

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, January 29th. Mr. Winston Churchill will inherit the estate of his cousin who died from injuries received in a railway accident near Abermule, according to the "Daily Mail". The estate, Garrow Tower, Antrim, is said to yield £5,000 annually. Politicians are eagerly discussing the possibility that Mr. Churchill may now aspire to become the leader of the political party and ultimately prime minister.

Paris, Jan. 30th.—Agreement on reparations, German disarmament and all other important questions before it was reached by the Supreme Council of the Allies when it adjourned at 5.40 yesterday, to meet in London on February 21st. The greatest result obtained, as M. Briand, the French Premier, expressed it, after the closing of the session, was "maintenance by the Allies of the front as united in making peace as it was in waging war." Count Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, and M. Briand said the conference had resulted to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. A protocol was signed approving the reparations scheme as agreed by the Special Committee appointed by the Council to consider the subject and also the report on the disarmament of Germany as represented by the military committee. Under these arrangements Germany must disarm by July 1st, disbanding all her civic guards not provided for in the Versailles Treaty. Germany will be called upon to pay in 42 annuities, on a sliding scale, 226,000,000,000 gold marks. Her exports in addition will bear an export duty of 12% that will go to the Allies. On the basis of last year's exports this would give the Allies 1,250,000,000 marks or 12% of whatever money in which the exports are paid for. Thus it is estimated the first payment by Germany will be 3,250,000,000 marks, the export tax being paid entirely in cash. It is pointed out that besides being a sure method of collection of the reparations, it will act as a protective tariff in countries, neighbours of Germany, which are likely to be flooded with goods made in Germany at a very low cost of production, because of the relatively low value of the mark and which consequently cannot be offered in foreign markets at very low prices in foreign money. The penalties agreed upon by the council for violation by Germany will apply to all the agreements alike, reparations, disarmament and coal deliveries. A strong feature of the reparations plan from the French point of view, is that it associates the Allies in the benefits of Germany's prosperity. Seizure of German customs was added as fourth on the list of penalties adopted by the Council. The other three are, extension of the area of occupation, the occupation of the Ruhr district and re-

fusal to admit Germany to the League of Nations. The proposal to apply penalties to the reparations and other agreements was presented by Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George expressed lively satisfaction over the fact that the Allies has maintained their solid front. On taking leave of his colleagues he said: "We shall be glad to try to give you in London as cordial a reception as we received here and we hope you will be able to confront the London fog all the more courageously, since the fog of the conference has been dissipated." The Council adopted the following resolution: "The Allies, convinced that close union is as necessary in the present peace, as it was in the war, are resolved to allow nothing to impair it. They consider union as the surest guarantee of the peace of the world, the execution to the treaties and fidelity to international engagements and penalties agreed to." Before the delegates separated, M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George thanked them for their cooperation. We have succeeded by goodwill and concessions, M. Briand said, in attributing a great part of the success to such spirit. Mr. Lloyd George said that the work was the subject of congratulation and was largely due to M. Briand's admirable efforts, "It has been my painful duty", he continued, to criticize what M. Briand has said on several occasions, but I did it for his own good and because of my affection for him and with what good results we now see."

Rome, Jan. 29th.—The Pope on the occasion of the seventh centenary of the foundation of the third order of St. Francis of Assisi, addressed an encyclical yesterday to all Archbishops throughout the world, which calls on all mankind to work for world peace and christian reconciliation, invoking especially the assistance of all children of civilian peace and those belonging to the third order. True peace, says the encyclical, is impossible, unless it is based on the tranquility of the soul. Therefore, christian virtue is necessary. Tertiaries must effuse christian spirit and oppose the two worst temporary evils, namely the inevitable avidity to possess worldly goods and the unquenchable thirst for pleasure. These evils show themselves in perpetual contest between the proletariat and the rich, as well as in immodesty of women dress and modern dancing. Let men follow St. Francis of Assisi, whose constant desire to make himself Christlike in poverty, humility and self-sacrifice. Let women be convinced that they cannot better acquire merit towards the church and the mother country, than by working for the correction of corrupt custom.

Berlin, Jan. 30th.—The mode of exacting reparation from Germany, proposed by the Committee of Experts at Paris, arouse the anger of the Tageblatt, which says the conference is more like

a "Mad-House than an assembly of reasonable men." It declares that it is not in the least surprised at Mr. Lloyd George's yielding to the French extortionists but that it finds itself compelled to ask why this ever vacillating parliamentary system ever got the reputation of being a strong leader.

Ottawa, Jan. 30th. The new tariff of Trinidad, which gives Canada a preference of only 33-1/3 per cent, it is to be amended increasing the Canadian preference to 50%, according to information reaching the Dept. of Trade and Commerce.

London, Jan. 30th.—The "Times" in an editorial on the Paris Conference says the settlement may be open to objection in more respects than one, but it has the supreme merit that it consecrates anew the solidarity of the Allies.

Calcutta, Jan. 28th.—The boycott requested last week by the Bengal Provincial Congress against functions held in honour of the Duke of Connaught, who is in India to inaugurate reform legislation, has been largely a failure, although a general strike became partially effective today at noon on the arrival of the Duke, who was received in state. Thousands cheered the Duke along the route from the station to Government House, where he was received by the ruling Princess. The attempt of boycotting the Duke was led personally by M. K. Gaddhi, the revolutionary leader.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
EMILY LOUISA SCHEEL, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the Will of the deceased EMILY LOUISA SCHEEL, late of the Town of Christiansted, Island of St. Croix, V. I. U. S. A.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are required to exhibit them to the undersigned executor within six months from date of this notice at his office Nos. 7/8 in King Street in the Town of Christiansted, Island of St. Croix, V. I. U. S. A.

Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I. U. S. A.,
this 27th day of January 1921.

A. E. STAKEMANN,
Executor to the Will of Emily Louisa
Scheel, deceased.

The Souvenir Booklets

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