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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Winnipeg, April 6th.—Sentence was pronounced on six convicted strike leaders by Justice Metcalfe at the assize court today. Five of them were sentenced to one year on each of the six counts of seditious conspiracy on which they were convicted, and to six months on the count of committing a common nuisance, the sentences to run concurrently, making the term to be served by each in the provincial gaol one year. A sixth was found guilty of the charge of committing a common nuisance, and was sentenced to six months in the provincial gaol.

London, April 6th.—Circles declare themselves not alarmed at reports that the Persian Govt. has manifested its willingness to conclude an understanding with the Russian Soviet Govt., which in some quarters was interpreted as meaning that such negotiations might be the preface to military action which would menace British interests in Persia. The British view is that the contemplated negotiations would refer only to economic matters, leading to an agreement similar to those already concluded, or in process of execution between Soviet Russia and some of the European Governments. It is recalled that the Lenine Govt. sometime ago approached Persia offering to cancel all treaties and conventions unfavourable to Persian interests, and it is believed that the latest development is merely a manifestation of Persian willingness to accept the offer.

Paris, April 6th.—Particulars of the

distribution of enemy warships among the Allies have been published here. France's share, which is ten per cent of the total tonnage of all captured enemy ships, with the exception of submarines, represents ninety-two thousand tons. Five cruisers and ten destroyers are allotted to France, and the same number to Italy. Each of these two powers will also receive a light cruiser and three destroyers, which may be used for one year for experimental purposes, but must be destroyed when that time has elapsed. France will receive the cruiser "Emden" and forty submarines are also allotted to her. Of these ten may be put in service. France is the only power to which the privilege of using captured submarines has been granted.

Dublin, April 7th.—There have been riots in Mountjoy prison where close on one hundred Sinn Fein prisoners are on a hunger strike. They demanded better treatment and on receiving an unsatisfactory answer, they smashed the furniture in the cells and broke down a wall between the cells. It was rebuilt, but they tore it down again. The men are now manacled with their hands behind their backs and strong military guards are installed within the prison.

London, April 8th.—Sugar in stock on the 3rd. instant was 54,000 tons complete. Last year 154,000 tons.

New Orleans, April 8th.—Investigation into the charges that Cuban sugar is being imported here to be refined and sold at a profit as Louisiana sugar was started today by the District Attorney, Mr. Money, assisted by representatives of the Department of Justice. Mr. Money announced that his investigation would determine the prices at which Cuban sugars were purchased and sold, and if the difference in any instance is found to be above the 2% margin now permitted, the refiner receiving the increase would be prosecuted for profiteering.

Athens, April 8th.—Greek troops have been authorized by the Supreme Military Council of the Allies to advance in Asia Minor, in anticipation of an eventual attack by Musapha Kemal. They have occupied a strategic position east of the sector they have held around Smyrna.

Oklahoma City, April 7th.—Damage to the Oklahoma crop, resulting from the freezing temperatures of the past few days, is placed at six million dollars, according to estimates made public yes-

terday to the President of the Board of Agriculture of this State.

Macon, Georgia, April 7th.—Reports from the Peach Belt yesterday indicated that the crop had suffered from cold and frost on Monday night. Little of the fruit had formed, but the blossoms were nipped.

London, April 7th.—The announcement of Great Britain's attitude towards the French move in Germany is being held in abeyance, pending a meeting of the Supreme Council which will convene here tomorrow. When the occupation was discussed recently at a meeting of the Ambassadors Council, it is said that Great Britain and Italy strongly urged the necessity for careful consideration before taking any definite steps.

Paris, April 9th.—At a Cabinet Council today M. Millerand informed his colleagues of the situation in Germany and of a verbal communication from the British Govt. no official British communication having yet reached Paris.

Paris, April 9th.—The Executive Council of the League of Nations met today to examine the mandate for Armenia, the protection of minorities in Turkey, municipal elections in Danzig and the repatriation of prisoners of war in Siberia. A conference of the Ambassadors was held this morning under the presidency of M. Cambon.

Paris, April 10th.—The "Temps" says that no official communication has yet reached Paris indicating that the United States disapproves of the French occupation of the cities in the valley of the Main, but an Exchange of views demonstrates that the United States, while holding that the re-establishment of order in the Ruhr region is Germany's duty, thinks that France had serious reasons for acting and wishes to know these reasons. The French Govt. has received no note from Italy, but Japan, in the course of conversation at Tokio, indicated that she had no objection to the occupation of the German cities.

Mayence, April 10th.—The exact number of victims in the recent incidents at Frankfort was four killed and 18 wounded. It is reported that a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed at Bitterfeld and Magdeburg in Saxony.

Paris, April 10th.—Hava's. In a Note communicated yesterday to the British Govt. France declares that the loyalty of her attitude is not open to

[Continued on 4th page]