

I do not wish to raise the lid of controversies that they should smell too bad (to some), but it must be remembered by all, who live in glasshouses, do not fling stones nor mud by that I mean the present would be (not will be) candidate flung the stone further wishing to wipe out the remnants of the white folks in the C. C. thus showing his partiality and his realization of his fellowmen; you have from time to time read his articles in the Herald, they were not sympathizing except for particular folks, again partiality showing his vain effort of understanding a square deal.

Some serious thinker said: he never seeks to destroy any part of the community let us deal with the "thinker" it will help solve the mystery, right here in town we have some people stark mad they do not know whether they are "lighter" or "darker" (classification of members and supporters of the Labor Union) originated of D. H. J. and followed up by R. de Chabert in several cases. He has followed. and took active part in newspaper campaign showing his partiality with regard same to lighter members of St. C. Six years ago he dedicated himself to the task of raising the part of the community yes he certainly has "raised" some I just think of some families with many children (worse than that) Voter are you not suffering from his efforts? *He certainly has done* and we want to stop him from doing any further.

Voters I do not think it would be well to look for any one who has, perhaps not willfully, shown his particular sickness in being "partial."

That's why you should vote for

ABRAMSON and TEYTAUD.

their ambition is to render service, they will appreciate your votes, they have not set up any principle but are good, true impartial citizens they are not Professors but are intelligent enough to settle any question that should not be in accord with the welfare of the community (not a part of them but all—they are neither betting nor trying votes.

vote for Abramson and Teytaud.

SAM.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London April 26th.—A three hours conference today between the miners and the mine-owners, with Sir Robert Horne presiding, brought the disputants in the coal strike no nearer an agreement, though the mine-owners amended their proposals. Hope was expressed tonight over the fact that the miners had agreed to meet Sir Robert Horne on Wednesday morning, after which the Chancellor will have another separate conference with the mine-owners. In a statement issued after today's conference, the miners federation says that on both the fundamental issues at stake

a national pool of wages and a wage board, the mine owners' new proposals represent no advance at all toward an agreement. The proposals of the owners were as follows: First. That for a temporary period any change in wages shall only be at a rate basis in each area. Second. That wages rates shall be calculated on the area, instead of the district basis. Third. That the owners shall forego profits for three months. Of these proposals the miners say: First. The miners demand for flat rate advances and reduction on a national basis are in no way met. Second. That the areas are only a minor variation from the old districts. Third, that capital having always based its claim to reward on the assumption that it takes the risks of the industry, it should bear losses in times of repression, as it reaps profits in good times. Sir Robert Horne at the conference produced figures showing that during March, the last month of Government control of mines, there was a loss of £5,259,200 on the month's working, without allowing for the owners profits, depreciation or interest. Coal cost thirty eight shillings and one penny per ton, of which 27/9 were paid as wages, while the money received for the coal was 32 shillings and one penny. There was a long discussion of these figures and on the question of the reduction in wages necessary to cover a deficit, of which Mr. Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners Union, declared, if the Government does not provide a substantial portion of the deficit, the workmen must accept wages below the living level, or the dispute will continue until the men are starved back to work". Sir Robert Horne replied that he did not know where the money was to come from to fill the gap between the reduction of two shillings per day, to which the miners were willing to submit, and the point at which the entire industry could stand it. Mr. Hodges insisted that the reduction shall be national in character, pointing out that the advances during the war had been given uniformly nationally.

Paris, April 26th.—The Chamber of Deputies today gave Premier Briand full liberty of action after hearing his report on the reparations conference and his declaration that "if on May 1st satisfactory proposals with acceptable guarantees are not made by the German Govt., the Ruhr will be occupied. The Chamber voted confidence in the Govt. 424 to 29, with 59 deputies abstaining from voting. M. Briand said he had full confidence that if the Washington Govt. decided to transmit the German counter proposals they would be such as to safeguard the interest of the Allies on reparations. "But", he added, "there is another violation of the Treaty of Versailles, which Germany cannot invoke the impossibility of fulfilling, namely disarmament, which she has failed to carry out."

Berlin, April 26th.—Germany in her new reparations proposals, declares that the present proposals are only capable of being carried out if the system of penalties now in force is discontinued forthwith, and that she is freed of all unproductive outlays now imposed on her and that she be given freedom of trade. Germany offers to pay fifty billion gold marks, the present value of which, annuities, total two hundred billion gold marks. The payments, under the proposal, would be made according to her ability. As evidence of her good faith, says the note, Germany is prepared immediately to place at the disposal of the reparations commission 150,000,000 marks in gold, silver and foreign exchange and 850,000,000 gold marks in treasury notes redeemable within three months in foreign exchange securities. Germany proposes in her note the issue of an international loan, the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the Allies. On this loan, Germany would pay the interest at 4% and provide for amortization. The sum of the reparations, total, not covered by this international loan, would be promised to the limit of Germany's capacity by payments in goods, material, etc. "Germany is disposed" says the note, "to allow the Allied powers to participate in Germany's economic and financial amelioration. Germany will cooperate with all her efforts in the reconstruction of devastated regions, so that she may acquit herself as quickly as possible of the sums remaining unpaid. Germany's offer with regard to the assumption of the Allied debt to America, is contained in the declaration that she is disposed to take upon herself these debts to the limits of her capacity, in goods. With regard to the conditions she places upon her offer as a whole, the note says that should the German propositions be accepted all other obligations for reparations would be cancelled and private German property abroad, liberated. "Germany", adds the note, "would not consider these propositions acceptable, except upon cessation of the regime of penalties and the end of restrictions upon German production, with Germany admitted to freedom in the world trade and released from unproductive expenditures".

London, April 27th.—Coal for hospital and household use and for public utilities purposes will not come under the embargo laid by the national union of railwaymen on coal from overseas, and on colliery sidings, it was declared by the executive body of the Union today. Coal intended for commercial purposes, however, will not be moved by the union members. This decision was reached at a meeting of the executive body in the Unity House here to consider the instructions issued to the railwaymen not to handle coal from colliery sidings or from overseas.