

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conjunction with the regular work done at the Christiansted Higher School a Special Class in **SHORT HAND** and **TYPEWRITING** will be opened on April 1920.

Any wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity may apply at the School for further information.

On behalf of the School,

I. NEVILLE,
Teacher.

THE meeting of the St. Croix Racing Association for Entries for the coming Races on the 5th April 1920 held at Es. Manning's Bay on Sunday 21st inst. resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.

H. Jarvis's..... "Fisher Girl"
Cornelius Pentheny's..... "Baby Boy"
E. L. Brown's..... "Star"
K. Henderson's..... "Emmy Lou"
I. S. Hodge's..... "Gun-Fire"

SECOND RACE.

E. L. Brown's..... "Star"
K. Henderson's..... "Emmy Lou"
Jos. James's..... "Rainbow"
I. S. Hodge's..... "Nettle"
I. S. Hodge's..... "Gun-Fire"

THIRD RACE.

I. S. Hodge's..... "Nettle"
E. L. Brown's..... "Teddy"
E. L. Brown's..... "Sweet Marie"
C. Ifield's..... "Union Queen"
Chas. Thomas's..... "Blue Pigeon"

FOURTH RACE.

L. Lindqvist's..... "Union King"
C. Ifield's..... "Sweet Wallie"
Frank Browne's..... "Bay Spirit"

Programme and further particulars later.

Frederiksted, March 23rd. 1920.

The Food Commission was in session yesterday morning and again until late in afternoon the directors of the sugar factories being present in connection with its deliberations on the sugar problem. An entire report covering the views on that and the fish question will be furnished readers as soon as available. So far it is understood that the prices of fish may range from 9-14 cents according to cut and quality; while the price of sugar is likely to remain unchanged for the reasons that merchants hold considerable stocks bought at the high price, as well as that the price in the island is based upon the net price the sugar fetches in the States which price has gone up within the last few days, since the sale to St. Thomas which was cheapened both through the then existing price in New York, and other circumstances of which we hope the commission will see it proper

to advise the public through the medium of the press.

An apparently attractive programme will be screened at the theatre this evening when it is hoped an appreciative audience will repay the untiring efforts of the management in continuing to offer cheap, wholesome entertainment to the public despite the dull times otherwise.

The Greole with mails and passengers sailed for St. Thomas this morning.

We have to ask Mr. P. L. La Bega to accept our sincere apologies for a typographical error which appeared in his ice advertisement as published in yesterday's Avis reading 50-100 lbs. @ 2cts. instead of 50-10 lbs @ 2cts. The notice to which attention is invited is inserted in corrected form in this issue.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

March 24, 1920.

Mr. Oluf Olsen on duty as Assistant Public Works Officer in St. St. Croix has tendered his resignation from the Government services. It has been accepted to take effect April 30, 1920.

The citation awarded June 25, 1919 by Major General John A. Lejume, U.S. Marine Corps, Commanding Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces to Lieutenant Edward C. Meggers, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, for distinguished and exceptional gallantry with the Fifth Marines at Meuse Argonne on November 6, 1918, and citation similarly awarded to Roy J. Isreall, Pharmacist Mate First Class, U. S. Navy, for distinguished and exceptional gallantry with the same regiment at St. Etienne on October 8, 1918, have been received by Governor Oman.

Lieutenant Meggers is now on duty at Frederiksted, St. Croix and Pharmacist Mate Isreall was recently transferred to the States.

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

Berlin, March 12th.—The German Charge d'Affaires in London has handed Mr. Lloyd George a note regarding the Entente extradition list. After asserting that the Imperial Court will be guided only by considerations of justice and will conduct an impartial inquiry, the note demands that the arrest of Germans in occupied territories, on charges similar to those enumerated in the extradition list, shall cease, and that those arrested shall be delivered to German Courts. The release of Germans who for similar reasons have been detained in war prison camps, also is asked for. The note finally demands that the Allies abandon their reservations regarding their right to try for crimes committed

during the war any Germans not mentioned in the list, if encountered on Allied territory, saying that incidents arising out of the war should be consigned to oblivion, with the advent of peace. Otherwise, the note says, a restoration of normal relation between the different nationalities is hardly conceivable and that the German Govt., on its part will be obliged to take measures with a view to the expiation of punishable acts committed during the war against Germans by allied subjects.

London, March 13th.—The revolution in Berlin was an entire surprise to London and apparently to none more than the German Legation here. The Secretray of Legation said tonight: "No word has been received from Berlin as to how far the movement is a monarchist one and it is impossible to say. We never dreamed of anything of the kind and are unable to understand it".

Berlin, March 13th.—The old Govt. in Dresden, Saxony, has issued a manifesto in which it denounces the insurrection as the work of old adventurers which will collapse by its own weight within a few days. It announces that all orders and decrees issued by the new Govt. are illegal and will not be recognized, and calls the attention of army officials to the breach of their oath. The Govts. of Bavaria, Baden and Wurttemberg have also issued proclamations in which they declare that they are immovably opposed to the unconstitutional machinations of reactionaries. These Govts. recognize only the Imperial Govt. and the National Assembly, saying that in this they are backed up by the will of their peoples.

Berlin, March 13th.—The Chancellor of the New Berlin Govt. and Major General Lutwitz have issued the following proclamation: The overthrow of the Govt. must not be taken as reactionary, but on the contrary it is a progressive measure of patriotic Germans of all parties, with the view of re-establishing law, order, discipline and an honest Govt. in Germany. It is an overdue attempt to lay the foundations for the economic resuscitation of Germany, enabling her to fulfill those conditions of the peace treaty which are reasonable and not self-destructive. Inspired by zeal and a desire for the benefit of all German people, the New Govt. invites heartily the acceptance and co-operation of the independents for the creation and elaboration of laws for the betterment of the working class. The manifesto charges the Specialist Govt. with overburdening the people with taxation, the failure of production in all lines, the suppressing of newspapers which criticize it, and otherwise with interfering with personal liberty and with refusing the National Assembly the right to issue writs for new elections. Last, but not least, says the manifesto, the Govt. whose chief spokesman is Herr Erzberger, must be swept away.