

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

(Delayed in transmission.)

London, April 12th.—The Stockport bye-election, in which there were seven candidates, resulted in a victory for Mr. Greenwood, Coalition Unionist. The polling was as follows: Mr. Greenwood, 22,846. Mr. Eields, Coalition Liberal, 22,286. Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Labour, 16,042. Mr. Percy, Labour, 14,445. Mr. Rindell, Independent, 5,644. Mr. Terrett, Independent, 5,444. Mr. O'Brien, Workers Republican, 2,336.

London, April 12th.—The following is the result of the polling in the Dartford bye-election: Mr. Mills, Labour, 13,610. Mr. Wing, Liberal, 4,562. Mr. Miller, Coalition Unionist, 4,221. Mr. Applin, National Party, 2,952. Mr. Fehr, Independent, 1,802.

London, April 12th. Speaking with reference to the Anglo-French situation, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he ventured to suggest that it would be very undesirable to have any discussion on the subject, either in debate, or by way of question and answer. It is hardly necessary to add, that there is no truth whatever in the statement made in certain sections of the press that there are differences of opinion in the British Cabinet. He was bombarded with questions on various aspects of the situation, and several of the queries suggested sympathy with the French viewpoint. The Government leader however, refused to be drawn into a discussion, declaring that any statement made in the House by a member of the Govt., which would seem to justify the British attitude, might have the appearance of criticizing the attitude of Great Britain's allies, and also that any statement of the kind might have the effect of conveying to the German Govt. the impression that there was not complete agreement among the Allies regarding the importance of the Versailles Treaty. Answering a question, he said he did not believe there was a shadow of foundation for the suggestion that the German army, including the Reichswehr, militia and police, numbered two million.

New York, April 12th.—The railway strike and another flurry in money militated against the conservative side of today's stock market, another disquieting influence being a further acute depression in French, Italian and Belgian remittances, forcing those countries to new levels of discount, while the British also reacted.

Washington, April 12th.—Republican resolution to end the war with Germany, adopted last night by the House, was transmitted to the Senate today and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee without discussion.

London, April 12th.—Two hundred persons, injured in the explosion of an ammunition dump at Kitenstein, East

Prussia, yesterday, have been rescued, according to a Berlin despatch. The explosions are continuing and the rescuers are able to approach the scene only in armoured cars. The fuses were being removed from a number of big calibre shells in the dump, when one became ignited in some way and thirty tremendous explosions followed, wrecking the dwellings over a wide area and shattering thousands of windows in the city.

Washington, April 12th.—Legislation to deal with the railway strike was proposed today by Senator Poindexter, Republican, who with Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican from New Jersey, and others, charged that the present walkout of railway employees was nothing short of Bolshevism. Senator Poindexter introduced a bill proposing ten years' imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand dollars for any person who advises, solicits, or persuades others to join strikes which interfere with interstate commerce, while persons using force, violence or threats against others remaining at work moving interstate commerce, would be punished by fifteen years imprisonment and fifteen thousand dollars fine. The measure was referred to the interstate commerce committee.

London, April 12th.—The elimination of Germany as a North Atlantic carrier and the increased cost of operating, offer a possible explanation of the fifty per cent advance in freight rates. Shipping men point out that competition is now entirely removed, the North Atlantic Conference having included in its combine even such a small line as the Swedish-American. The President of the Chamber of Commerce, discussing the matter, declared "We do not want to condemn the shipping companies unheard, but we shall await their explanation with great interest. It certainly seems inexplicable, in view of the fall in prices of bunker coal, and it is bound to have an effect upon the price of food". The Daily Express says "What does the Govt. propose to do with regard to the monstrous action of the Cunard, White Star and other North Atlantic shipping companies in raising their freight rates fifty per cent, they are not going to do anything and they will break the hearts of all their strongest adherents and supporters".

PORTO RICO HEADED FOR THE
TINNED COW SAYS MILK MAN.

If High Sugar Prices Continue Island
Will be Dependent on Mainland
for Milk and Beef.

If sugar continues around 10 cents per pound Porto Rico will soon have nothing but tinned milk to drink, is the opinion of Charles N. Shacoff, export representative of Nestle's Food Co. of New York. Mr. Shacoff says that the increased planting of sugar cane in the island during the past two years has resulted in the

killing off of milk cows with a consequent abnormal increase in the consumption of prepared milks. In addition to this the higher scale of wages now generally being paid throughout the island has made it possible for thousands of people to buy canned milk who previously did not earn enough money to be consumers of evaporated or condensed milk.

"The increase in consumption of tinned milk in Porto Rico has been so large in the past year that we were unable to account for it until an investigation was made," said Mr. Shacoff. "We find two reasons, the planting of sugar cane in lands that were formerly used for pasturage and the fact that more people are financially able to buy milk than ever before. One of the reasons for the present high prices of tinned milk is the high cost of sugar. Sugar is a very large item in tinned milks and as long as sugar is high, milk prices will not come down. If the planting of sugar cane is extended more in Porto Rico the island is going to become almost wholly dependent on the United States for its milk and beef." *Porto Rico Progress, March 26th.*

THE GUAVA.

(The Agricultural Notes.)

What the apple is to the North the guava is to the South. This delicious fruit grows in Porto Rico and while it is delicious and much relished both as a fruit and as a sweet we look upon it as something given us from the hands of Nature and have made no effort to improve it. There are some excellent varieties of the guava grown in other countries and which should be introduced into Porto Rico. There is no reason why we should continue to pick the small undeveloped fruit of the wild guava when we can so easily grow the improved ones. The cultivated apple is entirely different from the wild or crab apple and so the improved guava should not by any means be compared to the wild fruit in yield and size.

We should not forget the role that even our wild guavas played during the war and the excellent work done by the ladies of Porto Rico under the Red Cross in making and shipping to the soldiers in the hospitals and in the camps abroad tons of guava jelly.

Of the various improved varieties of guavas the Brazilian is one of the best, growing to a large size and of delicious flavor. It can be eaten out of hand and also is excellent for preserving. The experiment station, Mayaguez, now has 2,000 little trees of this guava. We are anxious to have them planted in all sections of Porto Rico and will forward to anyone wishing the same some ten of the little trees for setting out. As the guava thrives on most any soil and especially those that are the least productive, we hope that the planting will have a wide extension.—*Ibid.*