

St. Croix Avis.

75TH YEAR.

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TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, December 19th.—The High Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa left for Paris today, where they will sign the protocol of the Peace Treaty. The formal signatures of the Commissioners will be appended on Saturday and they will return the same evening.

Paris, December 19th.—M. Alexandre Millerand, ex-Minister of War, and present Governor of Alsace, will, according to reports, succeed M. Clemenceau as Premier of France, says the "Revue de Paris". It is asserted M. Millerand will, in addition to being Premier, hold the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, is considering retiring from the Cabinet because of his health, it is said.

Dublin, Dec. 19th.—An attempt was made at one o'clock this afternoon to assassinate Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord French was driving between the Ashton Gate of Phoenix Park and the Vice-Regal Lodge when a shot was fired. A civilian nearby was struck and instantly killed by the bullet. A policeman was wounded at the same time. Lord French, however, escaped the fate evidently intended for him.

Paris, Dec. 19th.—(Havas.) M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, speaking at the opening of the Chamber yesterday, welcomed the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine. He said the first duty of Alsace was to stabilize diplomatic, economic, and financial situations. M. Deschanel declared that France desired a foreign policy worthy of her sacrifices, declaring the country would not yield any guarantees necessary for her

The Brass Bullet.

security, her interests, and her rights, under strict execution of the Treaty of Versailles. He said it was necessary to reconstruct properly the devastated regions, develop the colonies and institute social reform legislation. In conclusion, M. Deschanel said: "To do good work, think always of those who fell for their country."

London, Dec. 19th.—The High Commissioner of New Zealand announces the general election results as Reformers 48,000, Liberals 18,000, Labour 10,000, Independent 4, which gives the Government fifty seats and all other parties combined thirty. Sir Joseph Ward, Sir James Carroll, Mr. G. W. Russell and Mr. David Budd were defeated. Licensing returns are incomplete, but prohibition seems to be carried. The results came as a surprise to New Zealanders here. Sir Joseph Ward on his return from the Peace Conference broke with the Ward-Massey Coalition. It was generally believed Massey had lost the elector's confidence, but the poll has entirely confounded the prospects, Massey having swept the country and Ward himself failed to secure election. If prohibition proves to have been carried, the result will entirely be the reverse of a few months ago when Wets won, mainly through fairly solid soldier vote. Ward has the liquor interests solidly behind him, although it seems he received the prohibition vote. Ward advocates Irish Home Rule, and Massey is an Ulsterman.

Washington, Dec. 19th.—The heavy discount rates against foreign exchange is an "impenetrable barrier" making impracticable the paying in dollars of interest owed the United States on war loans to Great Britain, France, Italy and other foreign countries, Secretary Glass said today in a letter to Representative Forney, Republican of Michigan, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. The current interest is \$475,000,000 a year. Payment of the interest in depreciated coin, instead of on the dollar basis, Secretary Glass said, would be useless as the Treasury at present "has no use for any considerable amount of these currencies." "While I fully realize the desirability of collecting this interest and of decreasing at once by a corresponding amount, the taxes which we must collect, the Secretary wrote,

"I should be most reluctant without specific instructions from Congress to the contrary, to demand the immediate payment of interest which would only seriously retard the economic restoration of these countries, without which they will be unable to pay the interest and the principal of their debt to the United States, but which would also destroy their power to make needed purchases in our markets.,,"

London, Dec. 18th.—Continuing a speech in the House of Commons yesterday in regard to the present European situation, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the assistance the Allies were rendering Austria in food, coal and other supplies, which he described as a mere soup kitchen policy to mitigate a situation requiring larger methods, "But", the Premier continued, "England already is severely burdened and cannot undertake the task of restoring the shattered world, and I fail to see what can be done unless America comes frankly with us to take a fair share". Mr. Lloyd George defended the delay in making peace with Turkey on the ground of the necessity to know what the United States intended to do. France and Great Britain, he declared, already had heavy burdens, while the United States was under no great burdens, and had her gigantic resources. It would have been precipitate, and led to misunderstandings and suspicions, he said, had we not awaited America's decision. "We are now entitled to say that we have waited up to the very minute we promised America, and there is no prospect of America coming in. Mr. Lloyd George declared that without any disrespect, and without wishing to deprive the United States of the honour of sharing in the guardian of Christian countries, the Allies had decided to make peace with Turkey at the earliest possible moment. He contended that the Government had shown perfect sincerity, and had carried out every obligation in favour of the League of Nations, which, he declared, was vital to the world's peace and must go on and become a reality. The Premier concluded by insisting on the need for Great Britain to make her own position secure until the League was firmly established, with the nations of the world, including the United States, working in it.