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COMFORTABLE, WATERPROOF, DURABLE

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Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

A BOER DELEGATION IS EN ROUTE TO LONDON

Will Endeavor to Revive the Ancient Interest in Boer Independence—General Hertzog the Leader of the Irreconcilables—Is of Different Temperament Than the Old Fashioned Boer of the Veldt—Both a Staunch Imperialist.

(New York Times)

The delegation of unreconstructed Boers, headed by General Hertzog, having arrived in London by the roundabout way of New York, is planning to bait Premier Lloyd George not with any hope of reviving his ancient interest in Boer independence, which was political and opportunist, but with the design of making political capital in South Africa out of a theatrical failure in England. Whether Lloyd George receives them or not he has only to send their petition for separation to General Louis Botha, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, to get rid of his importunate visitors. The method, however, will not silence General Hertzog or cramp his activities. He will lose no opportunity to air the grievances of the Nationalist Party and he will find allies in England to trumpet his cause and conspire with him to embarrass the Government.

General Hertzog is the cleverest of the irreconcilables a man of guile and adroitness and as a speaker ingenious and eloquent. He is far removed in temperament and native ability from the old-fashioned Boer of the veldt. His intellect is more subtle than that of his old rival, Louis Botha; the Premier of the Union, although his parts are not showy, can justly be called a statesman. General Hertzog is at best a politician—his critics say he is a demagogue. The two men have often been at odds since the formation of the Union. At the outbreak of the great war General Hertzog advocated neutrality for South Africa, and previously he had said that his ideal was "Two nationalities each flowing in a separate channel." This came to be known as the "two-stream" policy, and it excited the derision of his opponents as visionary impracticable, and disloyal. As to the neutrality idea, they pointed out that the King of England could not be at war with the German Emperor in Europe and at peace with him in Africa. It was impossible for General Hertzog to show how neutrality could work out smoothly under international law and yet he is one of the ablest jurists in South Africa. Of course he was not sincere, but he impressed the unreconstructed Boers in the old Transvaal and Orange Free State. That was all he cared about.

General Hertzog naturally opposed military operations against the Germans in Southwest Africa, and here he again came into collision with Premier Botha. The majority of the Boers sided with the Premier. He had won them in the year preceding the war, when he defeated with his good sense and frankness the insidious attempts of Hertzog and his confederates to undermine the Union. At the third annual Congress of the South African Party at Cape Town in 1913 the rivals had a memorable struggle for supremacy. General DeWet proposed a motion to censure the Premier's Government, and called for his resignation, speaking with fanatical bitterness. General Botha defended his policy of unity and conciliation between the British and Dutch races in an impressive speech. He had no eloquence but an earnestness that was convincing. General Hertzog, who had recently been forced out of the Cabinet where he was a marplot and obstructionist, assailed the Premier as an imperialist and played upon the passions of disaffected delegates from the Transvaal and the Free State by reviving the memories of the Boer war, and suggesting that independence was not a forlorn hope. The battle between the two men and their supporters went on for several days. There is the following picture of the antagonists as speakers from the platform:

Botha, soldier and statesman, strong, thickset, well built, had faced the audience with a frank, determined gaze, speaking simply, plainly and clearly. There now advanced to the edge of the platform a man in every way a contrast to Botha, a thin, eager, nervous man, fluent and clever, but with little of Botha's weight and solidity of character. Hertzog's speech was one long outpouring of gray complaint.

All the questions at issue between the Government and its opponents were thrashed out at the long conference, and General Botha's leadership was indorsed, but the Free Staters stood by Hertzog and DeWet, who left the convention hall when

they saw themselves defeated. It was by no means a decisive victory for General Botha, but as time went on he attracted more and more of the old Boers to his side, with the result that, when Beyers, DeWet, Kemp, and others, took to the bush early in the great war, General Botha, who assumed command of the loyal forces, had little difficulty in putting down the rebellion. With General Smuts, he has always maintained that the welfare of South Africa, including the Boers who lost their fight for independence in 1899-1902, requires a continuance of the union with Great Britain; that to return to the old order would be to sacrifice progress and enlightenment, which are possible only under the liberal rule of the victor in that conflict, a rule that gives the South Africans the advantages of independence and insures their protection against attack by a powerful enemy. It is reported in London that the Government will abide as to all political matters in South Africa by the advice of Premier Botha. A reference to him of General Hertzog's demand for an independent South Africa could have only one answer—a resolute negation tempered by the logic of experience.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

4 teaspoons of a liquid equal 1 tablespoon.
4 tablespoons of a liquid equal 1/2 gill or 1/4 cup.
1/2 cup equals 1 gill.
2 gills equal one cup.
2 cups equal 1 pint.
2 pints (4 cups) equal 1 quart.
4 cups of flour equal 1 pound, or 1 quart.
2 cups of butter, solid, equals 1 lb.
1/2 cup of butter, solid, equals 1/4 lb. or 4 ounces.
2 cups of granulated sugar equal 1 lb.
2 1/2 cups of powdered sugar equal 1 lb.
1 pint of milk or water equals 1 lb.
1 pint of chopped meat equals 1 lb.
10 eggs, shelled, equal 1 pound.
4 tablespoons of flour equal 1 ounce.
8 eggs with shells equal 1 pound.
2 tablespoons of butter equal 1 ounce.
2 tablespoons of granulated sugar equal 1 ounce.
4 tablespoons of butter equal 2 ounces or 1/4 cup.

Mr. H. G. Odell of St. John is in the city.

PRUSSIANISM UNCONQUERED

London, April 29—Dr. Stresemann, who succeeded Herr Basserman as leader of the National Liberals, the party of the Krupps and the heavy industrials, which now calls itself the German People's Party, has proclaimed that he and his followers are for a monarchy against the revolution. Addressing the first general meeting of the party held at Jena, he declared it was a lie to say that the revolution had destroyed absolutism in Germany. Even before the revolution came, the German Monarchy was on the same basis as that of England. He continued:

"When the Democrats celebrate the ninth of November they are celebrating the downfall of their political ideals. That day could not be a day of rejoicing; for the Liberals and for everyone who held monarchical ideas it will be a day of sorrow. Even deeper than their love for monarchy was their love for the German people and the Fatherland, and this made them deem the revolution an unworthy and shameless deflection of the German spirit. "They can now see more plainly that the revolution had destroyed the old system and had no capacity for building on a new foundation. It is no wonder, then, that our thoughts yearned more and more towards the old regime. Their first task must be to work for the moral rebirth of the nation. The choice between a republic and a monarchy is a matter for intelligence and feeling. I adhere to that view on the grounds of thought and the grounds of emotion that the monarchy was necessary and still is best adapted to the circumstances of the German people."

TIME FOR BAKING.

Beans—8 to 10 hours.
Beef—Sirloin, rare, per lb., 8 to 10 minutes; well done, per lb., 12 to 15 minutes; rolled rib or rump, per lb., 12 to 15 minutes; long or short fillet, 20 to 30 minutes.
Bread—Medium loaf, 40 to 60 min.
Cake—Plain, 20 to 40 minutes.
Biscuit—10 to 20 minutes.
Sponge Cake—45 to 60 minutes.
Chicken—3 to 4 lbs weight, 1 to one and a half hours.
Cookies—10 to 15 minutes.
Custards—15 to 20 minutes.
Duck (stuffed)—40 to 60 minutes.
Fish—6 to 8 lbs., 1 hour.
Gingerbread—20 to 30 minutes.
Graham Gems—30 minutes.
Lamb—Well done, per lb., 15 min.
Mutton—Rare, per lb., 10 minutes, well done, per lb., 15 minutes.
Pie crust—30 to 40 minutes.
Pork—Well done, per lb., 30 min.
Potatoes—30 to 45 minutes.
Pudding—Bread, rice and tapioca, 1 hour; plum, 2 to 3 hours.
Rolls—10 to 15 minutes.
Turkey—10 lbs., 3 hours.
Veal—Well done, per lb., 20 minutes

Mr. R. J. Maxwell of St. Stephen is registered at the Queen Hotel.

Pimples Broke Out All Over Face, Arms and Neck

Pimples are a sure sign that the blood is not in its proper shape. While the skin is the seat of the irritating, unsightly pimples, the real disease is in the blood.

Medicated lotions and powders may allay the itching and irritation, but never cure, no matter how long and faithfully continued, and the condition is often aggravated and the skin permanently injured by their use. The disease is more than skin deep; the entire circulation is poisoned.

Burdock Blood Bitters quickly and effectually cures blood and skin troubles, because it goes direct to the root of the disease and stimulates and restores normal, healthy action to the different organs, cleanses and enriches the blood, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous secretions.

B. B. B. cures permanently because it leaves none of the original poison to ferment in the blood and cause a fresh attack.

Mrs. E. M. Dendson Daysland, Alta., writes:—"Last summer I was greatly troubled with pimples breaking out all over my face, arms and neck. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles, the pimples had almost all disappeared. I shall always recommend this remedy to anyone afflicted with skin troubles."

B. B. B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto

BIG STRIKE IN IRELAND

London, May 1.—All Irish workers except those in the northern parts of the island have entirely ceased work today. The railroads, newspapers, factories, shops and other industries are closed down in compliance with the order from the powerful Transport Workers' Union.

Although the one day strike will not be observed in the north, there will be labor demonstrations and processions in the cities there. Civil servants in Dublin have been officially notified that any absenting themselves from work today will be liable to instant dismissal.

NOT SUCH A WONDER.

The aeroplane's expanse we view
With hearts devoid of glee.
If it could lay an egg or two,
Oh, what a bird 'twould be.

Man is hasty about many things,
but nearly always uses deliberate judgment about getting out of bed in the morning.

Germany cannot complain that Marshal Foch talks too much. His short-incise words are what worry.

Mr. L. F. Pagan of St. Hyacinthe, Que., is at the Barker House.
Hon. E. A. Smith Minister of Lands and Mines went to St. John yesterday.
Capt. C. W. Bennett of St. John is in the city today on military business

Prepared foods
differ. How much
of the whole-grain
elements are in your
cereal food?

Grape=Nuts

was originated to
build and maintain
health—to promote
digestion.

A most appetizing food

"There's a Reason"
for Grape=Nuts