

ST. CROIX AVIS

# CHRISTIANSTED THEATRE

8.15. THURSDAY EVENING 8.15.

At Bethlehem Tonight 7.30

"OLIVE THOMAS"

IN

## "THE FLAPPER"

She was just a Flapper, but Wanted to Appear Matured and Act Experienced—See Olive Thomas in This Humorous Drama—"The Flapper."

She Appeared in Her Home Town All Dolled Up as a Reg'lar Vamp—See What Brings Olive Thomas Back to Her Senses and Makes Her the Pretty Little Ingenue She Was Before.

Show concluding with:

"SNUB POLLARD" in "NAME THE DAY"

One Reel Comedy.

ADMISSION

Reserved Seats.....25c.  
Children.....15c.

General Entrance.....15c.  
Children.....10c.

sulting from their dispute over the question of war reparations, is considered as "very critical." All available information it adds, indicated that the Turkish Government is maintaining an irreconcilable position.

London, May 26th.—King Hussein of the Hedjaz has signed a treaty between his Government and Great Britain, it was announced this afternoon. The treaty recognizes Arab independence and regards Palestine as within the Arab zone, but it does not modify the present form of Government for the Holy Land.

London, May 26th.—The explosion of a bomb on board the Danish light cruiser Gejser during naval manoeuvres south of the island of Zealand, wounded 47 of her crew, according to an exchange telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

Essen, May 26th.—Bands of Communists have attacked and looted the warehouses here and overrun the market places. Most of the stores throughout the city have been closed.

Washington, May 26th.—Great Britain's position on the ships' liquor question to the State Department yesterday by the British Embassy, is understood to be based on a contention that United States port authorities have no jurisdiction in international law over liquor brought into United States waters as a part of the regular supplies of foreign vessels. The authority of United States officials extends only to portions of the cargo of foreign ships which are intended for importation into the United States and in no way permits of interference with either the physical mechanism, rations or stores of such vessels when they put into United States ports. While this principle apparently conflicts with that recently laid down by the United States

Supreme Court, indications are increasing that the Treasury Department has found a way to reconcile the two by permitting ships under foreign registry to list the wine rations of their crews, as part of the medical stores allowable under the law. In the new regulations now being drafted treasury officials are said to have taken due cognizance of the fact that the opinion of the Supreme Court made no mention of the medical liquor clauses. Some officials are known to hold this clause to be broad enough to protect liquor stocks from confiscation, if they are placed under the charge of the ships' doctors when a vessel comes inside the three mile limit. It was the original intention of the British Government to await issuance of the new regulations before making representations on the subject. The action taken today however, apparently was for the purpose of making known that there is a fundamental objection to application of the Prohibition Law to foreign shipping. The immediate effect is to initiate forward negotiations for the first time since the court handed down its decision. The British communication submitted today to Mr. Hughes bears the signature of Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador. It is characterized as in no sense a protest, but rather as an appeal to the sense of justice of the United States Government making the point that application of the Volstead Law to foreign shipping constitutes a radical departure from all well established principles of maritime intercourse and so involves the making of new international law. It is understood that the British communication is probably the forerunner of similar representations of the Chancellories of other foreign powers.

St. Cloud, France, May 26th.—Miss Fleanor Goss, the sole United States player remaining in the international hard court tennis championship was eliminated from the women's singles by Mrs. Beamish, of England, after carrying her opponent to three sets. The scores were 4-6, 6-2, 6-1. Mrs. Beamish, winner of this match, will now meet Suzanne Lenglen in the semi-finals William W. L. Huston, of California, reached the semi-finals in the men's singles by defeating Count Degomer, of Spain, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. Count Degomer and E. Faquer, of Spain, defeated William W. Johnston and Clifton Herd, United States in the quarter finals of the men's doubles 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

London, May 26th.—Great Britain has decided that there shall be no break with Russia. It is held in diplomatic circles that while the last note from Moscow is in some respects not wholly satisfactory the remaining points in the dispute with the Soviet Government are susceptible of solution by negotiation. The new Government, it is known, desires to begin its career hampered by as few international problems and controversial political issues, as possible, if Leonid Krassin, the Soviet representative here succeeds in having the Moscow Government compromise on Lord Curzon's reiterated demand for the withdrawal of the Russian political agents abroad, whose actions have offended Great Britain, it is believed the Foreign Secretary will inform M. Krassin when he calls at the Foreign Office next week, that Great Britain is disposed to discuss with him or another appointed plenipotentiary, the whole subject of Anglo-Russian relations at a conference to be called in London in the near future.

London, May 26th.—It is stated that the federation of German industrialists has informed the German Government that the members of the federation are prepared to give the requisite guarantees for international loans for reparations purposes, says a despatch to Reuters from Berlin today.

Dusseldorf, May 26th.—Albert Schlager was executed by French troops today for sabotage on railways in the occupied region and other offenses. He was shot in a stone quarry near a cemetery and his body was delivered forthwith to the cemetery authorities. This is the first execution in the occupied zone. Schlager was escorted to the quarry by two priests and went unflinching to his death. Ten shots were fired at him. Beside sabotage, Schlager, an ex-Prussian officer, was convicted by a French court martial of espionage and association with criminals. He admitted he had blown up railway tracks and bridges. The French regarded him as chief of the faction which has been carrying on a campaign of terror against the occupation of the Ruhr.