

LOCAL.

The Mystery arrived Saturday evening with a fairly large New York and other mail which was distributed and delivered to box-holders the same evening and yesterday morning.

At his second public lecture which had been planned for a debate with labor representatives on the position that agricultural labor cannot be paid more than 50 cents a day except at a loss, Mr. Theodore Nielsen was surrounded by a fairly large audience yesterday afternoon and exhaustively expounded his subject. He was the only speaker. He adduced figures to show that the estates owned by the Labor Union produced less in the five years they have been administered by the Union than in the four years prior to their sale. He compared the purchasing value of the dollar when the laborer was paid that wage with the purchasing value of it today, and from the reduction in the exchange and the cost of mostly all foodstuffs contended that 50 cents a day at the present time is worth as much if not more a dollar than. He further pointed out that the time when the laborer was paid one dollar a day he could have secured more but failed to do so because of an unwise agreement made by their leaders binding them to accept \$1 a day throughout the crop season. It was his belief that the people should accept the 50 cents a day now offered rather than exhaust their resources completely and by waiting complicate instead of relieve the situation which may be corrected by the importation of Porto Rican labor, strike-breakers, as such laborers are called.

The Native Brass Band entertained the public with an evening concert on the wharf last night. It is requested suggested that the aimable leader of the band be asked to give an afternoon concert now and then for the enjoyment of "kiddies" and those who are unable to benefit by evening music.

There will be screened a few more parts of the popular serial Who Is Number One at the Christiansted Theatre this evening. See programme advertised in this issue.

It is advised that the P. O. Dept. has issued an advertisement for a new bid for carrying the mail between this town and Frederiksted on a reverse schedule, the trips starting from Frederiksted in the morning and from Christiansted in the afternoon. Proposals will be received at the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General until November 11, and the new service is to begin December 1st. Blanks for submitting bids may be obtained from the postmasters and bidders are requested to state their rate per trip for emergency service.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, October 19th.—The Portuguese Govt. has resigned as a result of a successful military movement without bloodshed, says a Reuter despatch from Lisbon. The new Ministry will probably be formed with the revolutionist Manuel Maria Coelho as Premier.

Paris, Oct. 19th.—A bomb exploded in the house of Mr. Herrick the United States Ambassador, seriously injuring the valet who opened the package containing it. The room in which the explosion occurred was wrecked. Mr. Herrick arrived at the House two minutes after the bomb blew up. The receipt of the bomb followed threatening letters which have been coming to the Ambassador in the past few days in connection with the case of two Italians recently convicted of murder in Massachusetts. The bomb was contained in a carefully made package addressed personally to the Ambassador, who, it appears, might well have opened it himself as it seemed to be a gift designed for him. The Ambassador's valet however, happened to see the package and opened it to save Mr. Herrick the trouble. It was during the afternoon that the package was delivered. Immediately after the explosion Mr. Herrick went to the Hotel Crillon where General Pershing is stopping. The prefect of police joined the General and the Ambassador there and this evening they were conferring on the case while the entire detective service of Paris was at work in an attempt to trace the origin of the bomb. Considerable damage was done to the Ambassador's residence outside the room where the explosion occurred as well as within it. Today's incident, in the home of the Ambassador, follows various expressions of protest which have occurred intermittently in Italy since immediately after the conviction of the two men but have only recently manifested themselves in France.

Demerara, Oct. 19th.—The Rev. O. H. Parry was consecrated Bishop of Guiana, this morning in the Cathedral Church of St. George Georgetown by the Bishop of Antigua the Senior Bishop of the province assisted by the Bishop of Barbados and Trinidad in the presence of a numerous congregation of the Clergy and Laity.

London, Oct. 19th.—The situation in England as regards trade and unemployment is worse than at any time since the end of the Napoleonic wars, declared Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons today, in outlining the Govt's policy on these two subjects. At present, he said, there are 1,750,000 persons unemployed and he added that the greatest unemployment to the extent of 17%, was in the metal trade. He declared that the cause for this situation could all be summed up in one word,

War. As part of the Govt's plan of alleviation he said the Govt. propose to ask Parliament for an appropriation of another three hundred thousand pounds. to enable ex-service men to emigrate to the Dominions, whither, he said, six thousand already had settled with Govt. assistance. Turning to the question of trade, Mr. Lloyd George said there was undoubtedly signs of revival in some of the most important industries which were not showing signs of revival. He said it was true that trade was beginning to move, but that a man would have to be very sanguine who could predict a return to normal conditions at an early date. He said Great Britain's interest in the restoration of trade rested upon the revival of trade industry and England's purchasing capacity abroad. He said that the Govt. proposed to amend the export credit scheme. He declared it was obvious that neither the exporter nor the importer could build upon "an acrobatic basis of exchange". If trade was to be started up again at all, there must be the element of risk, but that the Govt. had concluded that the risk was much greater by standing still and doing nothing. But the Govt. proposed to raise the guarantee to traders from 85% to 100% and to fix a maximum for each firm, to be determined by an advisory committee. He said the first proposal of the export credit scheme was that it should apply to countries whose credit was practically destroyed by the war, but that it was now proposed to extend it to other countries, including those of the British Empire. Large engineering orders for the renewal of transport facilities in countries whose credit was practically destroyed by the war were now available, if Great Britain was prepared to give an extension of credit for repayment. He said the Govt. had decided that it could extend this credit for five or seven years. Touching another phase of the situation, the Prime Minister said the cost of production was too high and that a second difficulty was that of raising capital for some enterprises. He declared that the Govt. proposed to assume power, on certain conditions, to guarantee the payment of interest on loans to the amount of 25,000,000 pounds for the purposes of carrying out capital undertakings providing employment, or for the purchase of materials for manufacture. The Govt. also proposed to allocate 10,000,000 pounds for the assistance of relief work, forestry and land drainage. Another proposal was for the establishment within six months of a fund for workers dependents. Out of this fund the unemployed workers who are receiving unemployed benefit would receive grants towards the maintenance of their wives and children. These grants would be subject to a maximum limit of nine shillings per week, at a weekly rate of