

CHRISTIANSTED THEATRE

8.15. THIS EVENING 8.15.

"The Last Days of Napoleon"

6 DOUBLE REELS.

FRENCH HISTORICAL PHOTOPLAY OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

You Will Have The Pleasure Of Seeing A Picture Just As Entertaining And
'Beautiful As "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA",

The Picture is made after the famous novel by :

Georges D'Eparres

Conservator of the National Palace of Fontainebleau.

Prices of Admission will remain as usual in spite of the exceptional length and quality of these two programs, but patrons are invited to come in good time as the performance will start sharp 8.15.

Thursday :

"Stronger Than Love"

RESERVE YOUR SEATS IN TIME.

ADMISSION

Reserved Seats.....25c.
Children.....15c.

General Entrance15c.
Children10c.

occupation took place. Third. That the French Government agree to restore the currency that is confiscated. These conditions, it is declared here, would be unacceptable to the French, because they are unaccompanied by any definite assurances or guarantees that reparations payments would be forthcoming. Likewise it is explained, the Government feels that between France, which is enforcing the peace treaty, and Germany, which is refusing to execute it, it would not be equitable that Germany should impose conditions, instead of yielding to the French demands. Germany, it is asserted, must first cease her passive resistance, after which the French would be disposed, of their own account, favourably to consider Germany's views, whereas they could not receive them in the nature of an ultimatum. The British Government, it is understood, is a ready aware of the French Ministry's feelings on the subject.

Moscow, July 19th.—A Government order establishes the legal position of big industries in the Far East. It rules that all big private concerns, where the management has already been organized according to the decree for the nationalization of industries, could under no circumstances be returned to the owners, while all other private concerns, even though they might come under the scope of the nationalization decree, are to remain the property of the owners.

London, July 19th.—Great Britain should clear out of Europe and let France

settle her account with Germany by her own methods. Lord Beaverbrook, proprietor of the London Express, declared in a statement on the eve of publication of the British note to Germany. The statement follows: M. Poincare has anticipated Mr. Baldwin's proposed reparations note by a speech at Senlis in which he declares, without reservation or evasions, that France has come to the end of all concessions she is prepared to make. He is emphatic in his determination not to go back one inch from the Ruhr occupation policy and all it implies, and he sees no hope of settlement by other means. He lays stress on his belief in British honesty of purpose and expresses grief at the thought that differences over this momentous question of reparations should cast even a shadow on Anglo-French friendship. But in the end he is firm in his purpose. High hopes were entertained that the Baldwin Government would in some way or other, put an end to the deadlock of the Ruhr and other present situations. For this ferment of expectations the Government itself is largely responsible, by suggesting that Mr. Baldwin might succeed in bringing France around, where Mr. Bonar Law failed, whereas in reality, as the Daily Express pointed out at that time, his only contribution to this subject was a new brand of optimism. Having set this note for themselves, the ministers must not blame the country if it exhibits some disappointment now that M. Poincare's speech has ended the

high hopes of the nation. The rejection of the British note is now a foregone conclusion and France will reply within a week from now that she intends proceeding against Germany in the future, exactly as in the past. Britain has two alternative courses before her. First, she can submit to the French decision, which makes her recent action, with its loud press talk of retaking the lead in Europe once more, look rather ridiculous and humiliating. Second, she can definitely break with France and conclude what must finally end in an economic alliance with Germany against her former ally. This last proposition has only to be stated nakedly for all men to see how impossible it would look to British opinion, at least for many years to come. If then these were the only alternative courses, the British Foreign policy would seem to be in a bad way, in fact, practically bankrupt. I however believe there is still a third and wise plan open to British statesmen whereby we need not quarrel with, nor be subservient to France, nor yet ally ourselves with Germany. It is to clear out of France and while taking what we can get from Europe's markets, devote our surplus energies to the peaceful development of the British Empire. This we shall never be able to do as long as our national attention is concentrated in Paris or Berlin and the national pocket book is depleted by insuring safety with armaments against some European war, into which we shall be dragged inevitably, unless we cut completely clear of the tangle. France thinks she can successfully settle her account with Germany by her own methods. Let her see to it. Britain should not quarrel with her on this account, nor yet uphold her. Britain, without ignoring her commerce, should turn to developing her own markets within the Empire and Overseas. This was the essence of Mr. Bonar Law's foreign policy, and I do not believe his successors in Downing Street can improve on it, because it was founded on the same rock of fact and hard reality as the world in which we live.

London, July 20th.—A meeting of the West Indian Committee executive held yesterday unanimously passed a resolution welcoming the appointment of the West Indies Parliamentary Committee and stating their conviction that a greater ventilation of West Indian problems in the Imperial Parliament will not fail to be productive of great benefit to all the colonies concerned. The executive of the West India Committee also proffered the parliamentary committee any assistance that was in their power to afford.

Liverpool, July 19th.—The striking workers here returned to work this afternoon. The men at Birkenhead are still out, but are expected to resume labour tomorrow. No delay is considered likely in the sailing of trans-Atlantic liners.