

St. Croix Avis

77TH YEAR.

CHRISTIANSTED, V. I. U. S. A., MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER 1923.

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Contribution to this paper will be gladly received when the same deals with matters of general interest, and is accompanied with the author's name, as a guarantee of good faith. The editor cannot be responsible for the views of his correspondents nor does he necessarily endorse them.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REPORT No. 14. Week Ending Nov. 16, 1923. Municipality of St. Croix.

School	Class	Percent of Pupils not tardy.	Percent of Attendance.
La Vallee	Rural	100.00	100.00
Frederiksted	Public	92.23	99.81
Diamond	Rural	91.81	99.78
Frederiksted Jr. High		95.66	99.11
Friedensfeld	Rural	97.50	98.20
Peter's Rest	Rural	100.00	97.86
Christiansted	Public	88.91	97.52
Christiansted Jr. High		91.67	96.25
La Princesse	Rural	100.00	96.09

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Ottawa, Nov. 14th.—Mr. E. J. McMurray, Solicitor-General, was sworn in as a member of the Cabinet Council before the Governor-General this morning.

Paris, Nov. 15th.—British United Press. A cure for cancer of the breast was said to have been discovered by Dr. Naame, a Syrian, living in Tunis, who lectured last night before a society of Therapeutics. He presented a patient who he said had been cured of the disease by giving her tablets of powdered extract from the thyroid gland. The society will investigate the method, it was announced today.

Düsseldorf, Nov. 15th.—Baron Krupp Von Bohlen's prison days are definitely over, according to German officials. He and other Krupp directors had been sentenced to long prison terms, but they now have been liberated, the technical

expressions used in the document granting them their freedom describing it as "postponement of punishment". Baron Krupp Von Bohlen and the other directors condemned with him were granted a temporary release on October 25th on parole.

Gmunden, Austria, Nov. 15th.—Ernest August Wilhelm, Duke of Brunswick-Luxenburg and former Duke of Cumberland, died yesterday. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy on Tuesday on his estate here.

Paris, Nov. 15th.—The Dollar was quoted at 18.52 in transactions made previous to the official opening of the Bourse this noon. Exchange promptly rose to 18.58, making the highest peak ever recorded for the dollar on the Paris Exchange.

Munich, Nov. 15th.—The centres of the organized rebellion are among the students, of whom there are 30,000 in Bavaria's technical and high schools and the university. The plan is to enrol at least 50,000 willing to march unarmed against machine guns and willing to die as long as they were fired upon, but with enough left alive to overpower the soldiers, or until the soldiers refused to fire upon them. Ardent upper class men, to the number of some hundreds, as estimated by the Government agents, have been for two days hurrying about among their fellow students arousing pledging or urging them to join. Similar propaganda is also afoot among the more conservative members of the student bodies. There is a certain uneasiness in government circles, because it would be with the greatest reluctance that orders would be given to fire, nevertheless this would have to be done.

Berlin, Nov. 15th.—Clarification of the German project to withdraw government support from the Ruhr and Rhineland brings the issue down to the fact that Berlin intends to throw up her hands, clear out of the troubled zone and force France to be morally responsible for whatever happens. The Government states the withdrawal will be "only financial," that doles to the district will cease, and declares that the much talked of break with France and the scrapping of the Versailles Treaty are nationalist verbal fireworks. It is learned, however, that the withdrawal will have a wider scope. The Government intends to halt intercourse with the French on the reparations question and will refuse coal and other deliveries. Germany, in other

words, will say in effect to France, "You had part of the Rhineland as guarantee. You wanted the Ruhr and took it. Now that you have the territory, it is up to you. You have it now, fish in it." A German official informs the British United Press that the Cabinet considers that France is daily breaking the treaty of Versailles by occupying the Ruhr and that Germany will deal only with France when the latter resumes a legal attitude under the treaty. Until then, France will not be paid. Germany, however, intends to uphold her treaty obligations toward England and Italy. The Government it is said, is considering a plebiscite in occupied areas to determine whether they wish to retain their present status in the Reich, or form a state with wide powers in the Reich. In any circumstance, Berlin believes that the territory will not be permanently lost. Whatever authority the French may obtain through the move whatever degree of self government is ultimately granted by Berlin, Germany believes that the Ruhr and Rhineland will remain loyal in heart to the nation.

Paris, Nov. 15th.—The Allied Council of Ambassadors, which readily reached an agreement to send a warning to Berlin respecting the ex-Crown Prince before he returned to Germany, seems unable to reach an accord now that Frederick William has arrived in the Fatherland. The Council adjourned until Saturday morning, after a lengthy discussion today, with the understanding that the members would seek instructions from their Governments in the interim. Great Britain, which took the initiative in notifying the German Government that the return of the Prince would be regarded as a grave menace, now raises objections to action, because of juridical difficulties. It was argued during today's session that the Allies were no more justified in asking for the expulsion of the Hohenzollern Heir, than that of the heirs to the other thrones in the Reich. The presence of former Crown Prince Rupprecht in Bavaria, it was pointed out, is quite as much a menace to the peace as the presence of Frederick William in Silesia, or Prussia, and the suggestion was made that if the Allies engaged in forcing the Princes into exile, the task would lead them very far, with most doubtful chances of success, unless they resorted to force. Great Britain is understood to be stoutly opposed to any

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