

Just Received

By ms Panama

From Denmark

an assortment of

Beauvais' Canned Goods & Syrups.

Heyman's Boneless Hams in tins
Ox Tongue " "
Sliced Ham " "
Cheese " "
Sausage Smoked,
Butter in 1 & 2 lbs. tins.

DANISH BEER, MALT EXTRACT.

From Just Andersen Factory

an assortment of

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

consisting of

Ash Trays, Powder Boxes, Cigarette Boxes, Pen Knives, Match Holders, Vases, Marmalade-Dish, etc. etc.

MANICURE SETS,

Pocket Books, Scissors, Writing Paper in boxes, Cigars, Combs, Brushes, Swiss Watches,

Extrafine Danish Chocolates in boxes & cakes also loose weight.

From U. S. A.

EASTMAN KODAKS, Films Supplies,

Waterman Fountain Pens & Pencils, American Thermos Bottles & Fillers,

EVER SHARP PENCILS

GINGER ALE & GINGER BEER, GRAPE JUICE.

PORTO RICO and JAMAICA CIGARS in boxes and packs.

Egyptian, American and English Cigarettes,

Perfumery — Powders & Soaps, Freckle Cream — Face Creams,

BATHING CAPS,

HOT WATER BAGS, ICE BAGS, ETC. ETC.

Hans Boje

Jean Petersen.

LOCAL

The sloop Mizpah sailed from this port around 4.00 a. m. today with mails for St. Thomas.

Some twenty odd passengers departed by the Mizpah for Santo Domingo via St. Thomas. While a few of such immigrants have returned there is still a number gone and preparing to go. Nobody blames them if there is nothing doing here. This is no reflection on the planter exactly who is understood to shift the laborers in

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the annual examination of applicants for teachers' licenses will be held on APRIL 12, 14, 15 & 16, 1924.

Any citizen of the United States or of the Virgin Islands, over sixteen years of age, who is known to be a person of good moral character, is eligible to sit at these examinations.

Information regarding said examinations may be obtained from the Director of Education or the Assistant Director of Education.

ARTHUR E. INDBORG,
Director of Education.

Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I. U. S. A.,
November 12, 1923.

FOUND

on the road at Est. Lowry Hill A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING 15 CENTS. Anyone losing same will please apply at this office.

order to give some of the scanty employment to all.

The rainfall from yesterday evening measures 5 lines in this town and 2½ at Frederiksted.

The s. s. "Parima" reported due today daylig it will now not arrive at Frederiksted before at least noon.

American Education Week

(Concluded from yesterday's Avis.)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1923.

1. Equality of opportunity in education for every American boy and girl.
2. Rural schools—City schools—Colleges.
3. A public library for every community.
4. Children today—Citizens tomorrow.

Slogans—Visit the schools today.

An equal chance for all children.

A square deal for the country boy and girl.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1923.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION DAY

1. Playgrounds.
2. Physical education and hygiene.
3. The great out-of-doors.
4. The country's need in conservation and development of forests, soil, roads, and other resources.

Slogans—A sick body makes a sick mind.

Playgrounds in every community.

Athlet's all.

Following is the text of the President proclamation designating the week of November 18 as National Educational Week, taken from "The Negro World," Oct. 13, 1923.

"From its earliest beginnings America has been devoted to the cause of education. This country was founded on the ideal of ministering to the individual. It was realized that this must be done by the institutions of religion and government. In order that there might be a properly educated clergy and well-trained civil magistrates, one of the first thoughts of the early settlers was to provide for a college of liberal culture, while, for the general diffusion of knowledge, primary schools were established. This course was taken as the necessary requirement of enlightened society.

"Such a policy, once adopted, has continued to grow in extent. With the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the establishment of free governments in the States of the Union there was additional reasons for broadening the opportunity for education. Our country adopted the principle of selfgovernment by a free people. Those who were worthy of being free were worthy of being educated. The sovereign had become the people. Schools and universities were provided by the various governments and founded and fostered by private charity until their buildings dotted all the land.

"The willingness of the people to bear the burdens of maintaining these institutions and the patriotic devotion of an army of teachers, who, in many cases, might have earned larger incomes in other pursuits, have made it possible to accomplish results with which we may well be gratified. But the task is not finished; it has only been begun.

"We have observed the evidence of a broadening vision of the whole educational system. This has included a recognition that education must not end with the period of school attendance, but must be given every encouragement thereafter. To this end the night schools of the cities, the moonlight schools of the Southern Appalachian counties, the extension work of the colleges and universities, the provision for teaching technical, agricultural and mechanical arts, have marked out the path to a broader and more widely diffused national culture.

"To insure the permanence and continuing improvement of such an education policy there must be the fullest public realization of its absolute necessity. Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education. Without this there is no guarantee for the permanence of free institutions, no hope of perpetuating self-government. Despotism finds its chief support in ignorance. Knowledge and freedom go hand in hand.

"In order that the people of the nation may think on these things it is desirable