

Tonight the current serial will be continued at the Theatre as per ad on previous page.

The Christian Mission closed its special service week with a procession through town last night with torchlights, music and singing of lively sacred airs lending a pleasing tone to the demonstration.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

New York, Nov. 21st.—The militarists in Germany already are preparing for another war, M. Clemenceau, past Premier of France, declared tonight in the first address of his American tour. "Do you read the newspapers, don't you know what that means". The "Tiger" of France, speaking fervently before a packed house, reviewed the situation in Europe, pointing to the approachment of the Turks and Soviet Russia, as ominous war clouds. In the meantime, he declared, Ludendorff and other German militarists were planning a coup against the democratic government there. Describing the present, as a time of "greatest crisis", he urged that the United States should renew conversations with France and England, which, without definitely committing the United States to any set programme, would present to Germany a picture of three unpleasant facts to be faced in the war. He said sooner or later the United States would have to interest herself in the post-war affairs of Europe, because she would not continue to be comfortable and wealthy, if Europe was covered with blood. His expressed hope was that the United States might establish a plan, as to what was to be done in carrying out the terms of the peace treaty, and join with England and France in imposing it on Germany. He was frank in his criticism of the United States post-war attitude, declaring that America had had a large share in imposing the peace terms and it was her duty to see them enforced. Challenging the worth of Germany's signature to a treaty, the "Tiger" declared that if France had known in 1918 that reparations would have been unpaid four years later, she would have gone on to Berlin. The "Tiger" received a great burst of applause for the assertion. M. Clemenceau, who protested that he came to America on no official mission, but as a private citizen, to present the truth as he saw it, declared that reparations was an American idea, because President Wilson had come forward with his famous 14 points and the armistice represented essentially the American point of view. Expressing the hope that the United States could find some way of renewing conversations with France and England, looking toward the enforcement of the peace treaty. M. Clemenceau said I do not want to speak of the League of Nations, but I might. "The "Tiger" said he did not believe in

the League of Nations as a means of preventing war, but that he believed in it as a means of arranging matters, deferring war and giving people time to think. "You have seen one of the greatest dramas in the world", he said. "We are now in the greatest crisis. Nobody knows when it will end and what effect European misery may have on American prosperity". He asked what America had made war for and what she had gained. He said America had come to the last point where she was granted time to think. No sacrifice was demanded of her except the will to assert herself, as the people who had conquered were unable to do anything just at the present moment. Recognizing M. Paderewski, famous musician, and former Premier of Poland, in a box, the "Tiger" called on him to witness to the suffering to which Central Europe had been subjected by Germany and Austria. The people of those countries, he declared, extended their hands to Wilson when he arrived, as a man bringing justice, that brings the right for a man to live. *Le jour de gloire est arrive*". America had freed herself in 1776 and now she rejected the whole of Europe. To all the peoples that had been put down under the sceptres of Germany, Austria and Russia, America had brought the day of glory, he said, but added: "A people may be great one day and small and mean another. You, after the contract was finished, told us to execute it as best we might", he said. "You were wrong in that you left without any proposal whatever. When people have been mixing their blood, they have no right to leave, if there is a difference, and without trying to adjust that difference, you broke all the organs of economic solidarity".

New York, Nov. 22nd.—The police escort assigned to M. Clemenceau during his stay in this city was doubled this afternoon, when the famous "Tiger" of France received a letter threatening his life. M. Clemenceau treated the message lightly. Colonel Bonsal, designated to conduct M. Clemenceau on his tour, insisted, however, on taking no chances and turned the letter over to the police with a request for added protection. The letter read, "Don't you dare say too much about our country and Germany. If you don't heed our advice, you will hear bullets flying around your head. We are sick of having you poison the minds of our people. World war veterans".

Mexico City, Nov. 22nd.—A despatch to "El Mundo" says the Banco de Inversiones, of Juarez, closed its doors today. The manager of the bank is now here seeking aid of the government monetary commission in order to re-open the institution.

Manila, Nov. 22nd.—President Harding and Congress will be petitioned to allow the Philippine Legislature to call a

constitutional convention to frame a future independent republic in the Philippines. This is the result of the adoption in the House today of a concurrent resolution passed by the Senate three weeks ago.

Washington, Nov 22nd.—House Democrats at a caucus late today agreed to vote solidly against the shipping bill, but representative O'Connor, Louisiana, announced afterwards that he would not be bound by the Party's action.

Lausanne, Nov. 22nd.—Turkey found the great powers of Europe arrayed against her today on the question of Western Thrace, on which she demands a plebiscite, and Greece, helpless and beaten by the armies of the Ottoman State, left a rather heated afternoon session of the Near Eastern conference with the feeling that she is so abandoned, as she feared. The Turkish plenipotentiaries returned to their homes looking dejected. One of them said, "they were all against us on the Thracian issue today, but it is not yet decided, we shall probably have something more to say tomorrow". The Bulgarian Premier, M. Stamboulisky acknowledged Bulgaria's necessity to have an outlet to the Aegian Sea at Dedeagatch, promised by treaty. Greece has admitted her obligations to grant Bulgaria port rights at Dedeagatch but has explained that the war with Turkey prevented realization until now. M. Stamboulisky was inclined to support the idea of making Western Thrace autonomous, but the trend of the Allied leaders speeches was opposed to this. While hostile to a plebiscite, the Entente spokesmen favoured demilitarization of a considerable zone on the right bank of the Maritza river which divides Western from Eastern Thrace, so that danger of an armed conflict between the Greeks and Turks in the future, would be lessened. The ex Grecian Premier, Venizelos, was at his best in defending the interests of his country. He frankly admitted that Greece had made mistakes and added that she had suffered severely, as a consequence of those mistakes. The burden of the Turkish arguments was that possession of both Eastern and Western Thrace was necessary to make Constantinople safe for Turkey and prevent incursions into Turkish territory. Lord Curzon, M. Barrere and the Marquis Garono (?) spoke, respectively, for England, France, and Italy. The Thracian problem will be attacked again tomorrow by Ismet Pasha. The arrival of M. Voroviky, the Russian Commissary at Rome, indicates that Bolshevik Russia has accepted the invitation to come to Lausanne and discuss the problem of the Dardanelles. It is reported that M. Arkovsky, President of the Ukraine Soviet republic, and M. Tchitcherine, Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, will also come here.

Demerara, Nov. 24th.—Seaplane left for Dutch Guiana this morning.