

LOCAL

The s. s. Guiana is expected to leave New York on the 25th inst.

The sloop "Mizpah" with mails and passengers left here yesterday afternoon for St. Thomas.

Impertinent and Foolish Questions

Mr. Rothschild Francis! may I ask who is the next man in the Virgin Islands that understands, as much as you, or more than you, the meaning of The Bill, proposing a Civil Government for the Virgin Islands?

Has no one a right to question its purpose? To reason on its merits and its influence on the affairs of the Virgin Islands?

Who, with a particle of Common Sense would not question this perfect and faultless paradise that the Virgin Islands will become when that bill be adopted, and becomes law?

Would you not question this yourself after hearing of the glowing and beautiful pictures of liberty, justice, peace, plenty and independence as are painted to result from this PANACEA?

Would not the same condition exist then and after the acceptance of this bill as at present?

Will we be relieved of political, social, domestic and industrial problems? I feel that you are earnest and very sincere in trying to assist your country, but may you not be mistaken in this? and has not another the same right to assist his country by questioning the merits of it?

Is it right that you should think that you are feared? Why! For what?

That others are hypocrites because they differ in your opinion of this Bill?

Is it any way wrong to try to know more of the Bill so as to have matters properly understood and adjusted?

Do you think that there could be much respect for the sense of justice and fair play of the American people were they to pass this Bill in Congress as a political issue only, with the object of getting the votes of Virgin Islanders on the mainland for the coming presidential election?

Would you suppose that the American people would do this? Answer.

Do you think that we have been sufficiently represented in this matter of vital importance to the life of the Virgin Islands?

Are you not a member of the Colonial Council, and placed there by popular votes and are you not in a certain degree responsible for the shortcomings or irregularities of that institution if there be any, since you are a component part of it?

Don't you think it would be unfair to a

people to legislate on a measure so important, without giving them a hearing through their legislative body of which you are a member?

In conclusion, may I ask, would it be right for any people to reject or accept anything or without knowing how much good or injury it can produce. This I ask because you stated "The Bill will pass and it must pass heedless of what may be said against it?"

Don't you know that you are the only man in the Virgin Islands who have made a study of these matters, hence you must be accustomed to them, but what about the majority of us who would like to know something; and is it our fault because we are ignorant? All that we ask is time. Let the American people hear us, as well as you were heard, then let them judge our case and act in the true spirit of Americanism.

Don't you think this would be fair, and would you not be more satisfied than to be obliged to use or employ the methods of forceful argument to convince a people of A Bill of which you only, seem to know the reason for its introduction? Please answer.

ADOLPH SIXTO.

—Reprinted from the St. Thomas Bulletin of April 11th by request.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Washington, April 13th.—The Johnson Immigration Bill was passed on Saturday by the House. The measure would practically bar Japanese and would fix quotas at two per cent, based on the 1890 census and would provide for examination of immigrants overseas.

Dublin, April 13th.—A gang of 20 to 30 men attacked a prison van enroute to Mount Joy Jail on Saturday afternoon. A running fight followed between the military escort and the attacking party which was finally beaten off.

Paris, April 13th.—That a defensive alliance between France and Roumania is in the process of negotiation was the only official admission the Foreign Office was prepared to make today concerning the reports that France would guarantee the safety of Bessarabia against aggression from any quarter. It was pointed out that the treaty would be merely one for the purpose of safeguarding the execution of the existing treaty and not directed against any one nation or government.

Moscow, April 13th.—Leon Trotsky, Soviet War Minister, who has been absent for a long period in the Caucasus, because of ill health, returned to Moscow on Saturday. Before leaving the south eastern area he inspected the army of the Caucasus and took part in a party conference at Tiflis. Regarding the Bessarabian situation, Trotsky declared Russia was striving with all means for a pacific settlement but was by no means

content to let the situation remain as at present. "We will never agree that the Bessarabian workmen and peasants shall remain under the iron heel of the Roumanian Nobles," he said, in an interview. "We will not make war and we will strive to avoid it by all means. This, however, does not mean that we agree to the present situation. The Soviet Government will use all its power to liquidate the matter peacefully. If its efforts are unsuccessful however this will be due to a desire on the part of the other side to aggravate the situation."

Athens, April 13th.—The Greek people voted today for the establishment of a republic. The Government made it known this evening that a big majority in the pleiscite, held throughout the country, favoured a republic. The newspapers announce that martial law will be proclaimed on Monday. This is probably for the purpose of preserving law and order. The voting in Athens and many towns in the provinces was overwhelmingly for a republic.

Washington, April 12th.—Sixty-five thousand miners were declared today by Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, to be out of employment as a result of inability of operators and miners union officials to reach an agreement on the basis of the wages recently negotiated from the central competitive field. An additional 10,000 in South Western Kentucky, probably will cease work on April 15th, when an armistice now in effect expires. Mr. Lewis said those out of work included 40,000 in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma, 5,000 in South Western Kentucky and Tennessee, 10,000 in South Western Virginia and 10,000 in Canada.

Ottawa, April 13th.—The problem of the intending farmer who arrives in Canada with little or no capital, is occupying the land settlement branch of the Department of immigration just now. A statement, issued by Mr. Robb, says that recent surveys of the situation in Canada have disclosed that in many communities there are farms equipped with habitable buildings which can be had on very nominal first payments, or without any cash deposits at all. In many cases there are settlers in the same district who are willing to lend machinery to new comers in exchange for labour. By taking advantage of these circumstances, it is believed that the road will be opened to a considerable number of British and European settlers with a knowledge of agriculture, who find themselves with little capital at this time.

Geneva, April 13th.—The impression exists in League of Nations circles here, that the successful launching of reparation plans, based on the reports of the experts, will lead to the early application by Germany for admission into the League of Nations and that Germany will favour the League of Nations as the medium for handling any project calcu-