

NOTICE

OUR Offices in Christiansted and Frederiksted will be closed on **Friday the tenth inst.**

THE NATIONAL BANK OF
THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

7th August 1923.

LOCAL

We have been asked to mention that a Memorial Service for the late President Harding will be held in Friedensfeld Moravian Church (Midland) at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. A similar service will also be held by Revd. Hof in the Lutheran Church of this town at the same hour.

The postmaster, Christiansted, advises that according to notification received by radio from the Department, all post offices will be closed for one hour on Friday August 10th when the final obsequies will be held at Marion, Ohio, in memory of the late President. The post office here, will therefore, be closed at 4 p. m. on that day.

Dogs are again at large on the streets in these days at variance with the provisions of paragraph 37, chapter 6 of the Police Regulations. This condition is a very annoying one to those confronted by it.

The German Mark.

W. I. & P. Telegraph Co.

New York, Aug 6th.—German marks depreciated forty percent over the weekend, being quoted in the local market today at 53 cents a million or 1,876,792 to the United States dollar, as compared with 89 cents a million on Saturday.

First Official Act of President Coolidge

Washington, Aug. 5th.—The first official act of President Coolidge as the new executive of the nation was his signature of a proclamation announcing the death of President Harding and calling upon the country to observe next Friday August 10th as the day of mourning and prayer. On that day Mr. Harding's body is to be buried at Marion, Ohio.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Washington, Aug. 4th.—Pressure for the calling of an extra session of Con-

gress is to be brought to bear on President Coolidge. It will come largely from two sources, those seeking legislation designated to relieve the farmers and those who see the threatened strike in the Anthracite coal fields the possibility of another fuel famine in New York and New England during the coming winter. What the decision of the new Chief Executive will be remains for the future. Recently, however, he was quoted as saying he saw no necessity for an extra session, this view being in line with that of President Harding, who oft had voiced his determination that there should be no extra session unless some unforeseen emergency made one necessary.

London, Aug. 4th.—There was a heavy gale in the north of England and a fishing boat is reported lost. Seven holiday makers whose homes are at Morecambe are missing. A Manx steamer has had a stormy passage to Fleetwood, the wind reaching a velocity of 70 miles an hour during the voyage. Crowds of anxious friends of passengers aboard the steamer thronged the landing stage when the boat arrived after midnight, five hours late.

Southsea, Aug. 2nd.—The British team of six metre yachts gained a sweeping victory over the United States team today, all four of the British crossing the finish line ahead of the American boats. The British gained 26 points to 10 for the American team.

Paris, Aug. 2nd.—As soon as definite news was received from London today of Mr. Baldwin's intention to make public the British reparations documents, it was decided to give out a summary of the French reply. M. Poincare considers that this reply leaves the door wide open for continuation of the negotiations.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 2nd.—The Finance Minister in presenting the budget in the assembly yesterday said that it showed a deficit of \$680,000 for the fiscal year ended in June last, but that he estimated there would be a surplus of \$44,000 for the present fiscal year. He announced some minor tariff changes, including a reciprocal agreement with Jamaica. The Government, he said, proposed to raise a loan of 23,000,000 for railway equipment, required as a result of its taking over the Newfoundland railway and its interest in the new paper making enterprises on the West coast.

Budapest, Aug. 3rd.—The Government has declared martial law throughout Hungary, as a result of the strike of the railway engineers. The cabinet refused the men's demands for higher wages which were doubled so late as Wednesday. The Engineers Union has been ordered to dissolve and the strike leaders have been arrested.

London, Aug. 3rd.—The real meaning of the official statement and of Mr. Baldwin's speech in yesterday's debate is

that Great Britain puts her cards upon the world table face up and that she appears to the court of the world's opinion, particularly to the dominions and the United States, for approval of her attitude in the Ruhr situation and notifies France that persistence in her present policy must be interpreted as indicating political and military rather than economic causes, and must mean the dissolution of the Entente. The Government obviously has the support of the majority of the opinion in the House. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Opposition, while demanding further information and expressing his doubt as to the wisdom of the courses which have led to the present crisis, has promised the support of his party. Mr. Chamberlain criticized the methods adopted, but went further than others in his doubt of the value of the Entente under present conditions. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, while urging the Government to declare its policy definitely, if France is recalcitrant and Germany either collapses or surrenders, were careful to avoid giving any impression of hostility to the government. The only flatly dissenting voice was that of Colonel Grotton, representing the die-hards. The whole country recognizes the fact that the gravity of the situation is such that it will probably compel Parliament to resume sittings before long. British business interests and British labour agree in the belief that a continuation by France of her policy in the Ruhr spells economic and possibly political disaster to Europe. Labour is even willing that funds should be lent to Germany through the League and that reparations should be practically forgone. There is fear in inner circles that Germany is in imminent danger of a collapse into separate States, Bavaria becoming a monarchy, while Saxony would be Red and Prussia be plunged into civil war between Reds and White, with France holding the Ruhr and Rhineland as in Napoleonic days and Poland would seize the southeastern section. This would mean loss of all hope of reparations and European chaos for generations to come. It is against such possibilities that the Government is endeavouring to maintain the existing balance of power, with Germany as an economic factor to be able some day to pay her debts and contribute to the stability of the world, Great Britain still hopes that this will be possible without losing the friendship with France, but the present Government will not be a party to the breaking of Europe and the unsettling of the whole world.

Paris, Aug. 3rd.—The impression in official circles from a hasty reading of the declaration of the British Premier, as contained in despatches to the press, is that Mr. Baldwin's attitude leaves plenty of room for a continuation of the negotiations regarding a settlement of the reparations question and an answer