

of life: Water, stands as the most common, ordinary and needful. Water, is to the poor, what it is to the rich. It is not alone the general, natural cleanser, but it is first of all the only article, provided by nature which completely satisfies and quenches that desire of man and beast, called thirst, and which we know, that of all life's wants is indeed the most painful and unbearable often causing death even before hunger does.

In the Wisdom of the Great Creator, it so happens, that some parts of this earth are (unfortunately for the dwellers thereon) not so well situated for, and do not receive so continuous a rainfall as do others. Our St. Croix is one of these. It is a fact well-known, that our Island is frequently visited by long dry-weather spells; during which time its inhabitants suffer greatly for want of this: nature's most precious gift, and especially so, the poorer and larger portion. This we say is the Will of the Author of life, and we reverently bow in submission to that Will; because we realize that it is part of His economical plan for the general good of His Vast Universe; and we turn around and see that this is bound to be so. Yet in His Benevolence, He has imbued man with a knowledge whereby man copes with the difficulty, and sets about for the means whereby the said difficulty may be overcome, and the water which is undoubtedly given in abundance at certain times, can be skillfully and effectually secured, and the want such as we now (even today) suffer, be completely avoided.

St. Croix, for the very reason, that the land is, and has ever been known to be a dry and thirsty land, ought (if its Government and Councillors were in the past a considerate and resourceful people) to have been long since provided with adequate means for what is called: "husbanding their resources"; and not, as we are up to this, often exposed to the suffering we are bound to endure from no provision for water reserve, except by the few well-to-do, whose homes are provided with cisterns.

A correspondent on this subject, recently, has made a suggestion; and your cotem "The Herald" has also to a great extent endorsed his opinion, and deplored the want of resolution to do the right thing, which has been manifest in the past by those to whom the care for the comfort and needs of the poorer and larger number of the people was left. The writer of this correspondence has lived in a neighboring Island, where although conditions were somewhat better in so far as supply was concerned, yet there lacked means for distribution through the Town and considerable want was thereby experienced; but a firm and determined people with the assistance of Government and Leading Men made it

possible—with some expense of course—to bring to and distribute water in the Town, and today and for years past, through every street and to every house—for a trifling cost—an abundant supply of water is obtained; and a boon and lasting blessing secured; making an example that other places have followed also for their good and comfort.

The spirit of Councillors of our home here should be aroused, on this most urgent and long-neglected want of our poorer inhabitants of this Town, and with the powerful influence of the Governor who has just been sent us for our general good and welfare and who we believe will be astonished at the indifference—not to say neglect—of his predecessors, jointly arrange plans for at last satisfying our great need and avoiding further distress; and we trust by God's help bring about happy beneficial results on this "WATER QUESTION".

Yours truly

J. J. J.

Christiansted, 16th May 1921.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, May 12th.—The National Union of Railwaymen today stepped lively into the fight in support of the striking miners, taking measures designed to prevent the transportation by rail of coal imported to replenish the nations fuel supplies. The railwaymen's action took the form of a decision by the executive committee of the union, that its members would not handle coal, no matter for what purpose it was intended. The committee instructed the members of the union not to handle coal of any description, loaded or previously handled by blackleg labour.

London, May 12th.—The executive of the Association of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, of which Mr. Bramley is president, has sent word to its branches that they are not to move blackleg coal, and in case there are any dismissals as a result the union will use its strength to prevent victimization. The Westminster Gazette last night said, "We would very strongly advise the labour leaders to look before they leap. By no means was every employer rejoiced when the triple alliance strike was originally called off and if they would read between the lines of the Government's press, they would not find any great disinclination to face an attempt at such a strike now. Labour is reaching the most serious danger of playing straight into the hands of its most skillful strategic enemies. The Govt. does not expect a widespread railway strike, but is quite prepared for coal stoppages of the lighting order."

London, May 13th.—Mr. Lloyd George in replying to questions during the debate in the House of Commons today on

the industrial situation said there was no doubt that revolutionary movements were involved, to what extent they were subsidized by foreign money he could not say. The Govt. was watching the situation closely, added the premier, and he had faith in the good sense of the British people.

London, May 13th.—Mr. Lloyd George in a dramatic speech in the House of Commons today, concerning the Upper Silesian imbroglio, characterized the action of the Polish insurrection as a complete defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. "I think it is right that I should speak quite plainly", the Premier said, "because if these things can happen and we take no notice and do not deal with them with that stern justice, which has characterized the attitude of this country in all its dealings abroad it is going to be fatal to the peace of Europe. If that is disturbed, I do not see what is going to happen to Europe. I am alarmed. I am frightened, that unless some confidence is restored to the world the consequences may be of the most terrible character because the whole industrial world is so built upon credit and confidence, that once that is shaken, I do not see how it can be rebuilt. It therefore is essential in the interest of the nation, that whatever our prejudices, whether we like this man or dislike the other, we should recognize that justice has nothing to do with likes and that we must decide fairly and sternly, according to the pact we ourselves have signed." Mr. Lloyd George declared the treaty of Versailles was the charter of Polish freedom and that she was the last country of Europe who had the right to complain about the treaty. Mr. Lloyd George pleaded for the upholding of the treaty both for the sake of the honour and for safety and security. There were two ways of dealing with the Silesian situation, he declared. One was that allied troops insist on restoring order. It was not for him to express a military opinion he did not insist on this part of the programme, but he was entitled to insist on an alternative. Either the Allies ought to insist on the treaty being respected, or they ought to allow the Germans to do so. The Premier concluded with reference to Russia, which he said now was broken, but would be a powerful, dominant country and would have a word to say in the future of the world. None knew, he said, what Russia's views would be, or whom she would side. Those wishing to destroy the Treaty of Versailles, he declared, should think of the responsibilities of the rest of Central Europe.

Washington, May 14th.—The Conference report on the Emergency Restriction Bill was adopted yesterday by the Senate, and the measure now will go to President Harding for his approval