

# St. Croix Avis

76TH YEAR.

CHRISTIANSTED, V. I. U. S. A., WEDNESDAY 4TH MAY 1921.

No 100.

## THE ST. CROIX AVIS

is printed and published daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) by G. Johansen at the Avis Office

TERMS---50 cents monthly in advance.  
2 cents per single copy.

Entered as second-class matter May 26th 1917 at the Post Office at Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I. of the U. S. A., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### ST. CROIX STATION.

London, April 28th.—The Premier declared in the House of Commons today that the Govt. was committed to action so far as the Westphalian coal fields were concerned if the German reparations proposals were unsatisfactory. He added: "It is not for me to say whether another opportunity will be given Germany or not. They are being examined very carefully with the other proposals at this moment by the finance experts of all the Allies who are in London. Therefore I would be very sorry to express a definite opinion, but I am afraid there is general unanimity as to the complete adequacy of the proposals made by the German Govt. The premier said that detailed plans for the occupation of the Westphalian coal fields were being examined by the conference of Allied experts, and that the reports of these experts would be laid before the inter-allied conference to be held on Saturday. Mr. Lloyd George added, that he doubted whether a decision by the Supreme Council would be taken before Monday or Tuesday next week. Dissatisfaction with the German reparations proposals was expressed by London newspapers today. There was a unanimous expression of opinion that the German terms were insufficient and that they must be altered before the Allies could renew discussions with the Berlin Govt. "The German proposals are too vague, and do not go far enough" declared the "Morning Post". "They must have a more concrete character before the allies can negotiate with Wilhelmstrasse. The allies will be de-

lighted to accept the good offices of the United States and if Dr Simons is determined to build a bridge by which America may again cross to Europe, both Great Britain and France will gladly welcome an old friend." The "Post" however expresses the opinion that Germany might make her appeal to the United States for the reason that "it is most probable American standard of reparation are mostly different from those of Berlin. The "Telegraph" also demands substantial changes in the German terms. "Technically," the newspaper says, "Germany has no right to make offers at all. Her duty is to pay her debts. Germany has proposed that she will take over the Allied debt to the United States. If she can send money to America she can send it to France, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy. We prefer to deal directly with our creditors. Germany is not impoverished, and if her citizens are taxed as are the residents of Allied countries, she will be perfectly able to pay. The "Daily Mail" in its comment took a similar view. Throughout editorials printed today belief was expressed that there an absence of good faith in Germany's terms.

London, April 30th.—Information has been received by the French delegation to the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council that unofficial United States advisors at Berlin are urging members of the German Cabinet to accept the Allied terms as laid down in the agreement reached in Paris last January. In this agreement the Allies demanded 226,000,000,000 marks in addition to the collection of a 12 per cent export tax on German goods.

London, April 30th.—Mr Lloyd George and M Briand held an informal Conference early this morning and later met Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, on his arrival in London. During their conversation they attempted to pave the way to a quick discussion at the formal meeting of the Supreme Allied Council which had been called for four o'clock this afternoon. It was not expected that the United States would be represented. It was made plain that Mr. Lloyd George, who was chosen as the presiding officer at the Council meeting, had not extended an invitation to Mr. Harding to instruct any attache of the United States Embassy, or any other representative, to participate in the days deliberation.

London, April 30th.—The King conferred an Earldom on Viscount French on

his retirement today as Lord Lieut and Governor General of Ireland. His successor, Viscount Talbot, took over the office this morning.

Washington, April 29th.—The Govt still is hopeful that the reparations controversy between Germany and the Allies can be settled by discussion. This was learned authoritatively tonight after the whole situation had been discussed by the President and the Cabinet, and Mr Hughes had conferred with Mr. Jules Jusserand the French Ambassador and Signor Ricci the Italian Ambassador. Upon what administration officials based their hopefulness was not disclosed, as they continued to maintain absolute silence as to the character of the informal exchange with the Allied Govt, and as to the views of the United States on the proposals. It became known, however, that neither Great Britain nor Italy finally rejected as a basis for possible discussion the German offer. France and Belgium were understood to hold that proposals as such were unacceptable, but apparently their informal replies to Mr. Hughes were of such a character as to cause officials here to believe that the door had not been closed for further consideration of a settlement by discussion. The impression gained ground here tonight that the next formal move in the controversy would await the outcome of the meeting in London tomorrow of the Allied Supreme Council. It was made known officially that the United States had not communicated to Germany any request for a modification of the proposals, and that Germany had not approached the United States Govt with any offer of modification. The situation with which the United States is faced in the role in which it finds itself, is recognized as a delicate one. It is emphasized again that the United States is in no sense acting as an agent of Germany, that it is acting purely as an associate and friend of the Allied Govt. former associates in the war against the common enemy. The chief problem in the whole controversy, in the views here, is to determine how much Germany can pay, and make her pay that sum. The United States made its position in this respect perfectly clear to Germany in its last memorandum to that Govt. On the other hand, it alleged that anything what would prevent Germany's recuperation and the taking of her proper place in the economic world, is to be guarded against.