

ment of the Government of the United States to be designated by the President, and the President is hereby authorized to place all matters pertaining to the government of the Virgin Islands in the jurisdiction of such department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 10. That the supreme executive power shall be vested in an executive officer, whose official title shall be "the Governor of the Virgin Islands." He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified. The governor shall reside in the Virgin Islands during his official incumbency and shall maintain his office at the seat of government. He shall have general supervision and control of all departments and bureaus of the government in the Virgin Islands so far as is not inconsistent with this Act. He may grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of the Virgin Islands, and respites for all offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be ascertained, and may veto any legislation enacted, as hereinafter provided. He shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint. He shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Virgin Islands and of the United States applicable to the Virgin Islands, and whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the island, or summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion; and he may, in case of rebellion or invasion or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus or place the island, or any part thereof, under martial law until communication can be had with the President and the President's decision therein made known. He shall annually, and at such other times as he may be required, make official report of the transactions of the government of the Virgin Islands to the executive department of the Government of the United States, to be designated by the President, as herein provided, and his said annual report shall be transmitted to the Congress, and he shall perform such additional duties and functions as may in pursuance of law be delegated to him by the President.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL

The s. s. "Parima" is expected to sail from New York on the 11th inst.

The U. S. S. "Grebe" arrived here

from St. Thomas at noon yesterday and returned in the evening.

PROTEST

I emphatically protest against Mr. R. Francis, or any other person or persons, who, are advocating a Civil Form of Government for the Virgin Islands.

VOTER AND TAXPAYER.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, March 28th.—M. Poincare, cabinet, as reconstituted, will probably be in part as follows, it was indicated at noon today. M. Poincare, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Francois Marsal, Finance Minister. M. Maginot, Minister of War. M. Létourneur, Minister of Public Works. M. Loucheur, Minister of Commerce. Daniel Vincent, Hygiene and Labour. Henry Dejouvenel, Education. Lieut. Col. Jean, Ferby, Colonies. Paul Mercier, Justice. M. Bokanowski, Navy. M. Timbert, Agriculture. Louis Martin, Under-Secretary for Devastated regions. Georges Levgues (possibly) Interior. Mercier Feabry, and Martin are Deputies and Rimbart was recently appointed Food Controller.

Munich, March 28th.—The trial of General Ludendorff, Adolph Hitler, and their codefendants, charged with treason for their part in the "putsch" of last November, came to an end yesterday, having extended over five weeks. The President of the Court announced that the verdict would be rendered on Tuesday next. All of the accused made final declamatory speeches glorifying what they had done and denouncing the Government.

Paris, March 28th.—The Dawes Committee report promises to restore the finance of Germany, according to the "Martin", by extremely severe control of government, the yield of an international loan and a partial moratorium for three years. At the conclusion of this period, Germany it is believed, will be in a position to pay about 3 500,000,000, gold marks annually.

Prague, March 28th.—The regular air service between Paris and Prague is to be extended next week to Constantinople and Angora.

New York, March 28th.—Viscount Rothermere arrived yesterday to study the problem of newspaper making in the United States.

London, March 28th.—London's transport strike was settled late tonight after daylong negotiations between the tramway and bus workers and the employers on a basis conceding to the workers an immediate advance of six shillings, with the remaining two shillings demand by the men fluctuating according to the cost of living index. Thus the men got nearly all they originally demanded. There is no doubt that this ending of a difficult

crisis was almost entirely due to the intervention of the Premier, who has been untiring in devoting himself to securing a settlement. Late tonight the Premier looking pale and exhausted, left Downing Street for a week end rest at Chequers Court, his country residence. Though the strike situation last night looked hopeful, the government nevertheless made every preparation for a possible extension of the strike. Some of the ministers today travelled to Liverpool where the King was attending the Grand National Steeplechase and the King held a privy council there and signed a proclamation providing for a state of emergency, which naturally will not be required, unless, as is considered unlikely, the leaders of the men should refuse to ratify the terms of settlement. The terms of settlement are subject to ratification by both sides, and will not be officially made public until ratified, but the necessary formalities would be made with all haste in order to get the transport service running. In the meantime, all tube and other threatened sympathetic strikes have been called off and harassed Londoners breathe freely again. General resumption of the services is not expected before Sunday. The strike settlement comes a great relief to the Government, as well as to the citizens, because although the Ministers had decided to take emergency powers, they were far from agreed on what those powers should be and almost any move they could have made in this direction risked bringing them into conflict with large sections of the labor itself, which would have regarded such exceptional measures as inimical to general trade union interests.

London, March 28th.—The Oxford crew, now in training for the University boat race on April 5th, rowed their last home course trial from Mortlake to Putney today in 21 minutes 10 seconds.

Paris, March 29th.—Continuance of previous foreign and domestic policies was decided upon today by the new French Cabinet at its first meeting.

Rome, March 29th.—Bad weather and the necessity of completing repairs on one of the floats of their Napier Vicker amphibian plane, delayed the British round-the-world flyers today. It is doubtful if they would be able to start on the third leg of their flight before tomorrow.

Madrid, March 30th.—King Alfonso today visited the flooded area near Aranjuez, where nearby villages have been inundated as a consequence of recent torrential rains, and promised to assist the inhabitants in every way possible.

Philadelphia, March 30th.—The operators and miners of the central Pennsylvania bituminous coalfields today signed an agreement continuing the present wage scale for three years.

London, March 30th.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was out yesterday for the first time since his recent fall while racing.