

NOTICE.

THERE appeared a notice in the Herald of April 6, announcing a *GENERAL MEETING* of Members of the Labor Union. As this notice is unsigned we desire to make it known that the meeting has not been called by officers of the Labor Union.

C. CROWE,
Secty.

LOCAL.

It is reported that the S. S. Parima has arrived at St. Thomas, but no official advice is available. At all events she is due by today, and it is advised that mails for the islands will be forwarded to Frederikstad tomorrow at 9 a. m.

The show at the theatre last night was very well patronized and the drama found to be interesting. As announced by the management, a prize of 29 francs was awarded to the patron who drew No. 29 from the ballot bag.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, April 4th.—Prince Andreas of Greece, brother of King Constantine, died from wounds received in fighting near Prussia, says a Constantinople despatch, to the Evening News quoting a Turkish announcement. The Turks also assert that General Vlachopoulos, who was in command of the Greek attack against the Turkish Nationalists on the Prussian front has been killed in action.

Brusa, Asia Minor, April 4th.—Many hundred of Greek wounded are being brought here, but the total number is not yet known, nor is it confirmed that the Turks have captured two Greek divisions, as claimed. The narrow gauge railway between Mudanir and Brusa is surrounded with great quantities of material and incoming troops. The city was relatively quiet.

London, April 4th.—Mr. Hodge, Secretary of the Miners Federation, made an astonishing statement about the withdrawal of the pumping forces in a speech at Copisborg in Yorkshire yesterday. It was a decision, he said, that could only have been taken in the most desperate circumstances. I am not a willing party to see the mining industry physically destroyed. Who could view the spectacle of flooded mines equanimity? Who could think calmly of the destruction of mines that will never be reopened? No man can do it. But the decision has been arrived at and must command characteristic loyalty until it is altered if even it is altered, he added. "The Govt. I think count on starving the miners into submission. It is a question of endurance.

We may go down, but if we do the nation is doomed. If it becomes the accepted view of the working classes that the Govt. is prepared to starve sections of this community into accepting terms which are beyond acceptance, the ties that keeps the working classes from revolutionary efforts will become loose.

London, April 4th.—The local strike situation continued the foremost topic of discussion throughout all sections of Great Britain today, with Labour, Commerce, Trade and Finance deeply agitated over the serious condition into which the community has been plunged by the shutdown of the collieries. Everyone was awaiting, however, the expected statement by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons late this afternoon which, it was hoped, would have a clarifying influence. As far as the Colliery district were concerned, the best news were that the rush water in many of the pits was being stayed, the management with the help of volunteers manning the pumps. In other mines with fewer volunteers available, the water is gradually gaining on the workers. At the Vaewenheats colliery in Wales a fire was reported burning, which, it was feared, would destroy the workings. Some of the Fife-shire volunteers were forced to work by striking miners, but disaster so far has been averted, not only in the Wales, but in the Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Northumberland districts. Announcements that additional big industrial workers were preparing to suspend their double shifts, preparatory to total closing with the damping down of the furnaces, came during the morning. In line with other measures restrictive of ordinary activities because of the strikers, the races scheduled to be held at Lingfield were abandoned. Large police reserves were taken to the Bowhill and Kelty collieries in Fife-shire last night to protect furnacemen against two thousand strikers who had compelled them to abandon work. On the other hand, strikers at some of the Straffordshire and Clamorgan pits have permitted squads of pumpmen to descend for the purpose of clearing the mines of water.

Washington, April 4th.—The Harding administration intends to terminate the war between the United States and Germany by Congressional resolution, M. Viviani, the French Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, is understood to have been informed tonight. The former Premier of France was also informed it was said by Senators, that the programme of the administration does not complete the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. The French Envoy, who was accompanied by Ambassador Jusserand, was said to have been informed that the sentiment of Republican leaders was practically unanimous for the adoption of the Krow separate peace resolution, subject only to possible

amendment from its original form, early in the special session of Congress. M. Viviani was described as appearing "reconciled" to the situation. At the same time the Senators made it clear that the United States would take no action which could in any way be considered as "helpful" to Germany, especially in the matter of reparations and fulfilling the other obligations involved in the peace settlement.

London, April 4th.—In reply to the question in the House of Commons today Mr. Lloyd George stated that the net amount of reparations money received from Germany was about £100,000,000.

Washington, April 4th.—Hope that negotiations will be reopened by Germany and the Allied Govts. for a new reparations was expressed in a memorandum transmitted to Berlin by the State Department, it was announced today. It was sent to Mr. Dresdel, United States High Commissioner, for communication to German officials. The memorandum was in reply to a communication handed to Mr. Dresdel recently by a German Government official in which the frank admission was made that Germany was willing to pay, but hoped for a reopening of the question of terms. In the American reply it was made clear that the United States proposes to stand by the Govt. of the Allies in enforcing just reparations. The State Department emphasized the statement that the communications were exchanged before the arrival in this country of M. Viviani as special French Envoy. Formal statement of the attitude of the United States as to German reparations is contained in an exchange of communications with the German Govt. officials made public today by the State Department. They are in the form of a memorandum transmitted through Mr. Dresdel. The German communication dated March 23rd. was written by Hr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, and asserted it was "entirely clear" both to the Govt. and people that Germany must make reparations to the limit of her ability to pay but sought "examination by experts to determine the extent of her ability. Dr. Simons suggested that an international loan; in favour of which the Allied and associated Govts. would waive their general mortgages, constituted the only solution of the problem. He declared that Germany was prepared to offer the necessary security for such a loan, adding that it has been determined that the situation of Germany was better than that of many of the Allied and associated countries, because she had no foreign debt, "Germany would not be unwilling", he said "to assume the obligation of the interest and amortization of the foreign debts of the Allied powers, within the limit of her capacity, should this measure be entertained by the Allied and associated Government's and their creditors. In