

St. Croix Avis.

77TH YEAR.

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St. Thomas News

WEDDING BELLS.

The Memorial Church was the scene of attraction last night when a pretty and unique wedding took place, the happy pair being Miss Leonie Ernestine Sewer and Mr. Cyril William Creque both of this city. Precisely at 8.30 the bride entered beautifully attired in a dress of white silk crepe de chine adorned with overshadowed lace leaning on the arm of Mr. Halvor Delamos, Honorary Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic for St. Croix, who came over especially for that purpose. The bride was led by Master Aubrey Anduze, ring bearer, and the little Misses Dorris Miller, Ubeldina Edlum, Adella Rasch, Euridila Hall and Louise Joshua who very nicely looked dressed in white crepe de chine carrying baskets of flowers. Miss Blanche Collins who acted as Maid of Honour, was much admired in her dress of rose pink satin with lace. Mrs. Carl A. Anduze conducted the very little bride's maids.

Our well known merchant Mr. Jos. E. Sprauve acted as best man. Two cushioned chairs were prepared for the bride and groom, and after both were seated, the choir sung beautiful anthems, Mr. Paillip Gomez's solo being very much enjoyed. The bride being one of the choir members and much beloved, the choir rendered their parts wonderfully. Mr. Amos Huyghue's solo is worthy of special mention. After the singing of the choir, the Right Rev. Bishop E. C. Greider performed the solemn marriage ceremony in a most impressive manner with very much grace. The Church, which was beautifully decorated with

arches, flowers and palms was filled to its utmost capacity with anxious guests and spectators. Dr. Kenny, head of the Sanitation Department, graced the occasion with his presence.

The police did well in conducting the numerous amount of cars in such a vast crowd thus avoiding any accidents. After the ceremony the guests repaired to the large and airy building above the firm of Smith Bros. where they were entertained. The Bishop gave the toast in good style, adding that as he had baptised, and confirmed the bride, it gave him infinite amount of pleasure to be an able to perform the Ceremony of Marriage. The Municipal band was in attendance and dancing was indulged in until midnight. Mrs. Creque is well known and much loved by many, having been employed in the Dry Goods Establishment of Smith Bros. and filled her position in such a way that caused Mr. Smith and herself to part with sensitive feelings. Too much cannot be said of Mr. Cyril Creque, who has worked himself up to a position of trust, being chief clerk in the Sanitation Department. Mr. Creque is also organist of the Memorial Church and spares no pains in giving all his time to the honour and glory of God on the organ. The Bulletin wishes the happy pair a long life of marriage bliss. —*The Bulletin, Nov. 8th.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Washington, Nov. 9 h.—France and the United States came definitely to the parting of the ways today on the proposal to enlist United States cooperation toward a solution of the reparations problem. M. Poincare was advised by Mr. Hughes, through Ambassador Jusserand, that the restrictions insisted upon by France would serve to "frustrate" the object of the Government in offering United States cooperation in an expert reparations plan. The State Department refused to go beyond this point in disclosing the purport and result of recent conversations with the Ambassador in which detailed explanations of the French attitude were made. Formal invitation to participate in an expert inquiry is before the Government and a declination is therefore not in order. In the circumstances, no invitation from the Allied powers now is expected. There is no doubt that such an invitation, if presented under the French restrictions, would be declined. The President feels that the French limitations render the inquiry plan useless and futile. He believes the

French restrictions would reduce the inquiry into a mere audit of German accounts, that the United States could serve no useful purpose by participating in an investigation that could not produce broad and comprehensive plans for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and adequate payments by Germany on reparations accounts. Conversations took place at the State Department today, when Ambassador Jusserand called with advices from his Government, which reached him while Mr. Coolidge and his cabinet were discussing the situation on the basis of previous explanations from Paris. Today's message showed no modification of the French attitude and added nothing new to the situation. Mr. Hughes, before receiving the Ambassador, made a second visit to the White House for a brief conference with the President, in preparation for presenting the decision of the United States. M. Jusserand's visit served to bring out a detailed statement of the limitations on the expert inquiry desired by the French Government. With respect to the stipulation made in Paris, that the experts should not discuss the occupation of the Ruhr, the Ambassador explained that this would mean, in the French view, that the experts could examine all questions as to the resources of the Ruhr, the value of industrial establishments and the productive power of the region. France could not, however, discuss the legality of the French occupation, the system of collection of taxes in the Ruhr region imposed by the French occupation forces, the guarantee seized by French troops, or the agreement recently reached between the French authorities and the German industrialists of the Ruhr. On the question of the exact meaning of the French stipulation, "present capacity," to which the experts would have been limited in studying German resources which might yield the means of payment of reparations, the Ambassador explained that this could be interpreted as meaning the survey of the situation up to and including the year 1930. Both the 1930 dead line and the restrictions that would have been imposed by the Ruhr stipulation, were given general consideration by Mr. Hughes in formulating his answer. The 1930 proposal in itself however, was regarded by the United States Government as foreclosing the possibility of approaching a comprehensive study of the situation and the formulation of far reaching financial plans to avoid economic disaster in Europe.