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77TH YEAR.

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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Aug. 26th.—The Spanish battleship "España" is aground off Melilla, Morocco, according to a Central News despatch from Gibraltar. Assistance has been sent from Gibraltar.

Prague, Aug. 26th.—Three shots were fired at M. Daskaloff, the Bulgarian Ambassador, at noon today, and he died a short time later on the operating table. His assailant, Atanas Nikoloff, a 26 year old Bulgarian, was arrested. M. Daskaloff was appointed Ambassador to Czechoslovakia under the regime of ex-Premier Stamboulisky. When Stamboulisky was overthrown by the Bulgarian army in June of this year, the new Sofia Government requested the Czech authorities to extradite M. Daskaloff, but the request was never complied with. In December last when M. Daskaloff was minister of Interior, a bomb was thrown at his automobile just as he was leaving the Parliament building after attending a session.

London, Aug. 26th.—That Eamonn De Valera a fortnight before his arrest made a secret peace offer to the Irish Free State Government, is asserted by the Dublin Correspondent of the Daily Express, who attributes the information to a member of the Free State Government. The substance of the offer, the correspondent says, was that if the Government would put in De Valera's possession all the Republican funds in the United States amounting to 500,000 pounds, he would undertake to use them solely for "constitutional agitation" in Ireland and terminate immediate military activities throughout the country. Accord-

ing to the correspondent, the Government turned down the offer declaring they would make no terms with De Valera whatsoever.

Ottawa, Aug. 26th.—Canada's representation at the meeting of the inter-Allied veterans federation in Brussels, Belgium, early in September, will be through the medium of the British Legion Delegates. It was stated yesterday morning at Dominion headquarters of the federation that the executive of the association did not consider the expenditure of sending delegates warranted, especially in view of the fact that the view of the British legion on matters of international import were fully in accord with those of Canadian ex-service men. The legion has been asked to empower its delegates to speak for Canada. The important matter before the meeting is the question of the method to be taken to impress its views concerning the establishment of a "world court" to outlaw war, upon the various nations.

Chassev Beaupre, France, Aug. 26th.—M. Poincare, in an address here today, served notice on Germany, that she must make an heroic effort to pay reparations, just as France did in 1871. The address was delivered at the dedication of a monument to war dead. In it the Premier told Germany not to look for any reduction in her reparations debt. What we did 53 years ago, said M. Poincare, they can try to do now. If they do not try to do it they will compel us to enforce against them the menace they made then, "pay us or we remain". France, continued M. Poincare, had to pay five billion francs, which was an enormous sum then. He told how the country had raised other billions to pay the expenses of the war simply by getting to work. He added that the French payments could be proved, while as for the German Chancellor Stressemann assertion regarding Germany's payments, he declared, it is vain to pretend that Germany had already paid 43 billion gold marks or even 25 billion as was said by an economic investigation of Washington, which it has been impossible for me to identify and which is not listed in the congressional directory or the official year book of the Federal Capital. M. Poincare came to Chassev, a village of 180 inhabitants to show the Governments sympathy to the smallest of France's war-stricken communities. His weekly reparations warning to Germany was delivered in front of the onerous City

Hall and facing a simple stone erection to men of the villages fallen soldiers. His address was delivered in the presence of barely four hundred persons, most of whom were officials and the staff of General Maginot, who also was present. "These are arbitrary estimates, in dealing with German alleged payments. In any case they show what strange results we would get if international experts ever were entrusted with the task of determining Germany's capacity to pay, and in this connection I don't need to say that our opinion will not change". The Premier justified his concern for the future by recalling the past. "Germany made no mystery of her intentions during the hostilities. Several times she unmasked her war aims and up to the day she felt her hopes vanish, she always planned to crush us forever". The other Allies, continued M. Poincare, would not have fared better than France. Great Britain would have been threatened across the channel, Belgium would have lost Antwerp and her coast, Italy would have shrunk instead of being expanded, Serbia and Roumania would have become vassals, Poland and upper Silesia and all of Europe would have been under German domination and the Allied navies and merchant-marine would have been destroyed. "On the other side of the Atlantic," said the Premier, "the United States momentarily perhaps would have been shielded from the consequences of a Germanic victory but they could not long have remained indifferent to the creation of a colossal power which had become the real sovereign of Europe and ready to throw its tentacles around the globe, for civilization would have been shaken and Germany would have gained political, commercial and intellectual supremacy from pole to pole and become, under the Hohenzollerns, emperor of the human race". These, said the Premier, did not constitute "dreams of strange morose superstitions as they several times threatened to come realities. Therefore, he declared, "have not the right today to remember our fears when we demand the execution of a treaty the moderation of which many of our compatriots think excessive".

Paris, Aug. 27th.—The Government entirely approves of the Belgian reply to the British note, it was announced at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Poincare has informed Foreign Min-

(Continued on 4th page.)