

The St. John Standard

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HERTZOG'S MISSION.

Now that General Hertzog, one of the unrepentant Boer leaders, and his associates, have arrived in England, they will have the opportunity of receiving through General Botha the refusal of Mr. Lloyd George of their request for national independence, which refusal they might have obtained in South Africa at any time during the past few years, and which indeed they did obtain through the attitude of the people of South Africa towards their agitation. Hertzog is one of the few remaining Boers who refuse to recognize the beneficent influence of British administration, who decline to admit that their country is infinitely better off today than it was previous to the war of 1899-01, and who still clamor for the reconstruction of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. The comparatively small group of malcontents which Hertzog and his associates represent have resisted every effort on the part of Britain to make them forget the past. Some time ago they decided on sending a delegation to present their demands to Mr. Lloyd George, and after sufficient funds had been secured, these delegates arranged passage on a steamer sailing from Capetown, hoping no doubt that the British authorities would prevent their passage. Nothing of the kind transpired, but the crew of the steamer refused to sail so long as these agitators remained on board. Immediately, therefore, the British Admiralty offered H. M. S. Minerva for the transport of the delegation to England, but the Boers, realizing the uncomfortable position in which they would be placed by accepting favors at the hands of the government which they were planning to condemn, rejected this offer on the ground that the Minerva did not afford sufficiently comfortable accommodation.

They eventually succeeded in obtaining passage on a Dutch ship bound for New York, and after being utterly ignored by official circles in the United States, have reached England. Their original intention was to appear before the Paris conference with the object of having that body intervene on behalf of South Africa, but receiving an intimation that the conference would not hear them, they have decided to place before the British Premier a petition on behalf of the African Nationalists whom they represent, asking for separation and national independence. Mr. Lloyd George, it is intimated, will pass over this petition to General Botha who, in accordance with the policy which has characterized his administration for some years, will politely, but very firmly, reject the request.

This man Hertzog is described as "the cleverest of the irreconcilables, a man of guile and adroitness, and as a speaker ingenious and eloquent. His intellect is more subtle than that of his old rival, General Botha, for the Premier, while not showy, can justly be called a statesman, while Hertzog is at best a wordy politician." Hertzog was for a time a member of the South African cabinet, but directed all his efforts in 1914 towards neutrality in the European war, with the object of ultimate separation from Britain. He was forced out of the cabinet and although the majority of the Boers sided with the Premier as they had done in the previous years in opposition to Hertzog's attempt to undermine the Union, still the Premier's victory at the time of the show-down in 1914 was not a decisive one. His party, however, grew in strength, so that when the final break came and DeWet, Kemp and Beyers took up arms against the British and against Union, the rebellion was crushed with comparative ease. Since that time the African Nationalists have continued to gain so that today the Nationalist or Separatist party consists almost wholly of the old fashioned irreconcilable veldt settler of stunted intellect and bitter memories.

THAT MURDER PLOT.

Fourteen bombs, each of which was intended by its maker to be an instrument of murder, which were mailed in New York by assassins engaged in a nation-wide plot recently revealed, laid in the New York Post office for some days because of insufficient postage. The persons or persons who had wrapped the packages containing these bombs, stuck little ornamental paper seals on the lids of the packages and thus transformed the parcels into first-class letters, so that for the want of a few cents additional postage, the would-be murderers may be discovered, even the most astute criminal invariably betrays a weak spot in his intelligence. The unnecessary care taken in the wrapping of some of these parcels, which wrapping demanded additional postage, may lead to a clue through which this dastardly attempt on the lives of prominent men may be laid bare. So far, between five and forty bombs have been mailed and the only injury to date has been in the case of a colored man who opened a package addressed to his employer and who lost both hands by the resulting explosion. So far, no information transmitted

to every corner of the United States that all the other packages were turned over to the police before opening. This attempt at wholesale murder is described by the United States papers as the most serious nation-wide plot ever revealed, and the extra care which characterized the preparation of the explosives indicates that those responsible for their preparation were persons of more than ordinary intelligence. The bombs consisted of polished basswood cylinders enclosed in green pasteboard boxes. These cylinders were the work of careful and painstaking mechanics, while their contents could only have been prepared by chemists of marked attainments. They were wrapped in a quality of paper on sale everywhere, the address printed on a typewriter, the other printing on the packages being done with a font of type in use in practically every printing office. Two brass screws held the cover of each cylinder closed, and their removal broke a tapering glass phial containing acid, which acid flowed through cotton wadding in which three fulminates were tucked above a stick of dynamite. The contrivance used in all of these messengers of death is perhaps the most ingenious yet brought to the attention of the police and the methods adopted in carrying out the plot, indicate that the would-be murderers have at their service men of genius and of keen criminal instinct.

Those selected for destruction by the assassins were, without exception, persons holding high positions, but who had displayed in their business or otherwise a decided opposition to the Independent Workers' party of the World, or to the Bolshevik element. Certain of these officers had been engaged in investigation of, and reporting on, the Bolshevik activities. Others had sat as trial judges in condemnation proceedings of the I. W. W. leaders. A few were capitalists or large employers, while others were directly interested in the deportation of undesirable aliens.

There is not very much for the police to work on, but the secret service of the United States has tackled the job, and with the police departments of many cities also at work there is some hope that the perpetrators of these fiendish crimes may be brought to justice.

TIME IN THE SCHOOLS.

While daylight time is in sufficiently general use in this city to have overcome much of the inconvenience which formerly existed, the important exception now remaining is in the case of the public schools which are still operating on standard time, to the great inconvenience of thousands of families. Deputations representing parties favoring both times have made requests to the Board of Trustees, urging on the one hand that daylight time be adopted and on the contrary that standard time be retained. In view of these opposing opinions the trustees have not felt it advisable to make any change or indeed to take any decided stand without further investigation. Recently, however, there has been taken a census of all city schools for the purpose of ascertaining in how many homes of pupils attending school daylight time or standard time rules. While no definite report has as yet been presented, The Standard understands that the figures show a tremendous majority of pupils whose homes are running on daylight time, and that this information will be presented to the Board of Trustees at the regular meeting to be held on Monday of next week. It is to be sincerely hoped that this intimation is correct, and if the facts are as stated, that the Board will see its way clear to a change to daylight time in order to overcome the very general inconvenience now existing.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT.

Apparently the Federal Government has no intention of abolishing the stamp tax on commercial paper. There has been a feeling that the budget speech might possibly include an announcement of the cancellation of this inconvenient and somewhat burdensome tax. But Canadian banks have recently been authorized by the department of finance to have printed for their customers cheque books and cheques bearing the government stamp, which cheques will be sold to customers who desire them at the amount represented by these stamps, instead of the cheques being given away as in the past.

WHAT THEY SAY

Those Spring Hats. Guelph Herald—Any jury would convict the hat fashioners of being mad on a dozen counts, the evidence being the hats themselves.

The Auto-crash. Toronto Times—Sir Adam Beck is apparently opposed to any public ownership project that is not under his own control.

A Regular Donnybrook Fair. Springfield Republican—The complaining persons who say peace could have been made "the first hour" after the armistice was signed, and that

have avoided this long delay, would have made it no doubt by calling all the Allies up to the free lunch counter and telling them to take what they pleased.

What Mr. Wilson Has Done. Philadelphia Record—President Wilson has not allowed Italian insistence to blind him to the necessity of dealing justly with the Jugos-Slavs, the Czechs-Slovaks and other nations on the eastern side of the Adriatic. There promises to be complete American unanimity on this point. It is a matter which does not permit any political division whatever in this country.

Dogs In All Ages. Philadelphia Ledger—Dogs are among the most widely distributed of animals. In few parts of the world are they absent or even rare. There were none in Polynesia until long after Columbus discovered America, and at a much later period they were so unfamiliar in the Maldives Islands that the natives at sight of them took to the trees. The dog was doubtless the first animal to be domesticated by man. But its earliest use was for food. Even today its flesh is far more widely utilized as meat than is commonly supposed.

Peace Treaties In French? New York World—The desire of the French to have the official text of the peace treaties and covenants drafted in the French language is no doubt based primarily on national pride. But there are logical grounds besides. French long ago replaced Latin as the language of diplomacy and the medium of official intercourse between nations. As the French Academy says in its plea for this recognition, "this has been the diplomatic language for more than two centuries," and has been used in negotiations in which France had no part. It has the further advantage of an adaptability to precise phraseology, an important consideration in international covenants.

Toronto Wants to Know, Too. Toronto Star—Many people in Toronto are now using New Zealand butter. This butter crosses a wide ocean at a price just a shade under that of the best home product. As a charge is being made on every side that the butter market in Canada is being manipulated by means of the cold storage facilities which exist, it is expected that the Government will take warlike measures against the profiteers in this case.

A BIT OF VERSE

INTEGRO VITAE.
He whose incorrigible Hope redeems
Banal to-day with beautiful to-morrows,
Who seeks the fallow dust with futile dreams,
Will harvest only sorrows;
And he who spends the sunny days of youth
Bent double over Reason's rusty shares
Will harvest only stacks of stubble
Truth.
And sheaves of golden tares;
But he who lives life plenary and whole—
Labor and laughter, loveliness and song—
With dreams and visions in his inner soul
Speeding the plough along.
He who incarnates love in lovely deeds,
Whose dreams in charity their wings employ,
Will fill Time's furrows with immortal seeds
And reap eternal joy.
—Ronald Campbell Macfie in Westminster Gazette.

A BIT OF FUN

Her Get-Away.
"Tell her I'm not at home."
"But you are at home, ma'am."
"Well, I won't be by the time you tell her."

The Passing Show.
"Has that young man who is calling on you given you any encouragement, Emily?" asked the father.
"Oh, yes, father. Last night he asked me if you and mother were pleasant to live with," replied the daughter.

Confirmation?
"Sam is a confirmed liar, isn't he?"
"Not exactly. Nobody has ever confirmed anything he's said."

The Elusive Banana.
I wish some man like Burbank wise
Would fill the world with glad surprise;
And you, could he but have the zeal,
An anti-kid banana peel.

Easiest Way Out.
Wife—If I should, I wish you would take care of the baby for an hour or two. I am going to have a tooth pulled.
Husband—"See here, dearie, I will mind the baby, and I'll go and get a couple of teeth pulled."

Sticking to the Stick.
Talkative Shade—About time you started an aerial ferry, old man.
Charon—Your joke is returned with thanks. How do you suppose a bird of my age could get by those upsetting aviation tests?

Fencing.
He—Miss Willing, I am going to propose to you—
She—Really, Mr. Phox, this is so sudden.

He—That we have some ice cream—
She—Oh, I shall be so delighted.
He—Some evening when the weather gets warmer.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

I was eating a cake with jelly in the middle yesterday, eating all around the jelly to save it for the last, and Lew Davis came up, saying, give us a bite, Benny?
I'll break a hunk off for you, I know your bites, I said. Lew Davis having the biggest bite for his size in the neighborhood, and I broke off a hunk that would be pretty big if it had of bin much bigger and pritty small if it had bin any smaller, and Lew Davis ate it, saying, I tell you lets wat, Benny, lets go into partnership for wackeys—if you see me eating anything I half to wackey half with you and if I see you eating anything you half to wackey half with me, lets begin with that cake—wackey.

All rite, thats a go, I said. And I broke wat was left of the cake in half and gave him one half and kept the other half, keeping the jelly half by accident, and after supper I saw Lew Davis again and wat was he doing but eating a apple, me saying, Wackey, wackey, its my turn. How do you mean, your turn? said Lew Davis taking another big bite.
Wackey, according to the partnership, I said.
Wat partnership? said Lew Davis taking a still bigger bite.
Our wackey partnership, you know, hay, stop biting a wile, I said.

I don't remember—wat did we make it? said Lew Davis taking such a big bite you wouldnt hardly believe it looking at the hole in the apple and then looking at Lew Davis. And he kept on taking bites and looking as if he was trying to remember about the partnership until there wasnt anything left of the apple but the core and not much of the Lew Davis saying, O yes, thats rite, I remember, do you want half of this core?

No, I said and wacked away proud.
Proving agreements mile any werk on one side if you dont watch them.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL

IS THIS PATRIOTISM?

Mr. Editor,—I was recently requested to make a large sign, "Welcome Home," which is now located at the railway station here, on the grounds of Patriotism; I was asked to do this as cheaply as possible, and I put this up, charging for it \$25.00 less than the actual cost of stock, which means \$25.00 and labor thrown in for Patriotism.
I now understand that an order for a large amount of signs has been sent to Upper Canada, and will no doubt be paid for at the regular rate.
Is it fair that work which is to be paid for in this manner is sent out of the city, when besides myself and a couple of other concerns in this business, there are at least four returned soldiers doing this work in the city, and should have had a share in the work?
Isn't this one of the things that St. John business men have to contend with all the time? And I would quietly ask is it Patriotism?

Yours very truly,
COSMAN SIGN CO.
Per Percy H. Cosman.

Munich, May 5.—(Via Copenhagen, May 6).—All the newspapers appeared as usual today, except for the Communist Red Flag and other radical organs. Cash and other valuables, deposited in banks, has been found intact for the most part.
Sondheimer, the anarchist leader, was shot while trying to escape. No trace has been found of the Communist leader Nissen Levine, the editor of the Red Flag, was shot yesterday. Some 250 bodies have been taken from the medical institute to the various cemeteries.

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Any grocer will sell you two fresh lemons and your drug store will supply you with three ounces of orchard white. Put these in a bottle and shake well. Here you have a whole quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon lotion at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams.
Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothening and beautifier.

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FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. J. T. took place yesterday morning at her late residence in Main street, St. Peter's church, where Rev. H. A. Goan conducted the service. The deceased was 78 years of age. She was the wife of the late John T. and the mother of Mr. J. T. and Mr. J. T. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock.

The funeral of Mrs. Priscilla took place yesterday afternoon at her late residence in Main street, St. Peter's church, where Rev. H. A. Goan conducted the service. The deceased was 78 years of age. She was the wife of the late John T. and the mother of Mr. J. T. and Mr. J. T. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock.

The funeral of William H. took place yesterday afternoon at his residence, 250 Guilford street, St. John, where Rev. Dr. J. A. Morrison conducted the service. The deceased was 78 years of age. He was the husband of the late Mrs. W. H. and the father of Mr. W. H. and Mr. W. H. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock.

