

St. Croix Avis.

75TH YEAR.

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BETTER OFF IN AMERICA.

Rich Americans in England are not happy. They do not increase their riches there, but have big slices cut off their incomes by the heavy taxation that the war has made necessary. Inquiries in American circles in London by the Daily Mail show that a number of wealthy Americans who settled there for a good many years have returned home or are contemplating doing so, "owing to the strain on their resources due to the British super-tax and the taxation at home." One American resident who has lived in London for ten years says he likes British home life and the British hospitality, but not the super-tax, and that "when it comes to presenting the British government with half your income it is time to leave."

A person living in England, with an income of \$500,000 from an American business, pays to the United States the 12 per cent. normal tax of \$60,000 and the 50 per cent. super-tax of \$250,000 making, together, \$310,000 that comes home; and then on the balance of \$190,000 he pays the British super-tax of \$99,750, and finds himself left with just \$90,250. A Mortimer Singer, the eldest son of the inventor of the sewing machine, is said to have told the British income tax commission in 1919 that, living as he does in England, and deriving his income from the United States, he enjoys only about 30 per cent., of that income, instead of 70 per cent., which he would have if he came home.

That does not appear to be an entirely accurate statement, but it is something like the fact "in the rough." Taxation is higher and the cost of living is higher in England than in America. It seems

that in some American households in England there is a swelling chorus of "Father, dear father, come home!" And some of the fathers begin to hear, but those who prefer the English tune must pay the piper.—*Boston Herald*, Feb. 14.

A DANGEROUS ALLIANCE

Unless the two diplomatic documents, one Serbian and the other French, published in the *Idea Nazionale* at Rome are forgeries, the government of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes endeavored in September last to effect an alliance with France against Italy. While reserving a doubt as to the genuineness of these notes, we should not say that their authenticity is improbable. Suppose they are authentic, what could have been the origin of the Serbian note and what its object? Italy does not appear to have been named in it, but the alleged contents show quite clearly that attack by Italy was feared and that French assistance to repel such attack was greatly desired. Serbia is represented as saying that she needed the friendship of France to guarantee her outlets on the Adriatic and also to prevent any ascendancy in that sea. No power but Italy is there to interfere with Yugoslavic harbors or seek supremacy in the Adriatic. Italy was obviously the power referred to in the promise that France would be allowed "free action on the Dalmatian coast in the event of a conflict with a Mediterranean power," and would also receive the aid of Serbian troops and ships.

France on her part was to help Serbia with the building of a fleet and mercantile marine, and to guarantee the integrity of Yugoslavia. The agreement was to take the form of a military convention as the basis for a definite alliance. These proposals show a crudeness of diplomacy that suggests the Serbian hand. France did not like them. She deftly turned them aside by saying that a commercial agreement must precede a military convention. Why did Serbia choose France to be her ally? Possibly because of the assumption that Italy and France can never be true friends owing to Louis Napoleon having required the cession of Savoy and Nice to France for the assistance given by French troops at Magenta and Solferino sixty years ago.

The trouble between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning Fiume and the Dalmatian coast is sufficient to account for the Serbian desire to secure a strong ally. But the proposed alliance, had it been

concluded, would have been dangerous to the contracting nations as well as the nation against whom it was directed. And surely the Serbian government must have forgotten that every treaty made must be approved and published by the council of the League of nations. If the intended agreement had been made it would not have been approved. What is wanted is an agreement between Italy and Yugo Slavia to accept the decision of the council on the points in dispute regarding Fiume and Dalmatia. Let that be registered at the league secretariat and peace in the Adriatic will be assured.—*Ibid*.

Lecture.

There will be a lecture in Sunday Market on FRIDAY NIGHT, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Subject:—"WHAT IS MAN"

Speaker:—

A. C. BOUGH

All are cordially invited.

Publication

FROM THE POLICE.

THE attention of all owners and drivers of vehicles in the Island of St. Croix is hereby called to the observance of, and compliance with, Paragraph 27 of the Police Regulations for St. Croix of 30th January 1915 and the Supplementary Regulations thereto of 24th February 1915—viz—

Paragraph 7.

"All vehicles when in use between the hours of sunset and sunrise shall be provided with a lighted lantern on either side, or at least in front on the right side".

Supplementary Regulations.

"For all automobiles, a distinguishing letter and number shall be prescribed by the Police, and no automobile must be used upon public roads without being provided with two signboards, one in front and one at the back of the car, containing these distinguishing signs, easy to be read at a distance of 75 feet".

"When in use between sunset and sunrise, the automobiles must be provided with a lighted lantern which clearly illuminates the hind signboard.

JOHN L. CURRY.
Director of Police.