

native of choosing between her interests and her alliances. The "Matin" states that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand will have a conversation before meeting at San Remo.

Rome, April 13th.—The Council of Ministers has considered the questions which will be discussed at San Remo. According to the "Epoca", an agreement has been reached with England on the Ottoman problem and colonial compensations, and an agreement on the subject of the Adriatic question, it is said, is on the point of being reached, between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. The Vienna Press speaks of a revision of the treaty of St. Germain, which will be brought forward by Italy at San Remo.

Paris, April 13th.—M. Millerand, explaining to the Chamber of Deputies the Anglo-French incident, recalled the recent events in Germany and showed that it was impossible for the Government to authorize the entry of German forces in the Ruhr in violation of the treaty, because by consenting to an infraction of the treaty, France would have broken the only weapon remaining to her. He added that he had notified the Allies, especially England, of the French point of views. France was not uncompromising, but she could not assume the responsibility of authorizing the entry of Reichswehr in the Ruhr, which was desired by the Military Party. The reports and general testimony of French agents proved that order would be menaced by military intervention risking the production of serious troubles, the workmen of the Ruhr being opposed thereto. He declared that he had not forgotten that the re-establishment of normal economic relations between France and Germany was desirable and he was ready to take regard for the difficulties of the Government. He spoke in high terms of the attitude of Belgium, the Chamber rising and acclaiming his words and terminated by saying that he was happy to state that the British and French Governments, as the result of the notes exchanged, recognized more than ever the necessity for maintaining a close and cordial agreement for the regulation of the grave questions remaining to be solved in Germany and other parts of the world. M. Barthou congratulated the Government, which, he declared, had acted with necessary prudence and firmness. The incident is regarded as closed.

Paris, April 14th.—Advices from Cologne deny the statement that the Reichswehr have commenced the evacuation of the Ruhr, but the workmen are threatening to take up arms again if the evacuation was delayed. Hidden stores of arms and ammunition have been discovered in several towns, notably in the province of Schleswig-Holstein and at Kiel.

Paris, April 14th.—After a long reci-

tal in the High Court of the relations of M. Caillaux with M. Minotto, the Attorney General concluded by stating that the result showed that M. Caillaux who had been entrusted by the French Government with a mission to America had entered into relations with a German Agent, this falling under article seventy-seven of the Penal Code, and that he never informed the Government of the odious offers made him by Minotto. A good Frenchman would not have failed to have caused the arrest of Minotto, but Caillaux did not do so and this showed his attitude and also his character.

Paris, April 14th.—Advices from Mayence state that the Belgian battalion has arrived at Frankfort where it was received at the station by French troops, in the presence of an enormous crowd.

Paris, April 14th.—An authoritative report from Berlin states that eight thousand more German soldiers have entered the neutral Zone.

San Diego California, April 9th.—The Battle Cruiser "Renown" steamed away from her berth shortly after six o'clock last night, carrying the Prince of Wales towards Honolulu.

New York, April 9th.—The American Sugar Refining Company today announced an increase of one half cent per pound in the wholesale of sugar, making the present price fifteen and a half cents per pound. Another advance is predicted by the Company unless there is a drop shortly in the price of the raw product.

Washington, April 9th.—That the war vessels which the United States had were in as good condition in April 1917 as the British Fleet was in August 1914, was claimed by Admiral Wilson who yesterday appeared as a witness before the Naval Investigation Committee. Asked by the Chairman what the American Fleet could have done had the German Fleet broken through the British line during the war, the Admiral ventured the opinion that the United States ships could have given them a pretty good drubbing.

London, April 13th.—Sugar in stock on the 10th. instant was 71,000 to s. Last year 157,000 tons.

Paris, April 9th.—Great Britain's attitude relative to the advance of the French troops into German territory, east of the Rhine, as defined in press despatches from London, is viewed by the newspapers here as a bitter pill for France, but it is considered that the action of Belgium in supporting the policy of France compensates for it. "Pertinax", the political editor of the "Echo de Paris", writes an unusually savage article attacking Mr. Lloyd George, whom he calls a demagogue, and says in conclusion, that Mr. Lloyd George has never forgiven the policy adopted by France since January of

being independent. With intent he bided his time and thinks it has now come. We count on the clear headedness of our friends across the channel and the deep friendship we have founded with them, to bring the chief of the Downing Street Cabinet back to an interpretation of the Anglo-French Alliance from which he should never have departed. Such evolution was to be expected of him, as he has taken up and dropped every doctrine and not even could the entente cordiale escape under this rule, but the English people will know how to force him to make an exception in this case. St. Brice of the "Journal" with other foreign specialists, is more impartial and blames all the allies of France in more measured terms. He incidentally declares it is shown that fake reports have been spread by some newspaper correspondents in Germany, and one of these rumours was that President Wilson had sent an ultimatum to France regarding the Frankfort incident.

The concert given by the combined Navy Bands of St. Croix in the Emancipation Garden was really a treat. We congratulate the "boys" upon the steady improvement being made by them.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes, April 14th.*

On Monday night there was some trouble aboard the steamer "Betsy Belle" when the crew became unruly and mutinous. So grave became the situation that the ship had to siren for help. Upon the arrival of the authorities on the scene, order was soon restored, and some of the ring-leaders brought ashore and jailed. The trouble was caused by drunkenness, as was proven by the amount of empty bottles and half-bottles—all labelled "Bay Rum"—that literally "floated" around. Of course, it could have been alcohol as well, which, placed under the cover of "Bay Rum" by some unscrupulous trader, had been smuggled on board. Be it as it may, the bay "roan" carried, and is still carrying the blame, with the result that one or two of the manufacturers have been roundly fined. So much for prohibition!—*Ibid.*

NOTICE

IT is hereby made known that the 16th. Ordinary Meeting of the Colonial Council which was fixed for Monday, April 19th, a. c. according to Government's decision has been postponed to MONDAY April 26th 1920, at 9.30 a. m.

ROBT. L. MERWIN.
Chairman.

Colonial Council Office, St. Croix,
April 13, 1920.