

(Continued from 1st page.)

doubt, her Allies having constantly been kept advised of her policy. She had always declared herself opposed to the entry of further German troops in the Ruhr, but in every case of its authorization was conditional upon the occupation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt. The French Govt. on the 3rd April informed its representatives in the Allied capitals by a telegram, of which a copy was simultaneously delivered to the Ambassadors of the Allies in Paris, that Marshal Foch was studying the military measures which henceforth could neither be avoided nor deferred. The Note recalls that the matter concerns the violation of one of the most solemn clauses of the treaty and that Germany herself had recognized the necessity of a formal and prior authorization for this derogation of Article 43, while it was at the same time the right of the French Govt. to claim a territorial guarantee. The Note says that the French Govt. could not content itself with the German promise to withdraw the Reichswehr as soon as order was restored, in view of the Allies not having received the satisfaction stipulated by the Treaty either for reparations, the delivery of guilty persons, coal, or the disarming of the land forces. In the presence of these successive and systematic violations, France was now compelled to say it is enough. France is decided no less convinced than the British Govt. of the essential necessity maintaining the unity of the Allies for the application of the Treaty and the equitable solution of the vast problems relative to Russia, the Balkans, Asia Minor, and Islam. The Note ends with the assurance that the French Govt. is ready to assure itself, before acting, of the assent its allies on all inter-allied question which may arise in the execution of the treaty.

Paris, April 11th.—The "Petit Parisien" learns from London that the French note produced an excellent impression in political circles. The attitude of Belgium created a profound impression and efforts were made to persuade her to abandon her decision to cooperate militarily with France, but without success.

Paris, April 11th.—The "Temps" states that the British Ambassador handed personally to M. Millerand this morning a note replying to the French communication sent yesterday. The note is crushed in conciliatory terms and appears to attach special importance to the French phrase declaring that, in all inter-allied questions connected with the execution of the Treaty, France will always be happy to obtain the assent of her Allies before taking action. The "Temps" says that England appears to believe that France wished to have liberty to act in all circumstances without the consent of her Allies, which was however in no way the intention

of France. She also appears to consider that she was not duly notified before the occupation of the cities in the Main Valley, but diplomatic documents will enable the facts to be easily established. The Govt. has no knowledge of the reputed Allied commission which, according to the Wolff Bureau, visited the Ruhr Basin to verify that the Reichswehr effectives did not exceed the number authorized by the protocol of August 1919.

Paris, April 10th.—The "Echo de Paris" announces that M. Millerand will leave on the 18th. instant for San Remo for a conference, which will be presided over by Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier.

Rome, April 10th.—The "Corriere della Sera" announces that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour will visit Rome after the conference at San Remo.

Berne, April 10th.—Active negotiations are being conducted for the repatriation of two hundred thousand Russian prisoners in Germany and three hundred thousand of the Central Powers still detained in Siberia, Russia and Turkestan. The first Siberian contingent of two thousand will be taken by a French steamer from Vladivostok to Trieste.

Berlin, April 7th.—A great military conspiracy, which seems to have been on a parallel with the recent Berlin revolution, has been discovered in Munich. Part of the plan was that General Ludendorff was to be made Dictator over Bavaria, and Dr. Heine, of the Bavarian Separatists, a sort of civil and economic dictator.

London, April 7th.—Viscount Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Admiral Beatty, Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Clynes published an appeal this morning in the London "Times" for one million pounds to keep fresh in the minds of the people of this country the spiritual ideals which underlie the Covenant of the League of Nations. The appeal points out what the League of Nations Union has already done in its educational campaign. It says that a million pounds sounds like a large sum, but if the British people do not support the League of Nations with all their might and resources, the League itself will assuredly wither and die, and if the League should die, help our children, for no human agency can save them from calamities to which those of the late war will appear as the mere trifles.

San Diego, California, April 8th.—Pleasure at being able again to touch an American port was expressed by the Prince of Wales who arrived yesterday for a visit there of two days. He was welcomed by a Committee which included Governor Stephens of California, Mayor Wilde of San Diego, Vice-Admiral Williams of the Pacific Fleet and many citizens. The Royal Visitor had a full day of entertainment. He was the guest at

luncheon aboard the super dreadnought "New Mexico", he spoke to an audience estimated at twenty thousand persons in the Municipal Auditorium, was taken for a drive about the city and last night was the guest at a ball given by the Mayor and Mrs. Wilde. Nearly every place of business closed at noon. The Mayor having declared an official half holiday. When the Prince and his suite came ashore after luncheon on the "New Mexico" they were greeted by thousands who lined the streets over which the party drove.

ADDITIONAL MONEY BILL.

TO THE BUDGET FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. CROIX FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Sub. Item III. "Police and Prison Departments".

2. Equipment.....Fres. 1,000.00

This amount is to be expended for the purchase of 1 Hearse for Christiansted and 1 Horse and Hearse for Frederiksted.

Thus duly passed at the 4th Ordinary Meeting of the Colonial Council held Monday, December 15, 1919.

D. C. CANEGATA, ROBT. L. MERWIN,
Secretary. Chairman.

The above Additional Money Bill is hereby sanctioned and approved.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Government of the Virgin Islands of the United States the 7th day of April 1920.

J. W. OMAN.
Governor.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby made known that the 16th. Ordinary Meeting of the Colonial Council which was fixed for Monday, April 19th, a.c. according to Government's decision has been postponed until further.

ROBT. L. MERWIN.
Chairman.

Colonial Council Office, St. Croix,
April 13, 1920.

THE Food Commission for St. Croix has fixed the maximum price of raw sugar at 16 cents per pound retail.

All holding of stock will be considered a violation of the Food Commission's regulation.

Food Commission, St. Croix, April 15, 1920.

R. DE CHABERT, D. C. CANEGATA,
Actg. Secretary. Chairman.