

St. Croix Avis

76TH YEAR.

CHRISTIANSTED, V. I. U. S. A., TUESDAY 15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

No. 2

THE ST. CROIX AVIS

is printed and published daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) by G. Johansen at the Avis Office.

TERMS--50 cents monthly in advance.
2 cents per single copy.

Entered as second-class matter May 26th 1917 at the Post Office at Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I. of the U. S. A., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Contribution to this paper will be gladly received when the same deals with matters of general interest, and is accompanied with the author's name, as a guarantee of good faith. The editor cannot be responsible for the views of his correspondents nor does he necessarily endorse them.

TELEGRAM.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Capetown, S. A., Feby. 8th.—Voting to select members for a new House of Assembly took place today throughout the Union of South Africa. With the casting of the Ballots today a period will be put on one of the most important General elections that have taken place in the British Empire, because the South African Premier, General Smuts, has fought his campaign directly on the issue of continuance of British connection which has been denounced by his chief opponent General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalist party. In March of last year a general election was held, which resulted in the return to the House of Assembly of 41 members of the South African party, which is mainly composed of the Dutch speaking, business and professional men and other town dwellers, 44 nationalist led by General Hertzog and mainly supported by the rural Boers, 25 Unionists, led by Sir Thomas Smaitt and representing the English speaking electors, 21 Labourites and 3 Independents, who supported the Govt. Genl. Smuts Govt. was kept in office by the support of the Unionists as the Govt. of General Botha was throughout the war. Nevertheless General Smuts was not satisfied with the political situation and early last summer an attempt was made to re-unite the two Dutch speaking parties, or to find a basis for a compromise. A joint congress was held attended by 600 delegates. A strong feeling in favour of racial re-union was manifested among the rank and file of the Nationalists and the Dutch reformed Church gave its influence to the move-

ment for re-union. The Nationalists leaders however, were opposed to any compromise of their position and the economic antagonism, between the towns and country accentuated the difference between the two factions. General Hertzog and his principal colleagues made it clear that their programme envisaged republicanism and succession from the Empire, a prospect that, in the view of the Dutch speaking businessmen, meant isolation and stagnation. At the same time the representatives of the Rural Boers were indifferent to, or suspicious of General Smuts economic policies which were intended to foster the development of manufacturing industries in South Africa. General Hertzog next move was to issue a manifesto appealing to all right-minded South Africans, irrespective of party or race to join a new party which will be strong enough to safe guard the permanent interests of the union against the disruptive policy of October Last. "A congress of the South," the Nationalists. Shortly after an Africa Party Conference was held but the delegates declined to form a new party and offered the unionists and others prospects of absorption rather than partnership. When the Unionist convention was held two weeks later Sir Thomas Smaitt called upon his followers to put aside all considerations of party, all doubts and all thoughts of bargaining and "Do the big thing." Although it was not an easy matter for the Unionists to efface themselves and to abandon honourable and valued associations, they decided to cast in their lot with the South African party with an enthusiasm and unanimity which was surprising. The spirit with which the sacrifice was made was evidently inspired by the role played by the South African party during the war. General Smuts, strengthened by the Amalgamation, then began to proclaim the danger of the Nationalists policy and its possibilities of civil war. General Hertzog answered that when the Nationalists talked of republicanism they were thinking of the remote future. "Neither I nor any Nationalist wants a blood bath," he declared, "It is merely one of Smuts' Boggles." The Nationalists leaders then began to lay stress on the economic issue telling the farmers that the bad conditions in the country were due to General Smuts and his English friends. As to the Labour Party, it had apparently confined its attention to economic issues and

has shown hostility parties. Colonel Cre has a distinguished war record and has ed himself to support. Apparently the Labour Party vice that election exigencies had unified the dangers of the Nationalist policy.

AUCTION.

AT the request of Lawyer Stakemann as executor to the Will of MRS. EMILY LOUISA SCHEEL, deceased, will be offered for sale at a public Auction to be held at the undersigned Vendue Office in Government House in Christiansted on

TUESDAY

The 15th of March 1921

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Property No. 17 King Street in Christiansted.

Same Place And Date

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Property Parcel No. 1 of Contentment Land, Christiansted's Jurisdiction,

both properties with all appurtenances of and and buildings and both belonging to the estate of the said deceased.

Conditions for the sale, appraisements and other documents relating to the sale will be filed at the auction and may previously be inspected at the Office of Lawyer Stakemann in Christiansted.

Christiansted's Vendue Office, St. Croix, Februry 10th 1921.

WILH. JENSEN.

NOTICE.

BEGINNING Jan. 25 DR. HARK will be in Christiansted four days each week; three days will be open for private practice, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Office, Company Street, opp. Apothecary.