

Football Club both of this town. Further particulars tomorrow.

On account of circumstances we are not quite sure, but we hope to come before the public on said day with this healthy game FOOTBALL.—Com.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Jamaica, May 10th.—Swettenham Cup competition fired today. Total score 730.

Oppeln, May 10th.—Insurgent Polish forces have crossed the Oder and captured the town of Kosel after hard fighting and the population is fleeing in panic. The French control Oussel took in the Kosel Barracks and the Poles opened fire on him there, according to inter-Allied Commission reports. Numerous casualties are reported to have occurred at the Kanarzina railway station when the Poles drove out the Germans after three days continuous fighting.

Berlin, May 10th.—The latest developments in the German ministerial crisis according to the almost unanimous trend of newspapers reports, is that President Ebert today will ask Paul Loebe, majority Socialist and President of the Reichstag, to form a new Ministry.

Paris, May 10th.—News received from Berlin this morning led French officials circles to expect that Germany would accept all the ultimatum conditions. Germany has two more days after today in which to give the categorical answer to the Allied reparations demand required by the ultimatum, the time expiring at midnight May 12th. The terms in the main call for payment by Germany of approximately \$33,750,000 and the fulfilment of various other requirements of the Treaty of Versailles. Failure to accept it is to be followed by Allied occupation of the industrial region of the Rhur valley.

Berlin, May 10th.—The acceptance of the Allied ultimatum relative to reparations was expected in the Reichstag here today when that body convened the centrists and majority socialists, as a result of their conferences yesterday, were believed to have definitely aligned themselves in favour of yielding to the Entente demands, and while the democratic and German people's party held a long session last night, debating the matter it was felt that opposition to the Allied terms was rapidly dwindling. The peoples party, headed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann was reported last night to have become resigned to the inevitable, and it was said it would join the majority socialists, not desiring to antagonize the parties making the Govt coalition.

London, May 10th.—Another Cabinet Council was held today, the third within 24 hours, to discuss the situation created by the coal crisis. The executive committee of the transport workers federation held a four hour session at which it was resolved to maintain the embar-

go declared against foreign coal. The railwaymen union has taken no decisive action as yet, but the meetings of the railwaymen, especially in north England, are demanding a national stoppage of coal traffic, for Sunday. Thus while there are no new developments in the situation today, the gravity of conditions has not been lessened. The Govt. is hesitating to adopt new restrictive measures, but it is understood to be ready, if necessary, to further curtail travelling facilities and place restrictions on the use of petrol.

Berlin, May 10th.—Germany has accepted the Allied ultimatum. The Reichstag tonight, by a vote of 221 to 175, yielding to the final demands of the Allied powers and in so doing agreed to fulfil the terms of the Treaty of Versailles: To the capacity of the nation to do so." Dr. Wirth, the Centrist Leader, finally succeeded in forming a coalition Cabinet composed of Centrist, majority Socialists and Democrats, which, confronted by grave necessity, speedily decided that acceptance of the ultimatum was the only course. In making this announcement in the Reichstag, the new Chancellor asked for an immediate decision by that body and in the voting which followed the Govt. was sustained. The Allied ultimatum required a definite reply based on "yes" or "no." No conditional reply would be entertained and the ultimatum was formulated to expire on the night of May 12th. The total sum which Germany is called upon to pay is 6,750,000,000 pounds, disarmament must be carried out by Germany, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty and the trial of war criminals must be put into effect. Numerous other important terms which Germany has been in default would have subjected Germany to occupation by the Allies of the Rhur Valley and whatever other military and naval measures were deemed advisable. The Reichstag assembled at 9 o'clock and Dr. Wirth announced the formation of a new cabinet with himself as chancellor and foreign minister. The members of the Cabinet are Gustav Bauer, former Chancellor, vice Chancellor, and Minister of the Treasury, Herr Brann (Centrist) Minister of (Economic) Herr Schiffer, Democrat Minister of Justice Herr Schmidt (Socialist) Minister of Labour. General Groener (Social Democrat) Minister of Transportation Herr Giesberts (centrist) Minister of Post and Telegraphs. Herr Hermes (centrist) Food Controller. Herr Gradneur, (majority socialist and labour leader) Minister of Reconstruction. The democratic party was not officially represented in the new cabinet in the first instance, but in response to a request from the clerical and social democrats parties, general Groener and Herr Gessler were permitted to retain the portfolios they held in the Fehrenbach cabinet. It is understood that Herr Gessler will

act as minister of defence only temporarily, his retention in that office being due to his knowledge of the Silesian situation. The new cabinet is generally regarded as a makeshift, largely unrepresentative, but good enough to accept the Entente ultimatum and thus avoid a French advance into the cabinet obtained a comfortable majority in the Reichstag, but it has the undivided support of only the majority socialists and clericals. The members of the parties, it is declared, having given support as a makeshift and are not pledged to give it parliamentary support. A leading democratic member of the Reichstag said today, "the cabinet cannot last as it is not a road enough basis to carry out the myriad of financial and economic problems involved in the German acceptance of the reparations settlement. We democrats have loaned Schiffer and Gessler to the cabinet reserving the right to withdraw them later unless the cabinet is amplified to include the German peoples party". Wirth the chancellor is unfavourably regarded by the industrialists and banking interests because he is closely associated politically with Mathias Erzberger, his predecessor as Finance Minister who advocated a raid on capital rather than indirect taxes as a means of meeting Germany's present financial needs. The conservative elements in the Reichstag regard the cabinet as too socialistic and incapable of outlining a policy whereby Germany can immediately begin meeting the entente financial demands. The present cabinet is the outgrowth of two days of the wildest possible chaos in which the parties met day and night and finally in desperation the members agreed on an improvised slate which underwent scores of changes in the last 48 hours and admittedly never could have obtained ratification had it not been necessary to check the Entente military movements threatened after May 12th.

London, May 10th.—Sugar in stock on the 7th. inst. was 197,000 tons. Last year 112,000 tons.

NEW YORK, May 11th 1921.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand pr. bbl. \$7.25.

Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$2.10

New Season's Pork per bbl. \$37.00

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$25.00

Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$4.89

Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.

Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 7 65-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60

days' sight \$3.984

Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.924

LONDON, May 11th 1921.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cwt. 53s. —58s.

Muscavado per cwt. 42s. —50s.

German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales