

climb aboard the band wagon and say: "I told you so."

It makes no difference, in so far as results are concerned, what name is given this reservoir. Call it what you may, after any person you wish, Smith's dam or Brown's dam. The chances are that some person will transpose the words from Smith's or Brown's dam to that dam Smith or that dam Brown. What is needed here at the present time more than anything else, is hearty co-operation; a community with one purpose in view; the desire to upbuild and create in order that the community at large may be benefitted, not the individual, and that can only be accomplished by everyone pulling together and working together. Why not adopt the slogan of the Three Musketeers; "One for all and all for one."?

There are few cities or communities elsewhere but which have some sort of an organization containing the representatives of every industry and walk of life in its membership. Anything, or any organization which will bring the people of this island together to work for the common good, for one common cause and for the benefit of this community, will be a Godsend. Keen and honest competition is the best incentive to good business. Why can that not be obtained in this island?

In beginning this work of improvement, let us build this reservoir, forgetting personality, forgetting individuality, and when it is completed, regardless of its name, let us think only of the good it will do for all.

In behalf of His Excellency the Governor of the Virgin Islands, I wish to say that a large share of the credit for this work belongs to the Honorable Members of the Colonial Council who were guided by the counsel, advice and experience of that honorable and far-seeing body of men—the Municipal Committee. Government, through its representatives, has tried to work in co-operation and in conjunction with this Committee. In years to come the names of the men constituting that Committee—Canegata, Skeoch, Blackwood, Merwin and Andersen—will be carved upon the minds of mankind and nothing should be left undone to give credit to those to whom credit is due, as having done something real, something big and something beneficial for this Municipality. The members of your legislative body give their valuable time, their services and their experience without remuneration and without complaint. Many days they sit in the Colonial Council hall and in the Committee rooms of this Municipality when they could well be working for their own personal benefit; yet, in their unselfish, magnanimous way, they work hard for the benefit of this community. To them credit is due for the many improvements that have been made and the many benefits you are enjoying today.

In conclusion let us not forget that there is One in whom we must put our faith, One whom we must ask to be kind and considerate, and in His hands, and His hands alone, rests the decision whether or not this reservoir shall be kept full to the brim with the life-giving water so necessary for us; and may He look with favor upon the humble efforts of His servants here to benefit our fellow-men.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Jan. 26th.—Although one of the main planks in the Labour Party's platform during its rapid rise to power in recent years, has been full recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, it was made clear in ministerial circles today that the Labour Cabinet had not yet taken any formal decision for an immediate exchange of Ambassadors. As far as the officials at the Foreign Office would go today was to say that it was the intention of the government to reestablish diplomatic relations with Moscow as early as was practicable and that the machinery to accomplish that end would soon be set in motion. They explained that a resumption of normal relations between the two countries, after an estrangement of so many years, would entail considerable preliminary enquiries and discussion and they were not prepared to say when Mr. O'Grady member of Parliament for Leeds, or any commission of inquiry, would proceed to Moscow. The terms for recognition of the Soviet Government have been the subject of increased speculation since the death of Premier Lenin. Mr. MacDonald's attitude is said to be that recognition of the Soviet Government must be established as a medium for carrying on negotiations respecting international debts, restoration of property and the like, which would be legally binding upon both sides.

London, Jan. 26th.—The proposals of the Baldwin Government for trade preference to the Dominions, which were elaborated at the Imperial Conference in 1923 will not be adopted by the new administration, according to the political correspondent of the Westminster Gazette. The writer says that the report of the conference of Imperial Preference will be laid before the House of Commons, but that the Government does not regard itself bound to the pledges of its predecessors. A free vote of the Commons will accordingly be taken, which the writer predicts will certainly result in the rejection of the programme, as the Liberals will support the Labourites hostility thereto. The correspondent also asserts that the government will refuse to accept the bargain proposed by Mr. Baldwin, namely, that if the sugar duty is reduced, the existing dominion preference will be maintained. The Labourite Ministry desires to cut down the

sugar levy at the first opportunity, he points out, and it has already been hinted that this may be done in the coming budget. Another conference of the Dominions in 1924 is being arranged, according to the same authority, but if held it will be along different lines than the past. Before there was any immediate prospect of labour taking office the suggestion was made that workers organizations in the dominions send representatives to a labour conference here today to discuss questions of policy of interest to themselves, as well as to British Labour. This is the gathering that is now contemplated.

Paris, Jan. 25th.—The Chamber of Deputies began today its discussion of measures to raise six and a quarter billion francs yearly in new revenue in an atmosphere that reflected the almost tragic position in which Parliament has been placed. The members will be obliged to commit political suicide by adding 20% to the present burden of taxes or turn down the measures providing for the taxes at the risk of involving a financial calamity. In the lobbies the talk shows even greater opposition to M. Poincare's proposal for stabilizing the franc than was expected. The speeches from the floor of the chamber, which were published in the official journal and circulated among the voters, are more moderate in tone though they do not conceal the gravity of the situation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26th.

Flour, (hard winter clears \$4.90.
" hard winter straights \$5.40
Meal, Kildried per 100 pounds \$2.29
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$26.00
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$6.65
Molasses Sugar 89 maximum 5.62.
Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 19 28-1000.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$4.20
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$4.23

LONDON, Jan. 26th.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, nominal per
cwt. 48s. 0d.—51s. 0d.
" Muscavado nominal per cwt. 48s.
30s. 6d.
" White Java's cif United Kingdom
30s. 6d nominal.
Demerara Rum per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, good middling red per
cwt. 50s. 0d.

Quebec Steamship Co.

THE S. S. GUIANA

will leave New York on Saturday, 2nd February, and is due at Frederiksted on or about the 9th, proceeding to Windward Islands.

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