

LOCAL

The s. s. Parima from New York via St. Thomas arrived at Frederiksted at 11 o'clock last night with 15 bags mail for Christiansted, 9 bags for Frederiksted and the following passengers for this island from the States:—Mrs. Elsie Fleming, Frederick Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. G. Latimer, Miss D. Miller, Misses E. E. and L. Tyler, Mrs. Tyler and Master G. Tyler, Mrs. M. Larsen, Mrs. J. Larsen, Mrs. Boje, John Fleming, Mr. E. Miller, John Reilly; and from St. Thomas, Messrs C. H. Payne, Cornelius Pentheny, and Misses Lucy Gillette and Caroline Williams.

St. Thomas News

There is some move about the town now and we are glad to announce that the long expected meetings will be held. We hope that all the gentlemen asked will be prepared to give their facts and make their first meetings productive of some decided results.

The movement has our fullest cooperation and the *Mail Notes* will give publicity to any plans that the Municipal Committee or the townsfolk may hand in for publication.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes, Oct. 31st.*

Seventy-five years ago, upon this island, the Church of All Saints' was founded, opening another house of worship for the rapidly swelling ranks of Christians. And significant enough the church was founded at the very time of the emancipation of the slaves. It took to its bosom many of those who were seeking spiritual food in that trying time and it taught them the ways of Christ.

On its roll of honor are many illustrious names, at the head of which stands the late Ven. Archdeacon Hudson who did so much for the Church and for the people, both for their spiritual and temporal welfare.

After seventy-five years we have a chance to observe how the institution has become firmly entwined in the heart strings of the community and we see what a grand and ennobling thing is religion.

Unlike more worldly associations, despite changes it has withstood the test of Time; and, today, while the Anglicans are celebrating, we think it fit to extend our sincere good wishes for the continued growth and prosperity of the church.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes, Nov. 1st.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Washington, Nov. 1st.—Press reports of the Foreign Office view came as a surprise to officials here, who had been under the impression that the French Premier had accepted the expert committee's plan with only the reservation of all French rights in the Treaty of Versailles and insistence that the committee function under the Reparation Commission. To what extent the limitations upon the scope of the committee's inquiry, read by the French Foreign Office into the Premier's speech, according to press advices will influence United States participation, was not indicated. It was made very plain that the United States would look upon any plan that did not provide for a full and free examination by the experts of Germany's capacity to make reparation payments, as an "abortive" effort to solve the problem. The United States Government has stressed the necessity that the committee should be purely advisory and that its proposals, based on a full study of the situation in Germany, should stand or fall on their merits when presented to the Governments for consideration. It was indicated also that the United States does not share the view attributed to M. Poincare in the Foreign Office summary, as carried in press despatches that Germany's debts to the Allies have been fixed for all time and cannot be changed. In this connection, attention was called to paragraph 2, annex 2, chapter V of the Treaty of Versailles, which sets out the conditions under which a unanimous vote shall be required by the Reparations Commission. One of the subjects specifically named among these, on which the Commission must record unanimity, is any proposal to reduce German obligations. It was said authoritatively that the restrictions outlined were not in accordance with the suggestion for an expert commission put forward by Secretary of State, Hughes, and there was every indication that if France insisted upon a formula that would prevent a full and complete inquiry into Germany's capacity to make reparations payments, the success of the present negotiations would be seriously jeopardized in the eyes of Washington.

Paris, Nov. 1st.—M. Poincare made a speech at Nevers today in which, as interpreted by the Foreign Office, he recognized four points as within the jurisdiction of the committee of experts, which is to make a reparation inquiry as a result of the recent negotiations of the European Chancellors and the Washington Government. The Premier, by this recognition, it is held, excluded consideration of any other point. The four points indicated are 1. Germany's present capacity for payment. 2. New methods of payments. 3. The renovation of German finances. 4. A new monetary system. This programme, the Foreign Office maintains, is in line with that indicated in the United States to London, M. Poincare, it is declared, considers that Germany's debt to the Allies was fixed and cannot be changed, any more than the total amount advanced by the United States to the Allies during

the war can be changed. M. Poincare's Nevers speech is regarded in political circles here as more for home consumption than as a reply to the Washington and London suggestions regarding a conference of experts to consider Germany's capacity for the payment of reparations. The Premier's speech is considered to be the first gun in the electoral campaign for 1924. It was pointed out that for the first time in a long series of speech-making, inaugurated early in the summer, the Premier spoke in a radical-socialist department before an assembly presided over by a deputy from the left groups, he having heretofore restricted his activities to solid Socialist centres in the Marne and the Meuse and other wards or departments. The radicals are jubilant over the tone and spirit of the Premier's address, especially his closing words: "We covet no territory, we respect the liberty of the peoples, we desire to retain with our Allies the most amicable relations, we ask for nothing better than to resume with Germany the intercourse of good neighbours". This is the whole programme of the left groups, the radicals point out, and they express the hope that the Premier will persevere in his good desires.

London, Nov. 2nd.—The Prince of Wales will represent the King at the funeral of Mr. Bonar Law, it was announced today. The Prince also will act as one of the principal pall bearers. The funeral will be on Monday in Westminster Abbey.

Jerusalem, Nov. 1st.—Arab labourers excavating near the river Kiron, on the outskirts of Jerusalem, have unearthed a tomb containing four caskets which archaeologists declared contained the remains of Jewish priests of the Maccabee or Hasmonean period. The Hebrew inscriptions on the caskets were deciphered as Eliezer Joshua, Simeon and Shalom Zion. Officials of the National Council of Palestine Jews and of the chief Rabbinate are arranging for an official reinterment of the remains.

Berlin, Nov. 2nd.—Chancellor Stresemann informed the Socialist leaders this afternoon that the majority of the members of his cabinet have rejected the demands which the Socialist made the condition of their continuance in the Ministry. The Coalition Socialist members are expected to withdraw from the Government in the course of the afternoon.

London, Nov. 2nd.—In the England-Wales vs. Scotland-Ireland International Rugby game, played at Rugby yesterday afternoon, the scores were: England-Wales 21 points, Scotland-Ireland 16.

Paris, Nov. 2nd.—France accepts with cordiality the contemplated collaboration of the United States in a conference of experts to study Germany's capacity to pay reparations. She demands, however, that it should be clearly understood that the proposed inquiry should bear