

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REPORT No. 21.
Week Ending Jan. 18, 1923.
Municipality of St. Croix.

School	Class	Percent of Pupils not tardy.	Percent of Attendance.
Christiansted	Jr. High	98.81	100.00
La Vallee	Rural	100.00	100.00
Frederiksted	Public	94.55	99.84
Frederiksted	Jr. High	98.59	99.72
Christiansted	Public	93.86	98.30
Diamond	Rural	100.00	98.14
Peter's Rest	Rural	100.00	97.55
La Princesse	Rural	93.62	96.81
Friedensfeld	Rural	45.20	93.70

LOCAL

The s. s. "Guiana" will leave New York on the 30th inst.

Rainfall measured at the Fort yesterday morning and this morning amounted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The s. s. Catherine arrived at Frederiksted on Saturday afternoon bringing the usual mails and sailed again yesterday.

The U. S. S. Antares arrived at Frederiksted on Saturday night having been delayed, as is understood, through some accident to her steering gear. She remained the night over and sailed for St. Thomas about noon yesterday. A party of her crew was given shore liberty in Frederiksted yesterday forenoon. People in Frederiksted had prepared to entertain the crew of this ship as was also the case in Christiansted, and the Frederiksted Theatre planned to give a show, but regrettably all these expectations fell short, owing to the change in the boat's movements.

The s. s. Bolivar from New York arrived at Frederiksted last night and will call at this port today. Mails close here for the islands at 10 a. m.

His Excellency Governor Williams and family returned to St. Thomas yesterday on the Antares via Frederiksted.

Mr. J. W. Smith sustained an accident to his Co-Elk-Hart car yesterday afternoon motoring to Frederiksted, a fore wheel being broken. It is learned that Miss Latimer who was with him received injuries.

The Navy Band sailed on the Grebe which docked here on Saturday afternoon and returned yesterday.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the Native Brass Band did not give its promised concert last night.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Lakehurst, N. J., Jan. 16th.—The world's largest airship, the navy dirigible Shenandoah which twisted loose from her mooring mast and was swept along the Atlantic coast by a gale that reached 72 miles an hour, was gallantly fighting her way home tonight with her crew of twenty one officers and men. For more than an hour officials at the Naval Air Station held out little hope that she ever would be brought back safely. Finally, however, wireless messages indicated that the ship was under control and would ride out the storm.

London, Jan. 16th.—The Separatist movements in the Rhineland and Bavaria Palatinate are not spontaneous and do not represent the people, but have been engineered in the opinion of the Government. This declaration was made in the House of Commons today by Mr. Ronald McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a query in regard to the situation by Mr. Lloyd George. Owing very largely to the influence which the British Government was able to bring to bear, supported by Belgium, he added, the Separatist in the greater part of the Rhineland had come to a natural end. In the Palatinate it had assumed rather graver proportions and at first it seemed that it might prove to be a genuine movement, whatever it might have been in the beginning, was not genuine. Great Britain had proposed to send her representatives from Cologne to the Palatinate, to glean the facts and report independently, so that the British could form a better judgement as to the policy to pursue. France, for reasons which he could not undertake, though he thought they were foolish objected to Britain sending representatives and we later dropped the proposal and sent Mr. Olive, the British Consul at Munich, to make a report which was awaited. Mr. McNeill said this matter had undoubtedly caused a certain amount of additional friction between Great Britain and France. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question from Mr. Lloyd George, said the Government had protested twice to the German Government on account of the latter's refusal to reimburse the German Government or the German exporters for the 26 percent export duty on account of reparations, which duty therefore fell upon the British importers and as a result Germany was sending a delegate to England to discuss settlement of the dispute. Sir Philip Lloyd-Cream, replying to another question put by Lloyd George, disclosed that the Government had emphatically represented to France that Great Britain must be consulted in the event of there being any dumping here on a large scale of the steel obtained under the agreement between the French and German industrialists. France had agreed to a sort of mixed commission

which would investigate the matter in the occupied territory with an idea of forming something in the nature of an inter-Allied Disposals Board for the most convenient disposal of such steel in a manner undetrimental to the varied Allied interests.

London, Jan. 17th.—Another labour amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, besides that of the want of confidence amendment of the Labour Leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, emanates from 14 Scottish labour members of the House of Commons who demand Home Rule for Scotland. This amendment is regarded as in the nature of a manifesto, since all the Scottish labour leaders favour Home Rule, but the Labour Party as a whole has not yet adopted the policy.

London, Jan. 17th.—Mr. Baldwin's Conservative Government this evening received its death sentence at the hands of the Opposition in the House of Commons. This came when the former Premier, Mr. Asquith arose and amid the cheers of his liberal followers and the Labourites, announced that he would vote for the Labour motion of no "confidence in the Government, presented by Mr. John R. Clynes, and would advise all his friends to do likewise. Nothing short of a political upheaval, namely, the wholly improbable desertion of a large number of the members to the Conservative flag, can save the Government, which will go to the guillotine on Monday, according to the present programme. After introducing the "no confidence" motion in the form of an amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech, Mr. Clynes scored the Tory regime, both for what it had done and what it did not do during the last twelve months. The speech from the Throne, he declared, was inaccurate in stating that Great Britain's relations with foreign powers remained friendly. If the relations with Russia were friendly he asked, why had not Russia been recognized. "Was it because Russia had not undertaken to pay her debts? If that was to be a bar to recognition, how was it that France had a representative in London? Our position abroad is weaker than ever before", he asserted, "our influence in foreign affairs has almost disappeared. When France needed our aid, it was given without stint against Germany. Our claim now to influence the peace policy is justified by the sacrifices we made and by our genuine desire for the future security of France herself. The great war must be made a means to a great and enduring friendship in Europe. This is only possible if Germany and France are at peace. To treat Germany now worse than Germany treated France fifty years ago, is to make monstrous preparation for the next great war. Therefore we cannot longer merely watch and wait, our acts must be governed by the urgency of a real settlement in