

# AUCTION.

AT the request of Lawyer STAKEMANN on behalf of the Board of Directors of THE ST. CROIX CLUB will be offered for sale at a public auction to be held on the premises of the said Club at No. 59 King Street in Christiansted, on

## SATURDAY

March 19th 1921

at 2 o'clock p. m.

### THE FURNITURE

belonging to said Club and consisting principally of

CHAIRS,

TABLES,

PICTURES,

GLASSWARE

AND ALSO

### One Billard Table

with balls and cues.

Christiansted's Vendue-Office, St. Croix, March 10th 1921.

WILH. JENSEN.

Fee Fr. 10.00.  
Say ten Francs.

### LOCAL.

The murder case which aroused so much interest in the proceedings of the district court was postponed yesterday for April 10th. The prisoner in his testimony before the court disclaimed the responsibility for the murder which was not caused by the blow he inflicted, but by subsequent battery by Mr. Martin he alleges.

The Midnight Man wound up in quite a pleasing manner last night and those who had been following up this serial are sorry it is ended so soon.

The S. S. Guiana arrived in Frederiksted at 6 p. m. yesterday and the mail by her for this end was received at 8.40 this morning.

The Vixen presented a new yachtlike appearance yesterday when she called at Frederiksted, being now painted over in white with yellow smokestack.

### TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, March 7th.—The negotiations

over the German indemnity were broken off today. Action comes tomorrow with the march of British, French and Belgian forces into Germany and the occupation of a large section of her richest manufacturing country. Even now the Allied troops are on the move, for a late Berlin despatch states the French troops who will occupy Dusseldorf have advanced to within 6 miles of that city. The Allied ultimatum was foreclosed apparently with reluctance by the British Prime Minister. The French do not appear to be regretful, while the Germans left Lancaster house, where the conferences have been held plainly depressed, to take their train for home tomorrow. Two long sittings of the conference threw out the final break before Marshall Foch and Fieldmarchal Wilson wrote telegrams ordering the commanders at the front to execute their orders already given them. Dr Simons, the German foreign Secretary, presented an alternative plan whereby Germany agreed to pay the annuities for the first five years demanded in the Paris plan and also the equivalent of the proposed 12% tax on exports, but clung to the conditions for the retention of Upper Silesia and wide world freedom of German trade. Mr Lloyd George delivering judgement for the Allies said that they deeply deplored the necessity of the decision while Dr Simons clung to the last to the contention that the Paris demands were impossible for Germany to fulfill. The Allies regard the German course as strategy for delay and the latest plan as one whereby the whole treaty would have to be reconsidered and debated after five years when Germany might hold a more favorable position. Dr Simons asked for further time in which to consult the German Cabinet. This was denied. The French army will furnish the bulk of the forces for the new march into Germany. Great Britain's contribution in men will be only large enough to show her solidarity with the Allies. The United States Govt's attitude towards the new enterprise is awaited with interest. The general feeling in Great Britain appears to be one of relief without enthusiasm. The Prime Minister explained the position to the House tonight in which there was no note of jubilation. The majority of British newspapers have taken the line that the most important point involved is that the Allies should stand together while the French press has voiced its fears that Mr. Lloyd George might desert France. All recognize that if M. Briand returned to Paris bearing the burden of a concession to Germany his Premiership was doomed. Mr. Lloyd George in his speech announcing that the German proposals were not acceptable said, "we all deeply deplore having to come to this decision in the interest of the peace of the world, and despite the fact that our action is liable to a good deal of misapprehension in our

own countries we have made an effort to secure a better understanding and it is not for lack of effort and discretion that we have now to announce on behalf of the Allies this failure to come to anything like an approximate understanding with Germany". Explaining why the latest proposals are inadequate, Mr. Lloyd George said it was essential in the interest of the peace of the world that there should be a definite settlement of outstanding questions between the Allies and Germany. Germany, the Allies and neutrals urged it "that is an appeal to common sense" he continued, "it is perfectly true that the experts, failing to come to any agreement, made some suggestions about trying to agree for 5 years, but that was not a plan which was adopted by any conference of statesmen. We want each of us to know where we stand". The Prime Minister pointed out that Dr. Simons acceptance of the Paris proposals for 5 years was apparent, not real. It was subject to conditions which might make it uncertain and which might terminate in a few years. It was subject to the plebiscite in Upper Silesia. If the plebiscite were adverse to Germany, he would be justified in saying "Germany is deprived of territory upon which she depended to pay those annuities and therefore the agreement made at London is at an end. Mr. Lloyd George continued "the German proposals are perfectly vague. There is nothing the Allies, especially those who want to raise money for repairing their ravaged countries, could raise one paper franc upon, let alone a gold mark. The proposal that Germany should pay annuities for 5 years not out of revenue, but by means of a loan, is disquieting. She is thereby mortgaging her income for the years that come after, in order to pay the annuities of the first 5. There are certain significant sentences used by Dr. Simons which show that Germany has not yet faced her problem." The Prime Minister spoke of the enormous sacrifices it would be necessary for Germany to make in order to pay the annuities of the first 5 years, and added Upper Silesia is torn from the side of Germany, the latter will have a population which will be ten million of Great Britain, including Ireland. This year we have a million unemployed as a direct result of the war, but we have to find a way for paying our debt charges and pensions and disability allowances, five hundred million sterling. If Germany carries out this year the Paris proposals she will have to find one hundred and twenty million sterling, one fourth the sum Great Britain alone has to find. France, in addition to war charges and for pensions, has to find twelve billion francs for repairing her devastated areas. Germany therefore will have to find this year one ninth of what France has to find and we are told that the effort Germany