

LOCAL

The Creole has not yet put in an appearance. The wind is favorable and probably she is not far out.

The S. S. "Parima" for New York is due at Frederiksted six o'clock Sunday morning.

The attention of readers is invited to the snappy program for tonight's show at the theatre. Here is an opportunity for those who appreciate the one night drama to indulge.

Two shiploads of cattle left here for Porto Rico yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, April 14th.—France's attitude, if disarmament question is brought forward at Genoa, will be to demand that question be referred to the League of Nations which has had it under consideration for several months, it was stated in an official note issued today. This attitude it is explained, is in conformity with the agreement reached with Great Britain at Boulogne, and is in line with the Govts. memorandum on the Genoa agenda which the French Parliament unanimously approved, the Cabinet maintaining its previous decision. If this demand for reference to the League was not accepted, the French delegation, the note stated, would not take part in the debate, as Sir Robert Horne of the British delegation in Genoa has declared, having been excluded from the programme for the conference.

Paris, April 14th.—The Nationalist agitation in Tunis on the eve of the visit of President Millerand, who is due here toward the end of the month, is attracting considerable attention, although up to the present time it has not developed any great forces. The Communists have joined the Nationalists in the agitation, but it is said in official circles that the number of persons engaged in it does not exceed five or six hundred. The abdication of the Bey has been reported and denied several times. It is now reaffirmed by a Frenchman, M. Fabre, who was expelled from Tunis and who declared the partisans of the Bey presented 21 demands for reforms to the French authorities, the Bey abdicating when no satisfaction was given. To this report also an official denial has been given.

Ottawa, April 14th.—Just what date Mr. Fielding will choose to deliver his budget speech is still a matter of conjecture, but a statement issued from the office of the minister this afternoon advised all those wishing to make representations in relation to the tariff to do so at once. Mr. Fielding, while declining to make any statement of the

date for the delivery of the speech, says he will be unable to make appointments or receive deputations in relation to the tariff after Saturday April 22nd the end of the coming week.

Washington, April 14th.—Legislation providing long term credits for farmers, reduction of railroad rates, adequate tariff protection for agricultural productions and development of the muscle shoals Alabama projects as a fertilizer producer, were announced to the Senate today by Senator Capper, Republican, Kansas, as among the objectives of the agricultural bloc.

Washington, April 14th.—Former bloc members have been assured of the support of a number of southern democrats in both Houses in getting their high tariff programme through Congress. These democrats represent what is declared to be increasing protection sentiment in the south. In view of this support, bloc members declare there is not the slightest doubt that the high rates which they demand on wheat, grains generally, live stock and other farm products, will be enacted, despite a growing protest from the great centres of population where consumers fear they will be hard bit.

Dublin, April 14th.—Early this morning the biggest coup yet effected by the anti-treaty party was carried out. Some three hundred armed men, marching in two forces, seized the Four Courts building formerly the seat of the National Court of Justice, and the Four Courts Hotel nearby. No opposition was encountered. Two or three constables on duty were arrested, but were liberated later. Guests at the hotel were ejected and the two buildings were fortified, passers by being pressed into filling sand bags and piling up sacks of books and documents. The seizure was reminiscent of Easter week 1918, when the same buildings were seized and similarly fortified. Great alarm was caused in Dublin when the events of the early morning became known, lasting until the explanation was vouchsafed by the anti-treaty men that the buildings had been taken because they were more fitted for their headquarters than the present headquarters in Rutland Square. This explanation however failed to reassure many people, who are apprehensive that the adjournment of yesterday's peace conference may prove significant, especially as it is alleged that the independents gave no guarantees that acts of violence would be avoided. Commandant O'Connor reiterated tonight his assurance that there would be no revolution and that the only reason for the seizures was that the Rutland Square premises were far too small for headquarters. Four hundred men occupied the seized buildings tonight, many of them having come in the course of the day from country districts in cars and lorries. A van load of bread was seized

in the street for the use of the occupants. Strong guards have been posted outside the buildings. The Provisional and British authorities in Dublin Castle were notified of the seizure, but up to tonight no action had been taken.

East, April 14th.—The Ulster Parliament adjourned yesterday to May 16th. Finance Minister Pollock, in making the motion to adjourn, expressed pleasure that the recent agreement reached in London between the Northern and Southern leaders had brought about comparative peace. He added, however, that the Ulster Govt had taken the necessary precautions to meet any emergency that might arise along the border.

Genoa, April 14th.—The dispute over the Bessarabia which has entered in a secondary way into the economic conference discussions, was taken up today by Christian Rakovsky of the Soviet delegation. In an interview he replied to statements yesterday of Foreign Minister Diamanday of Rumania who set forth Rumania's claim to Bessarabia declaring this territory has always belonged to Rumania until 1878 when she had ceded it to Russia, her ally, for help given in wartime. It was quite true said M. Rakovsky today, that the Imperial Regime took over in 1878 certain departments of Bessarabia but not the entire region. M. Diamanday had forgotten, however, the Russian delegate declared, that Rumania received the Province of Dobrudja in exchange and also that the Bessarabia departments in question had belonged to Russia until 1854, when after the Crimean war, they were annexed to Rumania. According to Rakovsky the question today is whether the people of Bessarabia wish to join Rumania. The Bessarabian peasants, he pointed out, held a congress in Kishinev in 1918, during which hostility was expressed for Rumania, which had occupied Bessarabia under the guarantee of the Entente, "which we possess in writing that the application was only provisory". In addition, Rumania, Rakovsky said had concluded in March 1918, a treaty with Russia promising to evacuate Bessarabia within two months. Russia, declared Rakovsky, favoured self-determination for the Bessarabian people and if in a plebiscite, properly and freely organized, the Bessarabian people showed their desire for Rumania, the decision would be readily acquiesced in by Russia.

Genoa April 14th.—Europe's financial tangle was brought to the front for consideration at today's session of the Genoa Conference, further discussion of Russian affairs having been postponed until tomorrow. Sir Basil Blackett, Controller of Finance of the British Treasury called his special consultative committee of financial experts together hoping to solve the basis for a preliminary report to the financial committee of the conference tomorrow. This special committee,