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mendation to Congress, then it is not far from the principles of the United States. If we have two District Judges we will have an appeal court in the Virgin Islands; to my mind this is an important matter, particularly when the rights of the people of these islands are taken into consideration. There are appeal courts in all civilized parts of the world so that people should have their rights and that's one of the securities the Congressional Commission has recommended that we should have—that the rights of the people here be protected. If we have one judge for both islands he may be ever so good, ever so conscientious, ever so upright, yet he may make an error. The Honorable 2nd Appointed Member says we may go to Philadelphia, that would be expensive; the people here are not millionaires, and are not in position to sacrifice large sums of money; therefore if we have an appeal court here a man with small means would be able to appeal his case here; that's a point that is very clear before any man who has common sense. It is better to have two District Judges than one. These are my views on those questions; and that security which is given the people of these islands in the recommendations of the Congressional Commission I consider of paramount importance. If the members would give this matter thoughtful consideration, and if they would express their opinion, it would be, I am sure, let us have an appeal court in these islands. The report of the Congressional Commission calls for an appeal court in these islands and that's a security for the maintenance of the rights of the people.

2nd Appointed Member [Noll] remarked: Mr. Chairman. I agree with the last speaker but he has lost the issue confronting us. So far as the local Government is concerned we are not objecting to two judges if the Council wants it, we are only telling you what the expenses would be. It is all right to talk about appeal, but how many cases coming before this court that are appealable? Mr. Chairman I am going to make a motion which I know is out of order. As the representative of the Government on these code of laws I move that we take a standing vote as to whether or not it is the desire of this Council to add another Judge to the District Court; and if it is the desire of this Council I will draft an amendment and introduce it. I agree that the principle is sound, the only argument I have against it, is the expenses involved; and again to have two District Judges here you will have to bring the Judge from Porto Rico here to sit on appeal cases and that will take an act of Congress. I move that that the vote be taken whether I could draft an amendment to that effect.

1st Member for Christiansted Country District [Stakemann] remarked: Mr. Chairmann. It would seem as if great

stress is laid on the question as to whether we should have one or two District Judges. What guarantee we would have if we have one District Judge? We can have a jury trial yes, but where is the guarantee to appeal from the District Court. If we have two District Judges we would have a double guarantee.

In regard to the police judges I do not know why there should be two, one is sufficient, but if it is deemed necessary to have two, it would be better to pay the expense of having two as it is the Judiciary Department to protect a man from injustice. In my opinion too much money cannot be paid to secure their rights.

2nd Appointed Member [Noll] remarked: Mr. Chairman. As I stated before the police judges cannot be eliminated. Personally I would like to see two judges on the other court and the only reason why we have not provided for two is because we consulted the pocket books of these islands and find that they cannot afford it. I propose the amendment and I will vote for it; it is only a question of the expenses involved.

The Chairman replying to the last speaker said, I cannot see anything in the Rules of Business permitting me to put your motion before the Council except by three-fourths vote of the Council to allow same, it being a clear deviation of the Rules.

2nd Appointed member [Noll] remarked: Mr. Chairman. I understand that there is going to be a mass meeting tomorrow evening if there are recommendations to go to Washington it should come from the right source.

To be continued.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Delayed In Transmission.

Washington, May 11th.—The permanent occupation of Constantinople, which is left under the sovereignty of the Sultan, by a small international force of Allied troops, is provided for in the treaty which was handed today to the Turkish representatives at Paris, an official summary of which has been received in this city. A similar international guard is provided for garrisoning the Straits, as a guarantee of the free passage through the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora of the ships of all nations. An inter-Allied commission of control at Constantinople, consisting of representatives of the principal Allied powers, will exercise supervision over the execution of the clauses of the treaty and with the aid of the inter-Allied troops enforce its terms. Thrace, in its entirety, is awarded to Greece, while Smyrna and Hinterland, extending approximately to a depth of one hundred kilometres and a breadth of two hundred kilometres, is given to Greece under a limited sovereignty. Greece must formulate, in consultation with the League

of Nations a plan for the control of the territory, and at the end of two years the population will decide by a vote whether this arrangement should continue, or whether the territory should be annexed by Greece. Both France and Italy relinquish all claim to mandatory powers over Cilicia reserving only special economic privileges. The boundaries of Mesopotamia and Palestine, mandates over which are awarded to Great Britain, and of Syria which is ceded similarly to France, are left to be determined by special commissions. The Armenian settlement is left open for future negotiation and decision. No mention is made of Russia in the summary received here, nor is the precise status of inter-Allied commission of control in its relation to the League of Nations, clearly defined.

Paris, May 12th.—So good is the French crop outlook for this year that agricultural experts believe the wheat crop of the country will come close to meeting the nation's full requirement for the following year. This improvement, as compared with last year, is to some extent due to the increase in the use of motor-driven farm equipment. According to official figures, more than 1,320,000 acres have been sown with wheat and the Department of Agriculture experts consider that this should produce twenty-six million bushels, leaving only about 3,700,000 bushels to be imported. This bumper crop is expected to save France no less than six billion francs and may even have a noticeable favourable effect on the exchange situation.

Montreal, May 12th.—A million-dollar fund for propaganda of the Canadian Manufacturers Association was foreshadowed tonight at the annual dinner of the Montreal branch. Among the guests were Colonel Morden, Sir James McKechnie, head of the Vickers Firm of England, and many business leaders of the province. Mr. L. P. Howard, as President of the Dominion Manufacturers Association, said they had approached the Govt. on the necessity for a scientific tariff board for Canada, and stated that it would be considered with the support of sixteen hundred labour unions of Canada, as well as by manufacturers and employers. In defence of great industrial mergers, both here and in England, Colonel Morden said both he and his colleagues were at present giving great attention to a plan that would be announced in due course, under which we will give our employees not only an opportunity to participate in the success of industry, but also representation on our directorate. Touching on the ship-building industry, Colonel Morden said that the British empire steel corporation was going to build ships with the steel plants in Sydney and their wonderful facilities, having raw material at hand, and it was obvious that with ships, there would be a complete circle in industry which would make Canada quite independent.