

St. Croix Avis

77th YEAR.

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Contribution to this paper will be gladly received when the same is of either letters of general interest, and is accompanied with the author's name, as a guarantee of good faith. The editor cannot be responsible for the views of his correspondents nor does he necessarily endorse them.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION

Ryde, Aug. 14th.—Sailing in light airs, the United States six metre yachts in this year's contest for the British-American Cup, which has been lost to them because of the great number of points Great Britain scored, in the earlier heats, won the fifth heat in the series today. Scoring 26 points to the British 9. This make the aggregate points for Great Britain 105 and 74 for the United States.

London, Aug. 14th.—The Melbourne Correspondent of Reuters says the Melbourne Argus declares that every sentence in the British note on the reparations rings of resolution. The Imperial Government has shown exceptional restraint, in the opinion of the Australian paper, but can no longer be a passive spectator while the nations sacrifice is rendered worthless by Allies ill-conceived and reckless actions. The Melbourne Age says Australia will cordially support Great Britain in the promotion of a just European settlement. France has been travelling fast on the road towards war and destruction and has been treating Great Britain as a designing rival, instead of a generous creditor. The "Herald" says Britain can no longer condone, even passively, a policy doomed to destruction and failure, which France has obstinately persisted in and from which she lacks the courage to back down. Reuter's correspondent at Durban Natal, quotes the "Durban Advertiser" as expressing the belief that the firm tone of the British note will hasten a settlement, because it is a direct warn-

ing that Britain will no longer tolerate the interminable exchange of notes. The Argus of Capetown, South Africa, according to Reuters, declares that France and Belgium would be wrong to refuse to agree to a reasonable proposal. If they did so, the League of Nations might be invoked, in which case France and Belgium might withdraw from the League and occupy a position of isolation. The Johannesburg Correspondent (Reuters) of the "Rand Daily" claims that whatever fault France and Belgium may find with the British note, they must admit that it reaches the roots of the reparations issue and outlines a practical policy, whereas the French plan has proved impracticable. "The Cape Times of Capetown, Reuters correspondent cables says if the British notes widens the breach between British and French Governments it will be because the French policy thrusts that deplorable necessity upon the British. The "Times," however, hopes that sanity and logic, so conspicuous generally among the French people, will lead them to realize that isolation is a heavy price to pay for their superb contempt of the warnings of a friend. The "Durban Mercury" says it rests with France to make possible the restoration of a real entente and genuine allied unity and all the friends of France hope that the present crisis beyond the Rhine will bring her to her sense.

London, Aug. 15th.—Germany's new Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann, held a reception for German newspapermen yesterday and, according to a Central News despatch from Berlin, he appealed for their cooperation in impressing upon the nation that the only path of salvation lay in drastic reform of the nation finances. He also urged the press to help the Government combat Bolshevism, which, he said, if once established in Germany, would overrun and ruin Europe. The Chancellor described the Rhine as the soul and the Ruhr as the strength of Germany which the nation never will surrender without fighting. He warned Paris that industry must only be regarded as an instrument to be used by the state for general welfare. When carried into effect, he added the Government's programme would be more vigorous and beneficial than is now realized. He was convinced that Germany stood on the threshold of better days, but that her ultimate salvation was possible only when the Ruhr and Rhine are freed.

Publication

SECTION 31 of the Ordinance concerning Public Roads in St. Croix, approved July 14, 1923 to take effect from July 1, 1923, reads thus:

"To provide for the maintenance and operation of the road machinery there shall be levied, assessed and collected by the Government from and after July 1, 1923, the following semi-annual fees which shall be payable on January 1st and July 1st respectively:

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| (a) For passenger carrying automobiles not exceeding 2,200 lbs. | Francs 40 00 |
| (b) For passenger carrying automobiles from 2,200 to 3,000 lbs. weight. | " 50 00 |
| (c) For passenger carrying automobiles above 3,000 lbs. weight. | " 75 00 |
| (d) For Auto Trucks or other freight vehicles under 3,000 lbs. | " 50 00 |
| (e) For Auto Trucks or other freight vehicles above 3,000 lbs. | " 125 00 |
| (f) For Auto Truck Trailers per ton capacity per trailer | " 25 00 |

In default of this tax not being paid it shall be collected in the same manner as provided in the Horse, Carriage and Boat Tax Ordinance.

New licenses issued within the period shall be paid for proportionately."

The taxes due according to the above section for the second half of 1923 became due on July 1, 1923 and will be payable at the Police Offices on September 1, 1923 in the same manner as the Horse, Carriage and Boat Tax.

Tax-lists will be distributed by the Police Department and are required to be correctly filled out and returned to the respective Police Offices 2 days after receipt in the towns and 4 days after receipt in the country.

Government of the Virgin Islands of the United States of America, St. Croix, August 3, 1923.

R. E. BARRETT,
Despatching Secretary.