

CHRISTIANSTED THEATRE

8.00. MONDAY EVENING 8.00.

JAMES J. CORBETT

IN

"THE MIDNIGHT MAN"

Episode No. 15:

"Universal".

Episode No. 16:

"The Cave of Destruction".

Episode No. 17:

"A Wild Finish".

ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats 30 and 40c.
General Entrance 20c.
Children 20 and 10c

Just Received

AT THE

Company Street Emporium

FATIMA CIGARETTES,

CAMEL do.

SERENE do.

PIEDMONT do.

NEW YORK do.

STAR PLUG TOBACCO,

HORSE SHOE PLUG TOBACCO.

Christiansted, 4th March 1921.

M. A. PRETTO.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Feb. 28th.—The Primer Minister in the House of Commons set at rest a question which has caused considerable discussion. It was whether Mr. Churchill would in the future have charge of Egyptian affairs. The Prime Minister announced that the administration of Palestine, Mesopotamia and Aden and the areas within the British sphere of influence, would be transferred to the new middle east department of the Colonial Office, after March 1st while Egypt, the Sudan and the Hedjaz would remain under the Foreign Office. In taking formal leave of the officials of the War Office on his transfer to the Colonial Office, early in February Mr. Churchill announced that he had been entrusted with the formation and conduct of a new middle east department.

London, March 1st.—Germany, though her delegates to the conference with the Allies here today, made reparation offers of approximately 30 billion Govt. marks, or about £1,500,000,000. It was understood outside the conference that Dr.

Simons, the German Foreign Minister, had finished his statement on reparations to the conferees. Mr. Lloyd George replied in substance that unless the Germans had something more to offer, than appeared in Dr. Simons' statement, there was no need to continue the conference. Mr. Lloyd George told the German Foreign Minister, "If the written proposals are of the same general character as the explanation of them, it is not worth while to read them". You have a complete lack of comprehension of the position of the Allies and of your own position. We will discuss among ourselves our reply and give it to you tomorrow at eleven o'clock". When the Germans left the conference they appeared to be greatly depressed. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand were smiling as they came from the conference chamber.

New York, March 1st.—The raw sugar market was quiet early today. There were sales of 27,000 bags of Cuba's, to local refiner. Prices were unchanged at 4½c. For Cuba's cost and freight, equal to 5.77 for centrifugal. The market for refined was quiet at 7.75 for fine granulated.

Washington, March 1st.—The Senate today went into executive session to consider the naval appropriations bill over which there has been a two days' fight. The motion for a secret session was made unexpectedly by Senator Lodge, and was regarded as a fiscal effort to pass the bill at this session by a unanimous vote. 58 Senators answering the roll, the same tonight attached an amendment to the bill, a section calling upon the President to call a Conference of the United States, Japan and Great Britain, to consider naval disarmament.

London, March 1st.—When the German delegates faced the Allies around the table today, with the object of com-

ing to a final settlement of the German indemnity a gulf was revealed wider than predictions had forecasted. Germany's counter proposals fell so far short of the Allied programme, drawn up at the Paris Conference, that the British Prime Minister declared "The German Govt. appears to have a complete misunderstanding of the realities of the position," and tersely adjourned the Conference, after Dr. Simons had presented the document and tried to advocate its reasonableness. The belief prevails in the Allied Camp tonight that the negotiations have ended and that they are on the eve of action. Their reply is expected to lie an ultimatum clear and imperative. The following bulletin was issued after a brief meeting of the heads of the Allied delegations this afternoon. It was decided to consult the juridical and military advisors tomorrow, with a view to informing the German delegation on Thursday. As to the measures the Allies propose to take. The word, "measures and the mention of only the juridical and military advisors are considered significant. Dr. Simons offered what experts estimate would amount to 1,500,000,000 pounds sterling, of which Germany, claims 1 000,000,000 has already been paid in money and supplies. This is coupled with the conditions that upper Silesia remains German and that Free Commercial privileges shall be restored to Germany throughout the world. Compared with this offer the Allies terms required the payment of 11,300,000,000 pounds and the lowest Germany was expected to put forward was something over 7,000,000,000 pounds, while Germany wants 40,000,000 pounds raised by a German Foreign Loan in which she professes to believe the United States would co-operate. The German delegates still are of the opinion that their proposals and the statement of Germany's economic conditions may be taken as a basis for the discussion. An advance into Germany by the Allied armies is now assured, even if the Allies feel obliged to give an ultimatum. Economic pressure may be attempted instead. No support for the further use of soldiers has developed in Great Britain and if an advance movement is undertaken, it will be a French and Belgian measure, in which Great Britain will co-operate only from loyalty to the Allies. The British, generally, feel that they have only a secondary interest in the indemnity question, because they have gradually become reconciled to the belief that they will get little out of Germany, at the best.

Paris, March 1st.—Everything is in readiness along that part of the Rhine held by the French for a jump forward at a few hours notice, should the occasion arise, official circles intimated tonight. A high official of the War Office declared Marshal Foch has but to say the