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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

(Delayed in transmission.)

London, March 31st.—The French Govt., which is unable to get troops to Hadjin, Asia Minor, in time to forestall a threatened attack upon that city by the Turks, has informed the Turkish Govt. that it will be held responsible for any untoward incidents, according to information received by the British Govt. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons yesterday that the Govt. was unable to confirm that the French had advised women and children to evacuate the town of Hadjin, or that fresh massacres were occurring nearby.

Toronto, March 31st.—The announcement this morning that the Toronto "World" had been forced to make an assignment is another evidence of the serious position in which newspaper publishers find themselves, owing to the rapidly increasing cost of news-print wages. The "World" which is owned by Mr. McLean, M. P., is one of the best known newspapers in Canada, and is the second Toronto newspaper to have found itself in financial difficulties within the past nine months.

Copenhagen, March 31st.—A general strike will go into effect throughout Denmark on Tuesday next, following the rejection by King Christian and the new Ministry of the offer by the trade unions to furnish a compromise in the political crisis, if the Rigsdag was convened immediately. The strike was declared by the Trades Union Congress.

London, March 31st.—Attention being called in the House of Commons today to the American naval estimates Mr. Long, First Lord of the Admiralty,

entered into a detailed comparison. He showed that, at the current rate of exchange, when twenty three million pounds for the end of the war expenditure was subtracted from the British estimates, the American estimates were forty four million pounds in excess of the British. Moreover, while the personnel of the British navy was being reduced, the American estimates provided for an increase in that direction. He refrained from comment.

London, March 31st.—The treaty with Hungary was severely criticised in the House of Lords last night by Lord Newton and Lord Bryce, the former asking whether Hungary's request for a revision of its hard provisions had been definitely refused, and why the millions of population severed from Hungary had not been allowed to decide their fate by a plebiscite. Lord Bryce said we have already had a solemn warning of the effect of a peace conceived in a spirit of revenge. The Earl of Crawford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, replying for the Government, said it was impossible for any statement to be made apart from the Allies, but he added that the Peace Conference had refused to hear the Hungarian case.

London, March 31st.—Sir Edward Carson was one of the first speakers when the House of Commons resumed its consideration of the Irish Bill. He declared that he wished to reiterate his opposition to the whole policy of Home Rule for Ireland. He said that he never had believed in it and did not believe in it now, and expressed his belief that it would be disastrous both to Ireland and to England. He deplored the fact that Ireland would give up her representation in the House of Commons, because every injustice committed towards Ireland was inflicted before the union and not since, and that none of them would have been possible with the present representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. He urged that there was no alternative to union except separation, and under this bill he believed that a lever was being given Parliaments enemies in Ireland by which they might, under the guide of constitutional law attain results which would be absolutely fatal to the empire, therefore he could take no responsibility for the scheme. He declared he would not vote for the bill, but would not do anything to prevent the bill becoming law. Sir Edward said that he would welcome

anyone from the South and West of Ireland to come forward with outstretched hands and say "You and I are members of the same country, we love our country and we must do our best starting in good temper to govern under the new Parliaments which will be entrusted to us". Ulster, he declared, would look forward to the time when, under these conditions they might unite under one Parliament, but unfortunately this was not yet their task. One thing he concluded, he would promise, namely, that Ulster would do her level best with her Parliament. Replying to the arguments against the Irish Bill Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Govt. had every reason to be satisfied with the course of the debate, as it demonstrated that the Government's plan was the only one in the field. The difficulty of the problem, said the Premier, was that no proposals which would be acceptable to any party in this country would be accepted by any party in Ireland. If the people of Ireland were asked what plan they would accept, they would say by an emphatic majority, we want independence and an Irish Republic. He insisted that there was no use talking about self-determination, since those who supported it must go the full length of granting an Irish Republic. Self-determination continued the Premier, does not mean that every part of country which has been acting together for a hundred years should have the right to say "We mean to set up a separate republic". There must be a limit to its application by the people, otherwise it might be carried to every locality and every country throughout the world, continuing, he asserted that no one had accepted the plan of Mr. Asquith. Dealing with a suggestion made by Mr. Clynes, labour for a constituent assembly, the Premier said the previous Irish convention had failed, and he asked if it was likely that the assembly proposed by Mr. Clynes would be any more successful, since any proposal which Irish opinion would by a large majority accept would not be accepted by any party in Great Britain, therefore the Government must exercise judgement for the United Kingdom and the whole Empire, in order to come to the wisest conclusion possible. Mr. Lloyd George said he wanted to say to our American friends that Mr. Devalera was putting forward the same claim, in

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