

In God's Name, "Let all bitterness and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice, and be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, May 6th.—Labour's first budget remained unchanged tonight after the House had voted four times on amendments to alter its provision for reduced duties on tea, cocoa, coffee, chicory and sugar. The bitterest debates were on the sweetest subject, sugar. The Conservatives, harping on their rejected schemes for imperial preference, proposed a ten years preference for sugar from the British West Indies and other possessions. If that were not acceptable, their speakers argued that at the very least the status quo of a little over four shillings preference per hundred weight ought to be maintained, instead of Chancellor Snowden's proposed preference of a little under two shillings. The House of Commons, however, supported the Chancellor rejecting an amendment offered by Sir W. Mitchell Thomson to stabilize the preference on sugar at four shillings, by 243 votes to 182. The Government, with the support of the Liberals, had a slightly larger majority in defeating the other amendments. One of them was for a reduction in the duty of Empire tea to two pence per pound, another to eliminate all duty on Empire cocoa. The bugaboo of the United States dumping, so eloquently used by those who foresee a flood of automobiles entering England when the McKenna duties are lifted, was likewise utilized in the debate on sugar. Mr. William Ormsby-Gore asserted that a combination of traders in the United States was being formed in order to market surplus sugar in Europe and that Chancellor Snowden was placing consumers in Great Britain under the heel of sugar export corporations in the United States at the very moment when he had a chance to increase enormously British sources of supply. Furthermore, Mr. Snowden was repudiating a bargain made with the Colonies at the Imperial Conference. In reply, the Chancellor presented figures to show that the West Indies, under preference, had been producing less than before and so far as breaking faith was concerned, the speaker again reminded the Conservatives that they had asked the country for a verdict on protection and the country had turned them down. He declared that the sugar amendment was proposed in the interest of the West Indian planters and at the expense of the consumers in Great Britain. He said that Empire production of sugar had increased only 100,000 tons under five years of protection. In the West Indies

production fell from 191,000 tons in 1919 to 159,000 last year. Every penny of preference, he continued, has gone to increased profits for the West Indian planters. It was simply a subsidy given by the taxpayers of this country for the West Indian plantation and has not achieved the purpose for which it was intended. If figures mean anything at all, it has had the disastrous effect of reducing the production of Empire sugar at 25 per cent. Mr. Snowden told the members of the House they might take it for granted in all future debates on an amendment for the reduction of taxation that if concessions were given, he might find compensation by not repealing the McKenna duties.

Paris, May 6th.—France, if today's press correctly interpreted her attitude, sees in the result of the German elections a fading out of hope for the early fulfilment of the Dawes-Young plan. The Paris morning papers declare the outcome, with gains registered by the German Nationalist Party, renders hope of fulfilment illusory, although none expect open resistance. Nothing will succeed against Germany except force, *Pertinax*, writing in the *Echo De Paris*, declares. He points out the difficulty of understanding where a sufficient majority will be found to carry on a government. *Le Matin* forecasts that the general attitude of any new German Government will be resistance to treaty obligations.

London, May 6th.—The twelve mile liquor treaty between Great Britain and the United States, bearing the King's signature, was despatched to Washington today where ratifications will be exchanged, it was learned authoritatively. The treaty was not presented to Parliament, because its character was non-controversial.

London, May 6th.—(United Press) The Foreign Office and the Russian Embassy both issued denials yesterday of reports circulated during the week end to the effect that the Anglo-Russian Conference had broken down. It is asserted that progress is being made slowly and the job now is chiefly in the expert stage. On the principal questions at issue no details are given, and the fact appears to be that the sub-commission on claims and counter-claims is near a deadlock in its sessions. The Russian tactics appears almost comic to a layman, but officials are inclined to believe they are meant in all seriousness. They have prepared a big list of counter claims to present to England, as a balance for Russia's acknowledged debts, so if the present negotiations end in Russia's acknowledgement of its obligation, England will itself owe money to the Soviet. The Russian claims are said to be as follows. Losses by Great Britain's support of Admiral Kolchak and other warlike adventures of the Whites 12,213,000,000 gold rubles (41,221,300,000). The question of transport dur-

ing the blockade and the expenses of the Russian Civil War, alleged to have been encouraged by London, 11,271,000,000 gold rubles, (1,127,160,000 pounds). Losses by reductions in industry and agriculture 311,200,000 pounds.

London, May 6th.—Mr. Kellogg, United States Ambassador, made a short speech this afternoon at the Admiralty in presenting a picture depicting the Sixth United States Battle Squadron joining the Grand Fleet during the war, the gift of the officers and men of that squadron to His Majesty's Admiralty Board. The Ambassador said the gift was intended as a recognition by the United States of its admiration for the British Seamen in the war. Lord Clemensford said it would always bring to the mind of the admiralty Board what they consider the greatest compliment ever paid them, namely, the placing of Admiral Rodman's fleet at the unreserved command of the Admiralty. This large hearted decision, he said, was one the like of which had never before been known in the naval history of Great Britain and was demonstrative of the spirit of the United States in the war. Lord Peatty said that with the arrival of the squadron there was no remaining doubt as to the outcome of the naval end of the war. He wished heartily that they had had a fight together. The picture, which was painted by Burned Poole, will cover the whole end wall of the Board Room. It shows all the battleships of the United States Squadron, led by Admiral Rodman's Flagship, steaming through a heavy sea toward the assembled Grand Fleet.

Sansalvador, May 7th.—A treaty of peace was signed today at Amapala by the three discordant political factions in Honduras and representatives of the Central American Nations. The treaty was signed on board the United States cruiser "Milwaukee."

London, May 7th.—"If we had the courage and vision to develop it as we should, the Anglo-Canadian shipping trade alone could be made far greater than the whole world shipping of the British Empire at the present time," declared Lieut. Col. Amery ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, at the annual meeting of the Mercantile Marine Service Association in Liverpool last night.

Havana, May 7th.—The revolutionary movement, which started last week in the province of Santa Clara, has spread to the province of Oriente, according to an official announcement today.

Chignik, May 7th.—Reports sent in by search parties and by natives and trappers between Chignik and the Behring Sea make it appear certain that Major Frederik Martin, Commander of the United States round-the-world fliers, who has been missing since last Wednesday, flew from Chignik northeastward toward Behring Sea and made a forced landing on the Behring coast. He has not, however, been found yet.