

President Harding Due For Visit In August.

No Information yet Received as to a
More Definite Date; Leaves
Washington June 20

WHOLE TRIP REARRANGED

Many Western Speeches Cancelled to
Allow Return to Washington via
Canal and Porto Rico.

President Harding's plans have been rearranged so as to provide for a visit to Porto Rico after his Alaskan trip, according to cables received from Washington this week.

No definite time has been set for the President's visit and so far as can be learned probably he will not be here until some time in August.

No definite information has been received here as to when the President will leave Washington nor as to the probable time of his return to the States from Alaska. Recent news despatches, however, have stated that it was the President's plan to leave Washington on June 20. His trip to the Pacific Coast is still in the process of revision, it is understood, and with his expressed desire to return thru the Canal and by way of Porto Rico, it is believed will necessitate still further modifications.

The President originally planned to make several speeches on his way thru the West as well as on his return. Some of these tentative engagements have been cancelled while with the change of his plans to recross the continent further changes are believed to be necessary.

Not only is the President believed to be anxious to come to Porto Rico, which he has never seen, but it is also believed that if possible he would like to avoid the long railroad trip back across the continent during the heat of the mid-summer. By taking a steamer either at Portland or some other Pacific port, he will be able to return to Washington, if he so desires, entirely by water. Not only would this trip be far more comfortable but it will give the President an opportunity for a period of rest which he could not hope to have should he hold to his original plan of returning by rail and making numerous speeches.

No information has been received as to who will compose the President's party, but with the exception of newspaper men it is not believed that the President will have a large travelling party with him.—*Porto Rico Progress*, May 26th.

DROSTES SHIP WRECKED BUT SAFE AT ST. JOHN'S.

"Shipwrecked safe everything losst".

That was the cable message that came Thursday from the Rev. J. Droste and Mrs. Droste to Bishop Colmore. The message was sent from St. John's Newfoundland.

Mr. and Mrs. Droste sailed from here three weeks ago for New York and were to have sailed from Montreal for Holland on Friday of last week. Their message was dated Wednesday, May 23, so that it is supposed here they had actually been at sea only a short time before they met with an accident.

It is presumed here that their ship encountered an iceberg. They were in the general region of the Titanic disaster of April 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Droste are in charge of the Episcopal mission near Manati and both are natives of Holland. This was their first vacation in three years and they were planning to spend it in Holland.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Concerning Prohibition.

Washington, June 3rd.—The Treasury tossed on the international doorstep its new regulations carrying out the Supreme Court decision barring all liquor from territorial waters of the United States after 12.01 a. m. June 10th. No loopholes have been left, according to a Treasury spokesman, and the court's recent construction of the dry law will be rigidly applied. Having failed to find any way by which conflict with foreign laws could be avoided, the Treasury bases its new liquor rules on a literal reading of the court's opinion and is prepared to let come what may. Its only hope for alleviating a situation, which most officials agree will be embarrassing to international commerce, was said to lie in remedial legislation from the next Congress. Except for the exemption granted medicinal liquor, the usual immunity accorded diplomats and the privileges allowed foreign vessels of war, the regulations permit of no inbound passage of alcoholic beverages. Consideration is given, however, to ships forced by the extremity of distress to put into United States harbors. But even such vessels, if they have liquor aboard, must show that the necessity was grave and the proof must be convincing, after which they will be required to give bond for the faithful observance of the dry law. Concerning the hope among foreign wartime powers of relief from what is regarded as one of the most drastic interpretations ever given by the Supreme Court, some Treasury officials felt tonight that Congress might find a way of circumventing the import deadline. Others were convinced that the barred zone was due to remain until a change was made in the eighteenth amendment. In this connection it was pointed out by the latter that the

decision of the Supreme Court was based fundamentally on the sweeping provisions of the amendment, rather than on the enforcement act and that the court held, regardless of whether liquor for beverages was being imported, its being carried for any such purposes within the three mile limit constituted transportation, which is specifically forbidden by the amendment. Legislation to relieve the situation, from the foreign view point, it was contended, could scarcely be other than in contravention of the constitution and therefore invalid. Specifically, the regulations provide. No merchant vessel, domestic or foreign, may lawfully carry as cargo within the territorial waters of the United States any liquor for use for beverage purposes. Liquor for non-beverage purposes may be transported within the territorial waters of the United States under permit, in accordance with the provision of section 93 or regulation 69. (Medicinal and sacramental). It is unlawful for any United States or foreign vessels, within territorial waters of the United States, to carry or possess as sea stores any liquor whatsoever for beverage purposes. The exemptions accorded by the regulations have set down restrictions that require permits and reports of a character and quantity sufficient to give the Government a complete chart on all liquors thus brought into the barred zone, or landed on American soil. Provision has been made, however, that the seizures directed and the fines allowed to be imposed may not apply to vessels which have left a foreign port prior to June 10th, and which reaches a port of the United States after the band is operative. No limitation is prescribed for the amount of medicinal liquor which any craft may possess in United States water, the regulations stating only that a reasonable quantity be retained for such non-beverage purposes, until the master of the vessel has had "a fair opportunity to obtain either a permit, or certificate of medicinal need."

New York, June 4th.—Three days after the signing by Governor Smith of the repeal of the Mullan-Gage prohibition enforcement law, four States, according to the New York Tribune, are more or less definitely in revolt against the eighteenth amendment. These are Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois and Wisconsin. Others, including virtually all the great industrial states, are expected by the wet forces to line up behind these before the week is out. "Governor Smith's action in affixing his signature to the repeal", the Tribune says, "appears to have given to the anti-dry forces in all quarters precisely the tangible initiation toward concrete action which during the months of miscellaneous grumbling they have been awaiting. In Massachusetts, according to the constitutional liberty league, this will