The condition of Hugo Stinnes was viewed this afternoon as hopeless, as a result of additional complication in the nature of double pneumonia. The industrial magnate is conscious and said to be resigned to the impending end.

Berlin, April 10th.—The bulk of the editorial comment published in the Berlin newspapers today inclines to the opinion that the report of the Expert Reparation Committee constitutes a basis for negotiations. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares it behoves the German Government to give the report "objective and intensive examination". "Vorwaerts" says its rejection would be a catastrophic piece of stupidity on which the French

Imperialists" are unquestionably speculating.

Jerusalem, April 10th.—The district which includes the Jewish Colony of Mottulah was formally incorporated yesterday into the territory of Palestine. The ceremony included the raising of the British Flag at Mottulah. Jewish colonists of the district held a day of rejoicing over the realization of their long cherished desire to become a part of the Jewish national homeland in Palestine.

London, April 10th.—Buckingham Palace, the residence of the King and Queen, and St. James Palace, where the Prince of Wales resides, may be forced back to candle light tomorrow. The same menace threatens the Parliament buildings and all the Government Offices in Whitehall. The electric light for these government premises is provided by a special power station operated by 700 engineering attendants employed by the public works department. All these electricians have joined hands in a peremptory demand for an increase of eleven shillings in their wages, threatening if immediate concession is not granted to darken all the most important buildings of the government service tomorrow. The Royal Court is now at Windsor Castle, which is not affected, but the strike, if it comes, will certainly cause inconvenience and considerable loss.

Dublin, April 10th.—By a vote of 57 to 22 the Dail Eireann today ratified the Anglo-American liquor treaty, permitting the search of vessels by the United States authorities outside the territorial limits of the United States.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11th.—A wrecked vessel, believed to be the British schooner Maid of France, eight days overdue from Barbados, was reported a menace to navigation off the coast in a wireless message picked up here last night from an unidentified steamship. Two bodies were reported floating nearby. The Maid of France was owned by F. K. W. r r n, Halifax, and registered at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

London, April 11th.—British ship owners today announced a nation wide lock-out against all shipyard workers, effective at midnight tonight. The cause of the lockout is the refusal of striking workers at Southampton to accept the owners' terms and resume work, although they were advised to do so by their own National Union Leaders.

London, April 11th.—A janitors and engineers strike, called for 11 a. m. today, which threatened to leave without heat the palace and Government buildings was postponed until next Wednesday, pending investigations of the men's conditions.

London, April 11th.—Mr. Lloyd George was confined to his home today with an attack of bronchial catarrh. His illness was stated to be not serious.