

St. Croix Avis.

77TH YEAR.

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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, July 10th.—Except for satisfaction that apparently interminable discussions at Lausanne at last have been ended in some sort of an agreement, there is little gratification here over the outcome. Speaking generally and allowing for approval of certain details of the settlement, the opinion of the newspapers is that Turkey won a substantial victory and obtained immeasurably more from her nominal conquerors than would have been thought possible a few months ago. "The historian will set down with amusement the slender resources with which Turkey's representatives have defied and bullied the Allies" says the Morning Chronicle, and this is typical of several other comments. That the settlement is likely to advance the progress of peace in the Near East, or lead to an improvement in the general European situation, is no where confidently believed. The Times, regretting that a definite peace was not imposed swiftly, sternly and categorically upon defeated Turkey four years ago, goes on to say, "The lesson is a bitter one. It is that failure to take advantage of a favorable position is the most fatal blunder in diplomacy, as in other spheres of human activity, and that the toil and sacrifice of war may be rendered nugatory by vacillation after victory. The defeated oriental is abject, and Turkey would have accepted any terms dictated by a United Europe in 1919. The weary round of nations and individuals seeking concessions from Turkey will begin again, once more Turkey will play off one suitor against another,

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flattering the pride of this one and enflaming the greed of that "after reviewing the advantages foreigners have brought to Turkey in the past and calling attention to how things have changed there since the war, the Times adds, "the Turkish Government now is capricious and absolutely unrestrained by law, custom or tradition and is addicted to the practice of passing retro-active legislation. By this Government the terms of the new draft of the treaty have yet to be ratified and when ratified observed".

Clement Ferrand, July 9th.—France will not change her coercive policy toward Germany, was the declaration made by President Millerand at the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Blaise Pascal, the French geometrician, philosopher and writer. The president said the country must remain united behind the Government, "but", he added "let us not hide the truth from ourselves that this policy is one of a long, hard pull. Just as the army had held out against the Germans to the end. M. Millerand continued, so must France now" be resolved to hold out to the end, that is to say, a quarter of an hour longer than our adversaries".

London, July 10th.—The worst thunderstorm in the memory of living man swept London this morning, causing huge damage throughout the city. Forty fire alarms were responded to by the city brigade and the drenching rain and the terrific thunder claps were reminiscent of the air raids during the great war.

The lightning was exceedingly vivid and many houses were struck and destroyed. All traffic in the streets was held up and small rivers running in the street.

Brussels, July 10th.—The Papal representative called on M. Jasper, the Foreign Minister, yesterday and communicated to him the hope of the Pope. That severe measures of the reprisal would not be taken on account of the Duisberg bombing, because that would make difficult the Pope's efforts to have Berlin disavow violence. M. Jasper it is understood, replied that only measures necessary for the safety of the troops and trains would be taken.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the Island Lawyer A. E. STAKE-MANN and Mr. JOHN ALBERT FLEMING of Estate La Reine hold my power of Attorney.

St. Croix 12 July 1923.

GEORGE F. LATIMER.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED MAIL FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 7, 1923.

Miss Alma O'Neale,
Mr. Holger Whitehead.

Post Office, Christiansted, Virgin Islands, July 9, 1923.

B. R. LARSEN, Postmaster.