

Make the address plain and easily read, and always use pen and ink or type-writer and light colored envelopes, so as to save the eyes of the post-office clerks. Do not use envelopes of unusual size. The little ones that are so frequently used for cards and notes at Christmas and our holiday times cause an untold amount of trouble and labor, as they will not fit our canceling machines and must therefore be canceled by hand. Because of their size and tendency to slip out of a package, these small envelopes are more likely to be overlooked or lost.

Mail your letters and packages early in the day, because this avoids overloading and delaying mail at the end of the day.

Your local postmaster and your teachers will tell you more about the Postal Service.

Do these things, and you will win the grateful appreciation of the people in your post office and especially of your Postmaster General,

WILL H. HAYS.

P. S.—Don't forget to mail Christmas packages THIS WEEK.

Copy

WEST INDIAN SUGAR FACTORY.
Telegram address: "WESTSUGAR"

Code: A. B. C. 5th.

St. Croix, November 26th 1921

Virgin Island, U. S. A.

Mr. D. Hamilton Jackson

Christiansted.

Dear Sir:—

We wish to confirm the agreement we arrived at today with you on behalf of the agricultural laborers of St. Croix.

1. That the work is resumed on a flat days wage as follow:

1st Class laborers	
2nd " "	0.35
Drivers	0.75
Plowmen	0.65

2nd That beginning Monday December 12, new field trials will be started as means of arriving to fair figures that will enable the average 1st class laborer to earn 70—75 cents per day.

These field trials are to be carried out on all our estates and careful observations are to be made by a party consisting of a representative of the Labor Union, one representative for the sugar concerns and a third person agreed upon by the two.

All the workers participating in the field trials are to be paid after the figures embodied in our letter to the Investigating Committee dated Nov. 10th. 1921.

It is agreed that the field trials shall be completed not later than Jan. 31st. 1922.

Any laborer faithfully carrying out agreement shall be entitled to previous heretofore.

5. It is further agreed that as early as possible after the election of new officials and a new executive committee for the Labor Union but, not later than Jan. 31st 1922 that a binding agreement shall be made for a period of about 18 months until the completion of 1923 crop; based on the figures arrived at after the field trials are completed and with the days wages stipulated above.

Mr. Jackson binds himself to use all his influence to expedite the field trials and the final signing of such an agreement, as outlined above, by the Labor Union.

Yours very truly
for the sugar concerns

(Signed) FOLMER ANDERSEN

I hereby confirm the above agreement.

(Signed) HAMILTON JACKSON

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

New York, Nov. 30th.—Admiral Beatty sailed for home today with Lady Beatty on the steamship Adriatic, after "six weeks of a happy hectic time" in the United States and Canada. The hero of Jutland, dressed in Mufti, said he was coming to this continent again "just as soon as I jolly well can." Replying to a question as to what action he thought would be likely if Japan should insist on increasing its naval ratio in the limitation programme, the Admiral said other powers would have to do the same thing.

Moscow, Nov. 30th.—The Russian ruble is still depreciating, it now requires two hundred thousand of them to purchase a dollar. In one day the dollar has jumped from 150,000 to 200,000 rubles, which is the most violent fluctuation since the free trade policy was inaugurated. It is attributed to the scramble of possessors of large quantities of rubles to obtain foreign money at any price, accelerated by a recent decree for the issuance of new paper money on December 1st.

London, Nov. 30th.—The India Office reports that on Nov. 25th a small British column, consisting of two British officers and eighty two Indians was overpowered and cut up by a large band of Waziri raiders from across the Afghan frontier, north of Quetta, British Baluchistan. The fighting lasted four hours. Both the British officers and about twenty Indians were killed, and the other members of the column either were wounded or made prisoners. It is announced by the India Office that the round-up of the Moplahs in Malabar is continuing.

London, Nov. 30th.—The welcome accorded the Prince of Wales upon his arrival at Jodspur was the most magnificent of the receptions so far given His Royal Highness in his tour of India from a spectacular point of view, according to Reuter's correspondent. There was a

great assemblage of brilliantly attired native chiefs awaiting the Prince's arrival at a wonderfully decorated railway station. The Prince drove thence in the centre of a glittering escort along a gorgeously festooned route which was thronged with sight-seers to the place. In the compound of the palace a veritable canvas city has been erected, amid which a sumptuously furnished Durbar tent was located. Camel teams harnessed to former State carriages of ex-Maharajas formed a baggage convoy while superbly caparisoned elephants moved with solemn gait about the camp.

London, Nov. 30th.—All Govt. business is giving way to the gravity of the Irish situation. Both in Govt. and Irish circles the feeling is that only a miracle can avert the collapse of the conference, and a renewal of warfare. It had been intended to hold a Cabinet Council tonight to consider German reparations in connection with the visit of Dr. Walter Rathenau, but this had to be postponed in order to permit the special Cabinet Committee, dealing with Irish Affairs, to hold a sitting. Lord Birkenhead, due to speak at a political meeting in Liverpool was obliged to stay in London. He sent a message of apology explaining that his absence was owing to "grave public affairs". Mr. Lloyd George wired to the meeting explaining that Lord Birkenhead's presence in London was "imperatively demanded by the present position of the Irish negotiations."

Washington, Nov. 30th.—Experts of the "Big Three" Naval Powers agreed today that they could not reach an accord on the basis of calculation to be used in measuring Japan's existing relative naval strength. They gave up the task and turned the problem back to their respective delegations to the arms conference. Upon its solution hangs the fundamental principle of the naval limitation proposal, the "five-five-three" capital ship ratio. The experts were substantially in agreement as to the accuracy of estimates of the naval strength of each power originally submitted by the United States conference group, if the plan of including all ships actually under construction in arriving at the ratio was followed. The Japanese experts however, insisted to the last that this was not the proper basis of calculation, proposing instead to disregard all ships now building by either power in determining relative naval strength. The plenary delegates of the two powers will continue the discussion from this point, illuminated by such light as the studies of the experts have been able to throw on the technical questions involved. Firm determination of the United States delegation to insist upon the "five-five-three" ratio and inclusion of ships building in any estimate of naval strength, was reiterated tonight on authority. The purpose of the Japanese delegation was not disclosed.