

SWEEDISH AMERICAN LINE:

S/S Stockholm May 5th & June 22nd.
S/S Drottningholm about May 15th.

Johnny's Advice To Readers Of The "Avis".

Don't buy an Encyclopedia when by binding your year's subscription to the "Avis" you can have for your library a volume treating exhaustively from the points scored by two belligerent dogs in an a. m. street fight to the defining of sacraments, inclusive of Tutein's revelations from the depths of the sea to Mr. Svendse's "peak" of the load; besides the little flashes of wit by me.

We are compelled to give credit to the editor and his worthy compeers for the boldness and zeal exhibited in his valuable columns, and presume that the peak-load must be often on the "Avis" office. The peak-load does not hover long on the editor, however, for he frequently drowns his care at the sanitary bath-house, frolics in the pure water adjoining the hospital sewer. The peak-load seems rather to have an affinity for the power house for in the morning it is on the proprietor; between 12 and 2 it is on any party desiring to see him; at 7 it is on the lights; later it's on the piano when the light-weight musician plays the latest rag regardless of the soft pedal, and at the end of the month when mother hands Daddy the D. W. I. Power House flat-rate-bill, with the few fifty-cents extra for fuses, and instructions "how to use the light", the peak-load is unmistakably perceived on Daddy.

That bill hits Daddy like the man who plans to go to Mars in a vacuum tube will hit the planet, if he gets there. Of course there is a possibility of that man falling back to earth and as the earth will have been revolving while he was in space it is quite reasonable to suppose that he will land at some other point than that at which he started, say for instance, in Christiansted. Imagine his falling on the wharf while the peak load is on:

When the 'lectric lights are dim and low,
And flickering shadows come and go;
When the moon her radiance has ceased
to shed

And the noisy postmaster has gone to bed,
There being no mails to distribute
And the telephone truck has ceased to
toot;

When the T. M.'s dog has ceased to roam
And La Bega's fountain has ceased to
foam,

When cats come out to mew and fight,
For in Christiansted, cats can though
dogs have no right;

Where do you think he'd think he fell?
Wouldn't you think he'd think in ****

J. I.

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

De ayed In Transmission.

Paris, April 2nd.—M. Millerand has received a long note from Germany, endeavouring to justify the entry of German reinforcements in the Ruhr Basin and asking, after the act, for the authorization of France. M. Millerand received shortly after a telephone message from Berlin, officially announcing that Germany has intimated that the commissioner of the empire in the Ruhr had assumed responsibility for the action in the neutral zone. M. Millerand declared to the representative of the Hava's Agency that the systematic violation of the article of the treaty showed the evident bad faith of Germany. The situation in the Ruhr was on its way to improvement, but the intervention of troops which had participated in the counter-revolution in Berlin, would have the worst consequences. France will however not be to blame, as she did everything to prevent bloody conflicts and acts of destruction in the mining basin which might occur. The measures considered after a consultation with Marshal Foch and the Allies are probably the guarantees already demanded from the beginning, and the request for the authorization of the occupation of Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Hanau. There was every reason, he said, to believe that the Allies would associate themselves with the measures asked for by France.

Paris, April 4th.—The military measures considered by the French Govt. have for their sole object to compel Germany to respect articles 42 to 44 of the peace treaty, which forbid the presence of German troops in the zone 50 kilometres east of the Rhine, and are therefore exclusively measures of constraint. The suggested occupation of the zone of Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Hanau has been proposed solely to permit the Allies to obtain pledges in reply to the violation of the treaty. The territories which the Allies may occupy are outside the Basin of the Ruhr. Since the 28th. March M. Millerand notified Berlin of the guarantees that France would consider indispensable in the event of the entry of German troops in the Ruhr. Berlin should therefore expect the occupation of the zone named, which apparently would take place without incident. This occupation had not yet commenced, but would take place at an early date not yet decided. The "Temps", commenting on the German violation of the treaty, says that Germany still follows the same traditions and the same military castes, and that the Prussians are preparing in 1920 for revenge, as in 1914 they prepared for war. No methods of persuasion, it says, will reduce this militarism, and the military measures

being considered are therefore necessary.

Paris, April 4th.—An official despatch from Berlin states that the troops of the Reichwehr have occupied Duisburg, Karnap, Rockbinghausen and Oberhausen. All the newspapers emphasize the importance of the new attitude of Germany relative to the Ruhr and declare that the situation in future is clear. They believe generally that military action has now been decided upon and declare that in case the Allies hesitate, France will act and take the necessary guarantees. The "Journal" says the object of the operation is simply to put an end to the flagrant violation of the treaty while the "Petit Parisien" believes that the Allies will approve of France's action and will understand the danger of international peace if one hundred thousand German soldiers are permitted to occupy the right bank of the Rhine and submit to the horrors of military repression the most industrial region of the world. The "Petit Journal" in a despatch from Mayence, states that the Reichwehr appears to have decided to occupy the entire basin of the Rhine. The Imperial artillery is bombarding Duisburg, the Communists have occupied Essen, and the Reichwehr have entered Dortmund, Hamburg and Hagen.

Paris, April 4th.—The London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" states he has reason to believe that the British Govt. will decline to cooperate in the occupation of Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Hanau, but will take regard to the gravity of the situation and will follow favourably action by France. The "Echo de Paris" says that on the northern district the Reichwehr troops advanced without resistance, but when approaching the central portion serious engagements occurred and according to information received yesterday, 200 were killed in a conflict near Buissurg.

Vladivostock, April 3rd.—M. Tchitherin has sent Japan a note declaring that he considers the recent Japanese attack against the Red army at Nikolaiewsk as a violation of existing agreements.

Paris, April 5th.—Commenting on the incidents in the Ruhr region the Temps says that the movement of troops from the French section is imminent.

NEW YORK, April 6th 1920.

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$12.00
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$4.20
New Season's Pork per brl. \$43.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$43.00
Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs
\$15.30.
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 27 76-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.96½
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$4.00