

man Frederick C. Jackson".) Clean politics! Of course you believe in that. You could not disbelieve in it unless you are politically unclean. Rights and Duties! These you also believe in. You could not disbelieve in them unless your idea of what constitutes good government is perverted. All of which is by way of saying that the synonym for good government is clean politics.

From my earliest days I have been deeply interested in politics. I have as a boy (I think it was in 1900) read with interest Rev. Lawetz's query, given in response to an attack on a Draft of Ordinance introduced by him: "If not the Council, who then can decide the legality or illegality of the Council's procedure?" Fresh in my memory is the defense made by the late J. C. Canegata to a measure to which he was a party, that if a Member of the Council was not to express himself according to his honest conviction what was the use of any discussion or of his being a member of the Council, or words to that general effect. I mention the absent and departed only. On a few occasions I have written on the Council—approvingly and disapprovingly. Whenever it happened to be disapprovingly, I have been told by people who doubtlessly mean well that I should not "worry with the Council;" that before my time it was the same and it will always be the same—unless. This I do not believe; indeed I cannot believe. I have never been able to see that the Council is any better or worse than you—YOU, MR. VOTER—MAKES IT.

NO MAN SHOULD BE ELECTED to the Council who has not a live interest in the welfare of St. Croix. NO MAN who, in the phraseology of the master of lyrical poetry, is "for close designs and crooked councils fit" SHOULD BE ELECTED. Men who have an infantile (or is it asinine?) belief that their (?) party is always right, who are not big enough to dare their (?) party when their (?) party dare to dare them SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED. NO MAN who thinks it his duty to agree with anything or to oppose everything proposed by another member SHOULD BE ELECTED. Men who are not prepared to accept the elementary facts that it is not only at election time they should be heard from, and that they could learn much from their constituents were they inclined to learn at all SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED.

NO MAN SHOULD BE ELECTED to the Colonial Council unless he can be useful—very useful—in fact, MORE USEFUL in the Council than out of the Council. If a man cannot be more useful to the general public in the Colonial Council than he is out of the Colonial Council, HIS PLACE IS NOT IN THE COLONIAL COUNCIL.

You—YOU MR. VOTER—what are you going to do about it?

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, March 2nd.—"The Morning Post", declares: "We ought to sit on Germany's head, until France is again a first class European power." The newspapers foreshadowed the plan for a joint invasion of Germany, which Marshal Foch and Mr. Lloyd George are supposed to have discussed over the week end at Chequers Court, it was declared the plan doubtlessly contemplates the seizure of the Ruhr mining district in western Germany. Marshal Foch presided at a meeting of military experts at French headquarters yesterday, at which there was a discussion of plans to be followed should the Germans be recalcitrant.

New York, March 2nd.—No business was reported in the market for raw sugar early today. Cuba's were quoted a 3½c. cost and freight, equal to 5.77 for centrifugal. In refined, the inquiry continued of fair proportion but refiners are not accepting much new business as they all already have considerable orders on hand. Prices were steady at 7.75 for fine granulated. Futures were 2 to 3 points lower at noon under liquidation. There was only a small trade.

New York, March 2nd.—The Cuban Sugar Finance Committee will sell a sufficient quantity of Cuban sugar to supply the requirements of the trading on New York coffee and sugar exchange, Mr. Hawley, a member of the committee, announced today. Raiders have apprehended that the determination of the committee to sell no sugar for re-sale in this country might prevent further trading in futures on the market by rendering it impossible to make deliveries. This was brought to Mr. Hawley's attention by the sugar committee of the exchange. They pointed out that the increase to preserve the usefulness of the futures market would be comparatively small and Mr. Hawley said he could find no objection to supplying it.

London, March 2nd.—Mr. Lloyd George consented today to the employment of armed forces against Germany, in the event of the non-compliance with Allied reparations demands, to the extent of the occupation of Mannheim by British, French and Belgian troops and also of the Ruhr reports on the Rhine where coal is handled. The Premier had hitherto declared himself unwilling to use such military measures. The French long range guns have already been advanced to a point where they will command the city of Eseen, the home of the Krupp plant.

London, March 3rd.—Germany was today given until Monday to accept the fundamental conditions laid down by the Supreme Council at Paris. The German delegates were informed by the Allied representatives today that if Germany does not accept those terms the Allies will take immediate steps. The

first will be the occupation by the Allied troops of the cities of Duisburg and Dusseldorf, and the Ruhr region of Germany which contains important mines and iron plants. Second, allied countries will place such a tax on German merchandise as they may deem proper. Third, a customs boundary along the Rhine under Allied control will be established. The German delegation was informed the Allies would not reduce the period of 42 years allotted for the payment of the total amount of reparations by Germany. Germany's counter proposals which were submitted to the Allies on Tuesday were not susceptible of examination. Mr. Lloyd George told Dr. Simons in substance after today's session of the conference had assembled at St James Palace at noon. Mr. Lloyd George said the attitude taken by the German empire regarding reparations was in addition a grave violation of the obligations of Germany toward the Allies. He reminded the German representatives that their government had not fulfilled the treaty of Versailles relative to coal deliveries, disarmament, the payment of twenty billion marks in gold and the punishment of German officers and sailors accused of crimes during the war.

Washington, March 2nd.—Replies to the League of Nations Council and the British Govt. regarding mandates will be left to the Harding administration, it was said today at the State Department.

NEW YORK, March 4th 1921.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$8.60.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$2.10
New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$29.00
Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$5.77
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 6 56-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$3.87
Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.90½

LONDON, March 4th 1921.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, Govt. controlled price, duty paid 129s. 9d.
" Demerara Crystals free of control, duty paid, 59s. 6d.
" Moscovado Govt. controlled price, duty paid, 124s. 9d.
" " free of control duty paid 40s. 50s.
" " fine 75s.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales
White Java sugar cif United Kingdom 40s. 0d. (sellers)
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red nominal per cwt 62s. 66s.
Cotto Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool per lb. 28d. nominal.
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 7.
Consols 46½.
Three per cent rents in Paris Fcs. 58.25.