

LOCAL

The lighthouse tender "Lilac" arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon and sailed again this morning.

The "Romanita" docked at 2 p. m. having considerable mail and the following passengers: From St. Thomas—Alfred Francis, Maria Francis, Mabel Francis, P. L. La Bega, Margaret Duurloo. From Porto Rico—Josemina Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Marcus.

She sailed from Frederiksted at 2 p. m. yesterday with the following passengers: For Porto Rico—Lt. John C. Gebhard. For St. Thomas—Miss Elvina Williams.

The town was treated to a concert by the Native Brass Band last night. The selection "The Hunting Scene" was particularly well rendered and was fully appreciated by the gathering assembled.

Readers are reminded of the historic film to be screened at the Christiansted Theatre this evening. Programme of this show will be found in the present issue.

Yesterday afternoon the usual Missionary Lovefeast was held at Friedensthal Moravian Church of this town and a public Missionary meeting was held at 7.30 in the evening. Very interesting and instructive speeches were delivered by the Revds. Bartels, Huf and Ashboe, Rev. Allen acting as Chairman. The Church was filled to its utmost capacity and a delightful evening was spent by all who attended.

The Roman Catholic congregation held their solemn Corpus Christi service and procession at the church at Est. Barren Spot yesterday afternoon.

We regret to learn from the "St. Thomas Times" of Saturday's date that His Excellency Governor Hough had been "confined to his bed, ill". We trust that he is better by now or that he will very soon be well again.

We welcome back Merchant J. B. Marcus and wife also Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Francis who returned by the "Romanita" on Saturday, having spent a month's vacation in Porto Rico.

The s. s. Guiana is advised by the W. I. & P. Telegraph Co. as having arrived at St. Thomas at 8.00 a. m. today.

LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT TRANSFERRED.

By an executive order signed by President Harding the responsibility of enforcing the prohibition law in the Virgin Islands was transferred from the secretary of the treasury to the secretary of the navy. When the islands were acquired from Denmark in 1917 temporary

government was vested in the president of the United States.—*The Pathfinder*, July 21, 1923.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, July 25th.—A grave view of the conditions of British trade and industry is taken by a large industrial group of the House of Commons, which tonight sent a letter to Mr. Baldwin outlining the plans of the group to meet the situation, observing that the prospects of a settlement of reparations and similar difficulties are too remote to appreciably affect the situation, which is due to political uncertainty, lack of confidence, war wastage and the loss of purchasing power among our customers. The letter says it appears inevitable that unless drastic measures are taken immediately a fourth winter of unemployment, with not less than a million and a half unemployed, must occur, and must disastrously affect the morale and efficiency of British workers. The letter adds that alarming indications of industrial unrest everywhere are apparent. The dock strike, it says, is only one manifestation of the serious trouble fermenting beneath the surface. The disruptive force of unemployment on the unions, which are the safeguard of industrial peace, cannot be viewed without apprehension, and in the opinion of the union executives if the present rate of unemployment is maintained it will involve within twelve months complete dispersal of the funds and membership of the unions. Declaring that foreign trade cannot provide a solution, the group suggests a number of railway and electrification projects at home to absorb the unemployed, those to include tube railway extensions and the development of canals, docks and other works. The proposals of the group would involve an expenditure of £50,000,000, but the group considers that to pay interests on this capital for several years would be a very small sum in comparison with the present unemployment dole and similar relief payments.

London, July 28th.—The match between the West Indian touring cricketers and the Northern Cricket Union of Ireland XI was concluded yesterday resulting in a draw. Details of the match were not obtainable, but the final scores were as follows: Northern Cricket Union first innings continued from the 25th 131. West Indians second innings 161. Northern Cricket Union second innings 142 for the loss of 8 wickets.

Vancouver, July 26th.—The ancient bugaboo of the United States scheming to annex Canada disappeared from all our minds years ago, declared President Harding, speaking before a huge crowd in Stanley Park here today. Heaven knows, he continued, we have all we can manage now and room enough to spare for another hundred million before ap-

proaching the intensive stage of existence of many European states, and if I might be so bold as to offer a word of advice to you, it would be this: Do not encourage any enterprise looking to Canada's annexation by the United States. You are one of the most capable governing people in the world, but I entreat you, for your own sakes, to think twice before undertaking management of the territory which lies between the Great lakes and the Rio Grande. No, let us go our own gaits along parallel roads, you helping us and we helping you. So long as each country maintains its independence and both recognize their independence, those paths cannot fail to be highways of progress and prosperity. Nationality continues to be a supreme factor in modern existence. Our propinquity enjoins that most effective cooperation which comes only from clasping of hands in true faith and good fellowship. "It is in this spirit that I have stopped on my way home from a visit to our pioneers in Alaska to make a passing call upon my very good neighbours". Referring to the fact that he was with the single exception of his immediate predecessor, the first president in office to set foot on foreign soil, the president stated that such inhibition, which developed into a tradition, may have been desirable in the early days when time was the chief requisite of travel. Assuredly too at present the chief magistrate of a great republic ought not to cultivate the habit of wandering over all the continents of the earth. But Canada was an exception, a most notable exception from every view point of the United States. "You are not only a neighbour", he said, "but a very good neighbour and we rejoice at your advancement and admire your independence no less sincerely than we value your friendship. We think the same thoughts, live the same lives and cherish the same aspirations of service to each other in time of need. Thousands of your brave lads perished in gallant and generous action for the preservation of your union. Many of our young men followed the Canadian colours to the battle fields of Europe before we entered the war and left their share of killed to share the graves of your intrepid sons. What an object lesson of peace is shown today by our countries to all the world. No grim faced fortifications mark our frontiers, no huge battleships patrol our dividing waters, no stealthy spies lurk in our border hamlets. Only a scrap of paper, recording hardly more than a simple understanding, safeguards lives and property on the great lakes and only humble mile posts mark the inviolable boundary line for thousands of miles, through farm and forest. Our protection is our fraternity, our armour is our faith, the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens