

## LOCAL

The schooner "Vigilant" with coal for the West Indian Sugar Factory arrived here at about 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from St. Thomas.

## TELEGRAMS.

## ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, April 21st.—Despite reiterated semi-official denials it is declared in well informed circles that the British, French and Belgian Premiers are likely to meet in May to discuss a general settlement, following the experts report. M. Poincare, it is said has written a note which he intends to send M. Barthou, President of the Reparation Commission, in which the Premier outlined his view regarding the manner in which recommendations of the experts should be put in effect. It is understood, the note states, that the Government maintains its attitude of disapproval of the experts programme, but recalls that the experts themselves said that several parts of the plan needed to be adjusted and completed by either the Reparations Commission or the Allied Governments. M. Poincare's note suggests that the reparations commission specify exactly what part of the work they will share and what part will be shared by the Allied and German Governments. He pointed out that France and Belgium can hardly be asked to exchange actual guarantees for a wider system until after Germany has given tangible proof that she is willing to cooperate in the working out of the experts scheme. Germany, he contends, must do this by the railway plans and by giving effect to bills necessary under the experts programme. The note declares that the Government thinks it most important that an interallied accord precede any exchange of guarantees now held. It is in this last fact that observers see the French drift towards support of a French project for a Premiers meeting. There are many questions which must be threshed out, but above all, from the French viewpoint, is that of security. France will feel that she is in a stronger position if M. Poincare has talked with the British and French Premiers before final reparations decisions are taken.

Dublin, April 21st.—Scattered along O'Connell Street, in front of buildings wrecked by the Easter riots of 1922, twenty thousand Irishmen yesterday listened coldly to the pro-Republic speakers. Contrary to that scene of two years ago, just a few hundred raised their hands to swear allegiance to the cause of the republic. There was no demonstration, despite threats by malcontents, who recently mutinied from the army. However, there have been threats of trouble today. Many Dublin people have received mysterious letters in the last week, advising them to leave town on Easter Monday with their valuables. The

Government is understood to be fully prepared to cope with any situation which might arise.

Rome, April 21st.—Signor Mussolini, Italian Premier, was made a Roman Citizen today in an imposing ceremony, participation by a distinguished assemblage, on the anniversary of the founding of the City. The Premier received the honour from the hands of Signor Cremonesi, Royal Commissioner for Rome, who delivered a eulogistic address and presented the head of the Government with a suitably inscribed parchment. Signor Mussolini in reply thanked the authorities of Rome for the honour conferred upon him, expressing his great love for the historic city and his high purpose to work for a twentieth century Rome worthy of the ancient glory reflected from the seven hills. "Truly" the Premier said, "it should have preferred Mother Rome to receive me as a citizen when my task was accomplished. What I have done for Italy is little for Rome nothing, or almost nothing. But if this exceptional and unexpected honour is a testimony of my great love for the City, then I accept it with a grateful and tranquil conscience." The problems facing Rome, he declared, were problems of practical necessity and moral grandeur, the latter depending on the solution of the former. "Rome" the Premier concluded, "must not be a modern city in the banal sense of the word, but must be a city worthy of her glory which must be revised immediately to be handed down to future generations as a heritage of the Fascisti epoch. Already the vision of this new Rome appears to me a smiling vision a living certainty. However it demands the Roman virtue of silent and unflinching tenacity which virtue must become the sacred patrimony of the Italian people. This is the wish I form today, the anniversary of the day when a Roman ploughshare traced the sign of an infallible destiny. I hail the Goddess Rome, in behalf of those who were, are and shall be your sons, ready to die and suffer for thy glory and power."

London, April 21st.—The sensational defeat of New Castle United by Aston Villa to the tune of six goals to one, was the feature of the first division games played this afternoon. If this is any indication of what is going to occur next Saturday, when the two teams meet again in the English Cup Final then the Birmingham club seem to have it securely packed away.

Bagdad, April 22nd.—The British round-the-world flyers got under way again today from Basra, where the big plane arrived yesterday after a successful flight from England. With their arrival at Basra, the aviators had covered about 3,422 miles of their long journey.

Fasra, Persia, April 22nd.—Major MacLaren, aviator essaying a world flight

flew here today from England and after a short halt set out again bound for Benderabbas, near the Southern end of the Persian Gulf.

On board the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter, Algonquin, Kanatak, Alaska April 22nd. Unfavourable conditions prevented Major Martin from leaving here yesterday for Dutch Harbour, Alaska, 550 miles south west, where his three companions in the flight around the world arrived last Saturday.

Wellington, N. Z., April 22nd.—The railwaymen throughout New Zealand struck today for higher wages. All service on the road is at a standstill and thousands of Easter Holiday makers have been stranded away from their homes.

Paris, April 22nd.—The "most formidable war machine ever germinated in the mind of man" has been stored in the War Office since the end of the world struggle, M. Jules Rateau says in an article in Le Journal today. The secret, M. Rateau says, was discovered accidentally by a French inventor late in the war and consists of a method of utilizing infrared electrical rays, called "the singing arc," as a destructive electrical force of terrible capacity. If the war had lasted a few months longer, Rateau says, the ray would have demonstrated that France's sea, air and land frontiers can be made impassable.

New York, April 22nd.—President Coolidge announced in an address at the annual luncheon here today of the associated Press, that with firm establishment of a settlement of the German reparations questions he would favour steps looking toward the calling of another world conference to consider further limitation of armaments and the modification of international law. Disclaiming any ability to announce a formula that would guarantee the peace of the world the President declared there were however, certain definite things which should be done to relieve the world "of much of the burden of military armaments and diminish the probability of military operations." "The Washington conference did a great deal to restore harmony and goodwill among the nations," the President said. "It would appear to be impractical to attempt action under present conditions but with a certain and definite settlement of German reparations firmly established, I should favour the calling of a similar conference to achieve such limitations of armaments initiate plans for a modification of International Law should preliminary inquiries disclose that such a proposal would meet with a sympathetic response". The United States, the President said, stand in a position to take the lead in such an additional move toward peace, because our position is such that we are trusted and our business institutions and government are considered to be worthy of confidence."