

given attention as soon as possible. I am instructed to introduce the bill to that effect.

The Chairman remarked: Honorable Members you have the Committee Report before you, I would like to know if Members desire to have any further discussion on it before I take the vote as to its adoption.

No one requesting the word, 2nd Member for Christiansted Town (*Canegata*) moved that the Report be adopted.

The Chairman put the motion to the vote. It was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman would like to know whether Member Fleming desires to make his motion upon the Bill, now that the Committee Report had been adopted?

4th Member for Frederiksted Country District (*Fleming*) said he would have no objection if the Council so desires.

4th Appointed Member (*Blackwood*) read the Committee Report and said,—According to the wording of it he supposed that it is the intention that no further discussion should be had on Bill No. 14.

2nd Member for Christiansted Town (*Canegata*) said,—Isn't it a fact that as the Council accepts the Committee Report that suspends action on the Bill?

The Chairman answered yes, if no objection, action on Bill No. 14 is suspended until after final action is taken on the Committee Report.

3rd Member for Frederiksted Country District (*M. M. Skeoch*) said he did not see the sense of holding up Colonial Council Bill No. 14.

3rd Member for Christiansted Town (*Alexander*) would like to know as the Council accepts the Committee Report whether that does not do away with Colonial Council Bill No. 14.

The Chairman answered: No.

3rd Member for Christiansted Town (*Alexander*): The Speaker of the Committee Report reports that the Committee doesn't consider the bill favorably. Doesn't that do away with the Bill?

2nd Member for Christiansted Town (*Canegata*) in answer to the last speaker said: The Speaker of the Committee has not reported the bill unfavorably, but recommends that action be suspended on it.

3rd Member for Frederiksted Country District (*M. M. Skeoch*) remarked: Mr. Chairman. When these little mysterious things take place those of us who know nothing about it must ask for explanation.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL.

The S. S. "Marina" is due here at 1 o'clock today, having 12 tons of cargo for Christiansted and 35 tons for Frederiksted.

Schooner "Vigilant" sailed for St.

Thomas yesterday noon. Mail was forwarded by her.

The S. S. "Guiana" arrived at Frederiksted at 2 p. m. yesterday and sailed for the Islands at 5. She brought only twelve bags of mail of which seven for this town were received and delivered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Native Brass Band delivered a lively concert in the band stand last night. A large gathering was as usual present and fully enjoyed it.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Genoa, April 25th.—M Tchitcherin declared this morning to the "Associated Correspondent" that the resistance of the Allies to the principle of Russian nationalisation was preventing the conference from coming to a close and he added that the only serious obstacles to peace with Russia and a general reconstruction are the pretensions of some former Russian landowners, whose claims for restitution cannot be granted except in accordance with the sovereign laws of the country. The members of the French delegation say the last Russian proposals resemble the propaganda memorandum which was rejected by the conference. We must know exactly where we stand, said M. Barthou, otherwise it is useless to continue, if the Russians continue. If the head of the Russian delegation desires to continue the discussion on a reasonable basis, all will go well, otherwise the delegates might just as well go home and resume the discussion later on. The general impression among the representatives of the Allies is that it is absolutely vital for Russia to obtain financial assistance from some direction and that Germany alone is not in a position to give it. In this connection France considers that if Germany can lend the money she should hand it to the Reparations Commission and not to Russia. The Bolsheviks, said a French delegate, are trying to make us believe they can extricate themselves from their difficulties without us and want to haggle, and the representatives of the Soviets speak of giving foreigners the right of joining companies, but we have yet to learn what are the industrial and political laws of the Soviets. Any day they may turn out the minority from their councils and while they do not wish to hear anything about capitalists countries, they nevertheless ask them for capital.

Genoa, April 25th.—In British circles here stupefaction has been caused by the fact that M Poincare delivered his speech at Bar Le Duc yesterday without consulting the Allies. The official opinion is that he was led to deliver the speech in the belief that England was negotiating secretly with the Russians, without consulting the Allies. The Italian delegation thinks the wave of pessimism which has

swept over the conference is not absolutely justified and that all will eventually be arranged.

London, April 25th.—A Central News despatch from Genoa states that M Barthou, head of the French delegation, received instructions this morning by telegraph to insist before the conference on the terms named in the speech of M Poincare at Bar Le Duc. The French delegation, the despatch further states, declared it would send Russia an ultimatum within 48 hours, or leave the conference.

Paris, April 25th.—In official circles it is stated that M Poincare has not adopted any plan providing for a new military occupation of Germany in the event of that country failing to make the reparation payments due on the thirty first May. The speech by the Prime Minister yesterday, in which he declared that France would if necessary, undertake by herself the carrying out of the treaty of Versailles, was delivered, it is said, with the object of clearly exposing the attitude of the Government and to put an end to the criticisms which were asserting that France was pursuing an obscure policy. There is time to study the question of what is the best way to compel Germany to fulfil her engagements and M Poincare wished to play with his cards on the table before a decision had been taken by the Genoa conference on Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to promise all the peoples of Europe not to encroach on the territory of neighbors in any circumstances whatever. It is said that the French Prime Minister believed it was necessary to let the conference become aware of France's attitude before it had taken a decision which the French delegation could not approve. The views expressed by M Poincare in his speech have been confirmed throughout France by the principal public men and by the General Councils of the Departments, one of the most remarkable of the utterances being that of M Jonnart who declared it was no longer the time to discuss the question of reparations with any one, but that the time had come for action. The press, with the exception of the Communist and Social organs, approve unreservedly the Prime Minister's statements, and the Monarchists have placarded the wall of Paris with demands to march on Berlin. The officials surrounding M Poincare reject the idea that he will take any sudden decision, but think he will make every possible effort to find a way to put pressure on Germany without using armed force. They announce that he will invite the Allies to act in concert, and if England declines, he will declare that France finds herself obliged to extricate herself alone from a situation in which no one wishes to help her and carry out the treaty of Versailles. If France is obliged to make use of her army, they say, she will try to put an end to the question, which means she will occupy more than the valley of the Ruhr.