

LOCAL

The s. s. Parima from New York is looked for in Frederiksted today.

This evening the concluding parts of Atlantide will be screened at the Christiansted Theatre. This fine picture has won the admiration of all who saw its first presentation.

A boatload of the favourite Jacks is being eagerly bought up this morning.

A contributor of an acrostic inserted in this issue essays to score a point at the expense of the Avis. Why shouldn't we let him have this pleasure? It would be like taking candy from a kid to decline his article. "A" stands for many other things than what he names of course, such as ass, ape, and also abbreviation—in this case an abbreviation of good judgment, as the result of the election will show.

Contribution from the Political Poet

C stands for the candidate, the one that is fit;
O stands for the order of men he will hit,
R stands for the right he will always pursue;
T stands for the thinking he will do for you,
I stands for inflexible man that he is;
N stands for the number of votes that are his,
A stands for Antediluvian, Auntie, and Avis.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Rome, Sept. 2nd.—The Stefani Agency the semi official news agency says demonstrations against Italians have occurred on the island of Crete. It is alleged that the populace insulted the Italian flag and that the personnel of the Italian Consulate was endangered.

Dublin, Sept. 2nd.—Final figures in the balloting last week for members of the Dail Eireann were made public today. These show that the polling by parties was as follows. Government 415,843, Republicans 286,161, Labour 142,388, Farmers 125,972, Independents 24,291. The aggregate vote cast was 1,003,955. The governmental statistical department in a statement today says the results show that 75 per cent of the voters supported the treaty and are prepared to work in Parliament under the constitution.

St. Johns, N. F. Sept 2nd.—The Canadian press is informed by the Hon. W. R. Warren, Prime Minister, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has

assented to the request of the New Zealand Government for the appointment of a commission here to conduct an investigation of the charges that led to the resignation of the Premiership by Sir Richard Squires a few weeks ago. Mr. T. Hollis Walker, K C Benchet of the Inner Temple, London, and recorder of Derby, has been nominated and is expected to arrive here about the middle of October.

Copenhagen, Sept. 2nd.—The tourist-steamer "Freya", which broke from her moorings near Højeby in the hurricane which raged along the coast of Jutland on Thursday, has landed her 200 passengers safely.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st.—A bulge of \$5 a bale, the most important rise in weeks, was recorded in the local market today in discounting the Government's report on the growing cotton crop, showing a condition of 54.1 percent of normal on August 25th and indicating a yield of only 10,788,000 bales.

Minneapolis, Sept 1st.—Repeating his criticisms of Mr. Woodrow Wilson, made first at Williamstown, Mass., Lord Birkenhead, formerly Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, yesterday added that "we could not tell your President his credentials were unacceptable when he came to the peace table, although we knew the American people would not back his high minded but idealistic plan, and we found our judgement sustained when the issue was placed before the American nation". He said, however, that former President Wilson lived far in advance of the political life of the United States. Lord Birkenhead spoke before a luncheon of the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs on the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations "Without President Wilson many of the elements of the League of Nations would never have been written into the treaty and most certainly article 10 would never have been known", he said. The gathering stood and sang "God save the King" for Lord Birkenhead, who was the hon-our guest at the luncheon.

Paris, Sept. 2nd.—The French press is aroused by the landing of Italian troops at Tangier, which is considered especially significant, following an official announcement from London and Madrid that the Home Government has just intimated its interestedness in the Tangier problem. Heretofore, only France, Spain, and Great Britain have taken an active interest in the Tangier question, being represented at a conference in London last June, which is scheduled to be opened this September. Paris newspapers point out that the whole imbroglio, including the Greek ultimatum, is a desperate attempt by Italy to play for the mastership of the Mediterranean against France, with Great Britain as Premier Mussolini's ally.

Osaka, Japan, Sept. 2nd.—In Yokohama alone there have been 100,000

casualties from Saturday's earthquake and fire, according to a radio message from the Government of Yokohama. Tidal waves also did great damage. Direct communication with Tokio is still cut off, but it is reported enormous damage was done there. The Prince Regent is reported to be safe. Yokohama was still burning at 8 30 o'clock on Saturday night. At the foot of Mount Fuji several villages were completely razed and hundreds of lives lost. At Atami alone, six hundred persons were killed. The Government of Yokohama makes an urgent appeal for food for the people. A descriptive message from the Reuter correspondent at Tokio says that from early morning a strong wind had been blowing and the weather was cloudy and hot. At noon an appalling earthquake occurred, followed by more than ten shocks. Dwellings were either completely or partially destroyed. A message from Tokio reports that martial law has been proclaimed there. The Nagoka Naval Division is preparing airplanes to fly to Tokio to ascertain conditions there. The Commander of the Kure Naval Station has received a wireless message reporting a serious conflagration at Yokosuka, one of Japan's important naval stations not far from Yokohama. The naval buildings and hospitals have been destroyed. The people fled from their homes, jamming the streets and open spaces. Intermittent shocks continued until sundown. Fires broke out everywhere and the flames, fanned by a strong wind, spread in all directions. It was impossible to control them, as the water supply failed at the critical moment. When the correspondent left at nine o'clock in the evening many of the Government offices had been burned down, including the Home Department and the Metropolitan Police Station. The correspondent estimates that 200,000 houses were reduced to ashes and the fire was still burning at many places. Estimates of the casualties for the moment are uncertain, but they are believed to have been enormous. Troops and doctors were doing splendid work in rendering first aid. Many workmen were killed, or injured, in the Government printing offices. Six hundred persons were killed at the Nihokienki electric plant. Amid the flames of the burning city the citizens of Tokio were seeking places of safety.

San Francisco, Cal. Sept. 3rd.—Tokio is afire, many buildings of the city have collapsed, the water system is destroyed, loss of life heavy, all traffic has been suspended and flames spreading to the surrounding towns, according to messages received last night from the Radio Corporation Superintendent, stationed at Tamocika. He said he obtained the information from a newspaper at Senni, a large seacoast town 100 miles north of Tokio.

London, Sept. 4th.—A cricket match was played yesterday between the West