

few moments on what the Honorable Chairman has said regarding the occasion of my Twenty-Fifth Anniversary. I want to say to you that it would have been a pleasure to Mrs. Kittelle and myself to have many of our friends in this island present, but sorry it couldn't be made possible as a recent drastic order from Washington made it impossible for me to use the "Vixen" on such occasions. I regret that that intention could not be carried out—to send the "Vixen" to carry as many as could come. However, the Colonial Council was represented by a member and the public by another gentleman. I thank you for the warm protestations.

I am looking forward to your work with much interest on the tax bill. I had the pleasure of sending to the President recently the tax bill as passed by the St. Thomas Colonial Council. Human work is not certain, but I have told the President that I was sure I would send him one from St. Croix at an early date. It has been placed before you for some time now, but I know the problems here are different to that of St. Thomas.

I have very recently finished the preparation of the budget for the coming fiscal year and the Government Secretary is preparing to forward it to you through the usual channels. As you know this is a hard year; the Income Tax has fallen forty percent in the United States below what it was, here it is even more. Taxation is a disagreeable subject to all of us. However it was a great pleasure to me to be granted permission to pay my income tax into the local Treasury, which is a help to the revenues of the island, though I do not draw one cent from the island.

You may have noticed recently that I issued an executive order to teach the Constitution of the United States in the schools. I want to make sure that the coming generation understands the instrument upon which our government is based. From a few straggling colonies on the sea coast we have grown to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest powers. There is not a single nation that could say that the United States is not fair and just to all. We have our faults, and many of them, yet we are doing our best where fairness and justice are concerned. There is a great deal of unrest throughout the world; monarchies have been overthrown in Europe and that has resulted in the destroying of farms and the starvation of children; this is due to a communist form of Government, the teaching of which is spreading throughout the world, so I consider it necessary to give special attention to the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in the schools.

I found when I came here that the duties of the Executive Department of the Government and its various branches were not clearly defined so I issued an executive order defining these du-

ties. I also issued an executive order establishing the Department of Public Welfare, I did this so that all minor details might be cared for. I am going to send to you the order which you know very well (His Excellency read an extract from an executive order regarding the Department of Public Welfare) and continuing.—What I want to ask you gentlemen is, that you do everything in your power to assist the gentleman in charge to carry on his work. I won't keep you any longer, I thank you.

The Governor then left the meeting.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL.

On Wednesday April the 26th, the Despatching Secretary Mr. C. E. Rappelee, on behalf of the Roosevelt Memorial Association of America, presented to each classroom of the Frederiksted Public Grammar School a beautifully framed picture of ex President Theodore Roosevelt. In making the presentation he gave a short address on the life of the President to all the pupils assembled on the school grounds, touching very vividly upon his characteristics as a statesman, soldier and student.

Mr. Rappelee also complimented the children and their teachers upon the excellent appearance of their school.

We have been asked to mention that the Native Brass Band will give a concert on the Wharf tonight.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Bar-le-duc, France April 24th—M. Poincare announced in a speech today that if the French delegation could not go ahead with its work under the agreed conditions, France would regretfully have to cease participation in the Genoa Conference.

Genoa, April 24th—Telegraphing to the "Times" after recounting Mr Lloyd George's utterance of Saturday, to the effect that he was getting tired of crises and that if they continued he would be forced to explain who was responsible for them, Mr. H. W. Stead said. "Conversing with some of the delegates, Mr. Lloyd George declared that if France broke up the conference, she would bring on an European war and England would take no part and France would end by being crushed. He was determined to show where the blame lay. It was pointed out by him that this was a catastrophe policy and that if France, England and Italy and the little Entente hold together, they were strong enough to detach Germany from Russia and ultimately deal with the Russian question on its merits".

Bar-Le-Duc, France, April 24th.—France will, if necessary, undertake

alone to see that the treaty of Versailles is executed, if the Germans default in their reparations payments, M Poincare intimated in an important speech before the general council of the department of the Meuse here today. The 31st of May, when the Germans must either accept the conditions laid down by the reparations commission, or default in their payment, is an important date for France, said the Premier. It is France's duty, he added, in full independence to assume the duty of maintaining the integrity of the treaty. "All we have ever asked and all we ask today is the execution of the treaty", said M Poincare, "and that we must have and shall have it." The future and our national prosperity depend upon it. It is not by precipitate action or by decisions without reflection that we will obtain it. It is by persevering and methodical action. But it must be done". The premier declared he ardently hoped the cooperation of the allies, in case many defaulted, "but according to treaty" he added "each may in case need, take respectively such measures as are deemed necessary, and we shall suffer our unfortunate country to cumb under the burden of reparations alongside of a Germany that does not make the necessary effort or discharge her debts. We shall defend in full independence the French cause, and we shall not abandon any arms the treaty gives us."

Genoa, April 25th.—Mr. Lloyd George asked the English press to advise their public not to put any faith in what it reads in the "London Times" or the "London Daily Mail" on the subject of the Genoa Conference. The Prime Minister affirmed that the "Daily Mail" had published a statement saying that he had conferred secretly with Leonid Krasin, one of the Russian delegates, and had promised him to cancel the Russian war debts. This statement, with much more of the same nature, which Mr Lloyd George declares to be false, has appeared in two papers.

Warsaw, April 25th.—The Russian Soviet Government has sent a note to Poland asserting that Poland has violated the treaty of Peace with Russia signed on the 18th March, 1921, at Riga and the agreement of the Baltic Entente signed at the same place on the 30th, March, 1922, by participating in negotiations at Genoa questioning the right of Russia to negotiate treaties.

New York, April 24th.—Messrs J. P. Morgan and Company announced late today that they would offer tomorrow a one hundred million dollar Government loan for the Dominion of Canada. The bonds, which will bear five per cent interest and will run for a thirty year period, will be offered at par and the interest from the proceeds will be used by the Canadian Govt to refund the debt of the Dominion Govt.