

Constitution is not extended to the Virgin Islands, but certain provisions of the Constitution follow the Flag wherever it goes; these are the rights of protection of properties and persons, even to the smallest patch of land, and equal with these rights is the right to pursue your happiness. These rights must always be without any restriction, except those restrictions legally imposed by the police power vested in the legislative body. We wish to have the same principles here as those of the United States. It is no use to say the Constitution does not extend here in so far as these principles are concerned.

In regard to the existing School Law, I have voted for it, I am sorry to say it. When the legislative body has decided that no one has the right to open a private school, it is unconstitutional. To open a private school is the right to follow the calling most pleasant to one and cannot be restricted by any one; therefore we have passed a law contrary to American principles. I will quote one of our authorities on this matter as I do not expect the Council to take my word for granted.

In Rule Case Law:

Control Over Private Schools.

"While, as already stated, the power of the legislature over public schools is complete, there is no such power in regard to private schools nor in fact any power at all in so far as the educational features are concerned. The power of the legislature to regulate or prohibit private schools is subject to the same limitations as the power to regulate private property rights in general. The legislature under the police power, may regulate education in many respects in private schools. But the exercise of such police power must not be arbitrary, and must be limited to the preservation of the public safety, the public health or the public morals. The legislature has no power to prohibit or to authorize the voters to prohibit the establishment of private educational institution, unless it be inimical to the public health, public safety or public morals."

The member continuing.—The only limitations which the legislative body can make are those necessary for the public safety, health and morals. This opinion is supported by many decisions by the Courts in the United States. Here I will quote one decision:

"Columbia Trust Co. vs. Lincoln Institute, 138, Ky., 804, 129 S." 113, 29 L. R. A. (N. S.) 53 and note."

The member continuing.—Where the same decision is given by the Court as unconstitutional on the rights of the people to have private schools if they wish. I also wish to quote the following: from reading Case Law:

"There are two classes of school

"teachers; (1) private school teachers, or those who open schools on private account; and are not responsible to any higher power for the manner of conducting their schools; and (2) public school teachers or those who are employed to teach under the control of the school authorities of the state. The duties of the two are identical, but their authority and powers are modified by the different conditions under which they are situated. The powers and authority of the former class are somewhat autocratic. They make their own rules and regulations, and prescribe the course of study in their schools. Those who desire may attend, but must comply with the rules, regulations, and course of study. The rule is essentially different with regard to the teacher of a public school."

What constitutes Compliance:

"The question as to what constitutes compliance with compulsory education statutes is of importance. These statutes do not require that children be sent to the public schools, but they vary greatly as to what shall constitute sufficient schooling in lieu thereof. Statutes requiring the attendance of children at public schools usually except from their provisions children who are otherwise educated for a like period in the subjects."

The member continuing.—I suppose some will say that the present law is in conformity with the Danish school law, but that is not so. In support of that I will read the remarks which I made here in this Council when the Danish Government introduced the School Ordinance in 1910.

To be continued.

We have information that the Federation of Labor No. 17261 has secured for its members wages of \$1.15 per eight-hour day, and it is desired to congratulate the organisation on this achievement which it is indicated is due to the energy and zeal of its president Mr. Morris Davis. It is hoped that this increase of pay will inspire those concerned with fresh efforts to merit the confidence of their employers whereby there may be no question that they deserve what is, pecuniarily, an appreciable gain in the labor movement in this island

Frederiksted, Aug. 30th. 1920.

The Schooner "Virginia" arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock a. m. with 59 bags mail general cargo and the following passengers: From Porto Rico: Leonell A. Harvey, Kathlyn Lindqvist, Emelia Schuster, Cayetano Delvalle. From St. Thomas: Miss Isidora Emanuel and 2 children, Mr. Gerard Williams, Mr. Evelyn Thompson, Mr. Henry Hart, Mr. John James, Mr. Peter Williams.

She sailed again at 6 o'clock p. m.

"Guiana" arrived at 6 o'clock from Windward Islands with a small mail and passengers as follows: From St. Kitts: Mrs. O. Seaton, Mrs. M. Seaton, Mr. Armstrong, Adina Summersill & 2 children, Jane Stephens and child, Victoria Kelly, Rosetta Somersill, Philip Dublin, Z. Brown, Maud Parris, Ernest Parara, Mary Nesbitt, E. Ottley, Ernest Wallace, Mrs. J. Braithwaite & child, Saml. Nico, Walter McIntosh, A. Sweeny, Lillian Liburd, Walter Norman, C. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. Benders and son, E. Brown, Adina Morris & child, E. Challenger & 2 children.

She loaded sugar to 9 o'clock p. m., taking 5,350 bags.

Of passengers there were 15 to New York and 40 to St. Thomas.

She sailed at midnight.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Belfast, Aug. 27th.—John Leonard, a taximeter cab-driver, and James Montgomery and Vincent Montgomery were formally remanded to prison here today on a charge of murder of Police Inspector Swansey last Sunday. Leonard has been in custody since the shooting of the inspector. It is alleged that his taxi was used by the assassins.

London, Aug. 28th.—Mr. Lloyd George at Lucerne is being bombarded with appeals on behalf of Mr. MacSweeney, who is on a hunger-strike in prison here. The general tenor of the appeals is that a show of clemency in this case will open the gate for reconciliation with Ireland, while a refusal would have an opposite effect. A strongly worded letter from Mr. James O'Grady, member of the House of Commons, has also been received. The test of your sincerity in desiring a reconciliation is unconditional," says the letter. "Release MacSweeney. If you refuse, then be damned to you and your Government." Mr. Healy, ex-member of Parliament, in a letter to the Dublin press, angrily accused Mr. Lloyd George of overriding the King's desire to show clemency in the MacSweeney case. He declares that the Premier "by closing the gates of mercy with a clang has made a more perverse, ignorant and lawless invasion of the authority of the Crown in Ireland than any man in arms against it". Mr. MacSweeney's condition was unchanged last night. He was very weak, and one of his relatives remained almost constantly at his bedside.

Belfast, Aug. 29th.—Belfast Saturday night was the worst since what is popularly known as the battle of Kashmir road. Six persons were killed and nearly forty wounded, many of them seriously. All the killed were young men, the victims of gun-shot wounds.