CANADA TO RAISE LARGE FORCE FOR HOME DUTY

HON. JAMES A. MURRAY SWORN IN AS PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK

the city of Fredericton in 1900. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Queens in 1908, and re-elected at the general election in 1912, when his majority over the highest opposition candidate, George H. King, was 440 in a total poll of 2,542.

Hon. Mr. Slipp was married in 1899 to Miss Elizabeth F. Logan. They have three sons, Arthur Hallam, Donald Logan and Carl Reid. In religion he is a Baptist.

Hon. Mr. Slipp is well and favorably known throughout the province as an eminent barrister, being head of the firm of Slipp & Hanson of Fredericton. Since his admission to the Bar of New Brunswick he has established an enviable reputation, having built up a large and lucrative practice. For several years he was a member of the executive of the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick, and at the present time is the president of that body. He has been active for years in all matters appertaining to the advancement of Fredericton and the province of New Brunswick generally. He is a member of the executive of the Fredericton Board of Trade and one of the most enthusiastic and optimistic citizens of that city. For a time he was vice-president of the Board of Trade of the celestial city.

Hon. Mr. Slipp has made a great success of life. A close student of political affairs for many years, he is able to intelligently discuss any matter of public concern. He possesses a commanding personality, is an eloquent and forceful debater, and will undoubtedly give to the affairs of the Department of Lands and Mines a prodent and progressive administration. His keen business instincts and recognized capacity for work from which results must of necessity accrue, will undoubtedly bring him success in the important position to which he has been called.

Hon. Mr. Slipp's promotion is a well-merited one. He has endeavored to discharge his duties as representative of the county of Queens in a manner that would be satisfactory to all classes of the electorate. It is characteristic of the new minister to stand firm in his convictions and work for what he considers fit and proper. He enjoys the confidence and respect of a large number of friends who will rejoice at the announcement of his promotion. A live wire in the fullest sense of the term, he will give added strength to the new administration and a faithful discharge of the duties his new position will involve.

The new minister has been active in patriotic work since the commencement of the war. His son, Hallam, not yet eligible in point of years, to join the colors, was, nevertheless, successful in joining the 104th Battalion as a private, having given up his studies at the Naval College in Halifax to do his bit for King and Country.

HON. H. I. TAYLOR.

The Hon. H. I. Taylor who joins the Murray Government as member without portfolio, was born in this city on July 28th, 1862, a son of John K. and Catherine O. Taylor. He was educated at the public schools of St. John and afterwards attended the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, from which institution he was graduated with high honors, in 1882 receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He later attended the University of Edinburg and received the degrees of M. B. and C.M. from that university in 1886. In religion he is a Methodist.

Hon. Dr. Taylor has practiced medicine at St. George for a number of years. He is exceedingly popular in Charlotte county being known in every section of that county. Since going to Fredericton as one of the representatives of Charlotte he has proved himself an able representative. He will prove a valuable acquisition to the government of the province. Numerous friends of the genial doctor will extend sincere congratulations. E. R. Taylor of West St. John is a brother.

HON. ARTHUR P. CULLIGAN.

The Hon. Arthur P. Culligan, who joins the Murray government as member without portfolio, is the able representative of Restigouche county in the Legislative Assembly. He was born at Belledune, N. B., on July 29th, 1879, a son of John Culligan and Plasha Hachie Culligan. He was educated at Quinn's Point school. On September 1st, 1902 he was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of John Daley, of Belledune. He has five children, Alvin, Theophilin, Bernadette, Isabelle and Charlotte.

Hon. Mr. Culligan is a successful lumberman, and one of the North Shore's leading citizens.

He was elected to the local house at the general elections in 1912. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He has qualities that make for success and will prove an ideal cabinet representative.

THE RETIRING PREMIER.

The Hon. George Johnson Clarke, the retiring premier, is one of the most distinguished sons of New Brunswick. He was born at St. Andrews, Charlotte county, on October 10th, 1857, a son of Nelson and Mary Clarke. He received his education in the public schools of St. Andrews, after which he took an advanced course at the provincial institutions of learning at Fredericton. After passing the required examinations, he was called to the Bar of the Province of New Brunswick in 1886, and has for years been one of the most active members of the Barristers' Society. His ability as a lawyer brought him a large practice and earned the distinction of King's Counsel, which honor was conferred on him in 1907.

Hon. Mr. Clarke's political career opened in 1891, and although he was an unsuccessful candidate at the general elections for the House of Commons, he polled a gratifying vote. He was again a candidate in 1899, on this occasion for the House of Assembly, but was defeated by a narrow margin. In 1903 he was elected as the representative of Charlotte for the Provincial Assembly, and was re-elected at the provincial elections in 1908 and 1912. He was elected to the speakership of the local house on March 18, 1909, and held that position in a dignified manner, enjoying the confidence and respect of members on both sides of the house. He succeeded the present Mr. Justice Grimmer as Attorney-General in the Flemming government on January 22, 1914, and on the retirement of Premier Flemming to accept the federal nomination for Carleton county in December, 1914, was called upon by Lieut.-Governor Wood to form a new cabinet. In the new administration he also held the portfolio of Minister of Lands and Mines, and gave to the conduct of the department close attention, always exercising keen business methods. He was directly responsible for a large volume of the progressive legislation enacted since 1908, particularly the measure providing for a re-classification of the crown lands of the province, which has been declared by independent authorities to be the most advanced policy of any province of the Dominion. In religion Hon. Mr. Clarke is a Methodist.

Hon. Mr. Clarke has always been associated with the Conservative party but had a large circle of friends among the members of both political parties. He is one of the most influential and popular residents of St. Stephen, and was at one time mayor of that town, while he also held the office of warden of the Municipality of Charlotte.

The former premier's health has not been of the best for almost two years past, but he has also manifested a keen desire to be actively engaged in the administration of the affairs of the province. Although advised by his physicians that his health of necessity demanded a complete rest he returned to Fredericton during the session of 1916 to take his place in the house.

Hon. Mr. Clarke during his public life has given to New Brunswick the very best of his ability. He possesses a pleasing personality, has a great capacity for work and achieved much success along both legal and political lines. He carries into private life the very best wishes of a particularly large circle of friends.

CANADA ANSWERS THE TEUTONIC WAR LORDS

(Continued from page 1)

The growing importance of the Canadian naval service was indicated by the fact that the war vote today included seventeen and a half millions for that department. During the last fiscal year the total sum spent on the naval service was only $3,274,019.

General Lessard.

During the discussion on the war appropriations an unexpected debate on General Lesard was precipitated by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who said that he was one of the best officers in the Canadian militia, and a South African veteran. He had been overlooked since the war commenced; if he were placed in command of a French brigade 5,000 men would be raised in no time. Captain Burnham, of West Peterboro, and Hon. Charles Murphy also thought that his service might have been utilized to better advantage. Mr. Murphy declared that he was the most accomplished soldier in Canada. Mr. Sam Hughes, who has had a long feud with Lessard, entered the House just in time to hear Hon. Mr. Murphy eulogize the inspector-general. He was on his feet in a minute. His eyes flashing with their old fire and his word popped like one of his machine guns. He did not mince matters in giving the House his opinion of General Lessard. He vigorously denied that General Lessard was the best officer in Canada, and laid against him two counts which he claimed would have meant his dismissal by any other minister of militia in the world.

BERNSTORFF EXPECTS TO BE ORDERED HOME

Continued from page one.

No official announcement has reached here tonight.

The only announcement the German ambassador made today was to deny a published report that he had told a friend he expected to receive his passports within 48 hours. There was no denying, however, that Count Von Bernstorff fully expected the action of the United States to be swift and decisive. It became known that several times during the last week he had attempted to discourage Americans from sailing for Europe. He has declined to write letters of introduction for friends and, on other pretexts, without disclosing his knowledge of what was about to happen, has done his best to discourage them from going to Europe.

Chairman Stone, of the senate foreign relations committee, who has been in St. Louis, telegraphed to the White House that he was hurrying back, and would arrive tomorrow. He probably will see the president during the afternoon.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member, was at the White House during the day, but was given no information.

Cabinet Meets Today.

The usual cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon, when, for the first time, all the members may know definitely of the president's attitude. Colonel E. M. House spent the day here, but left tonight for New York. In addition to a long talk with the president he saw Secretary Lansing, Counsellor Polk, of the state department; Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson.

It was stated that the president had made no arrangements for going before congress, but it was considered possible that he might decide to adopt this step at any time.

Public Opinion.

Public opinion in this country is being carefully considered, not so much as a decisive force but as indicating the limit of the first step to be taken. The officials realize that a severe mental wrench must be experienced to turn public thought from hopes of peace to the eventualities of Germany's action.

There apparently is no division in official opinion that Germany's announcement justifies this country in severing diplomatic relations or taking belligerent steps to safeguard American rights. The complete repudiation of all Germany's pledges in the Sussex case is viewed as an open threat, made in a full consideration and in utter disregard of all that may follow.

Previous cases merely have involved isolated instances for which apology or reparation could be offered, or a new announcement which could be modified without admission of defeat. The present is regarded as representing a mature policy, made in full consideration that it will cost the friendship, if not the neutrality, of the United States, and probably other neutrals.

Preparations are now known to have been under way in Germany for months, and the information allowed to pass the censorship to have been entirely misleading. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech today is interpreted as disproving statements allowed to come to this country, that the chancellor was opposed to unrestricted submarine operations. The fact stands out that official Germany has held off such a policy, not because of international law or consideration for the United States, but because she did not feel it expedient at an earlier time.

HON. P. E. BLONDIN SHATTERS ANOTHER GRIT FABRICATION

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—A statement was made to the Commons today by Hon. P. E. Blondin concerning allegations against him in the Dorchester by-election. The postmaster-general said his attention had been called to an affidavit made by certain Liberals with reference to a speech delivered by him at Ste. Rose and to a statement in reply which was alleged to have been made on his behalf by Mr. Felix Durocher, a Montreal lawyer, described as his lieutenant. In the latter statement Mr. Blondin was represented as having stated that the people need have no anxiety with regard to the possible adoption of a system of conscription, because they could easily cross the boundary into the United States.

Never Authorized Durocher.

Mr. Blondin said that Mr. Durocher had not acted as his lieutenant or secretary, and that he had never authorized Mr. Durocher to make any statement on his behalf. Moreover, Mr. Durocher denied having made the statement with respect to conscription "As to the allegation that I said the people could cross the border" continued the postmaster-general, "there is not a single word of truth in it. I was replying to a speech of my Liberal opponent who was contending that conscription was coming; that soon coercion would be used by the Borden-English Protestant government against Catholic French-Canadians and that armed soldiers would come and force husbands and sons to go to the war."

Not Conscription.

Mr. Blondin said he was asserting that the National Service cards were not the precursors of conscription. He had said that if conscription came it would come openly and that it would be cowardice on the part of the government to declare that conscription would never come. He had continued, "the best proof of this was that the 4,000 mile strip of boundry had been left open and unguarded." In conclusion Mr. Blondin said: "Any other construction of my words is simply gross misrepresentation." He told Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Liberal opponent at Ste. Rose to whom he had alluded was a Mr. Danjou, a lawyer, of Rimouski.

Miss Lucy Brookins.

Miss Lucy Brookins, of 594 Main street, passed away at the General Public Hospital at an early hour this morning.

THIS CATARRH REMEDY RELIEVES QUICKLY, CURES THOROUGHLY.

The cause of Catarrh is a germ. It multiplies in the lining of the nose and throat, spreads to the bronchial tubes and finally reaches the lungs. A cough syrup can't follow to the lungs—it goes to the stomach and fails to cure. Catarrhozone is inhaled. It goes everywhere—gets right after the germs—kills them—heals the soreness—stops discharges and hacking—cures every trace of Catarrh. You're absolutely certain of the cure for Catarrh, throat irritation, colds and bronchitis, if you use Catarrhozone. The dollar outfit is guaranteed to cure, costs $1.00; smaller sizes, 25c. and 50c., at all dealers.

ISAAC BAIRD OF CHIPMAN NEW HEAD OF FARMERS

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Feb. 1—The fourth day of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association convention was fully up to the standard of the previous sessions and the interest was just as keen as on the preceding days. The morning session was devoted to "Biddy" and every hen in the country would have felt proud if she had been able to understand the nice things said about her.

At the afternoon session the subject was "Dairying in New Brunswick," and this was dealt with in an able manner by Prof. J. W. Mitchell, superintendent of live stock and dairy division of the government; Prof. McDougal, Prof. Archibald and H. N. Flewelling.

Prof. Mitchell made a plea for cooperation on the part of the farmers, and said he would do everything in his power to advance the live stock and dairy interests of the province.

Great Dairy Centre.

He outlined the policy of his department in regard to this important branch of farming and predicted that in a few years New Brunswick would take its proper place as a dairy centre, if the farmers would work in harmony with the department, and so far he had found them willing to do so.

At the evening session the reports of the resolutions committee was received, and officers elected for the coming year.

Isaac Baird of Chipman was elected president.

The convention voted in favor of having a tax placed on all dogs in the interest of protecting sheep.

Morning Session.

At the morning session, J. B. Daggett, Secretary of Agriculture for the province, dealt with the subject "How to make poultry pay from a farmer's standpoint."

He said: "Poultry was probably the most difficult line in which a man could conduct and make it pay. It required more hard work and stick-to-it-iveness than any other business; if a man were prepared to pay the price it was the surest and most uniform income producer of any, but no man should go into it unless he had a love of the birds. It was a splendid sideline if a man liked the work. The first necessity if a man would make poultry pay was proper housing. Then followed feeding. The third requisite was breed and this was largely a matter of personal taste, but one breed was enough. After a man had settled on his breed the next question was the strain, because there was as much difference in pure bred stock as there was in mongrel, and it was important to get a good laying strain. It was necessary to choose eggs for hatching from the best layers in the flock and thus improve the flock. Hens should not be kept after they were two years old as they would not lay enough eggs to pay their way.

Good Marketing Methdos.

One essential was good marketing methods. The eggs should be fresh and uniform in size and color and the birds should be well fatted and put up in a proper manner. The best way to market poultry was undrawn, because they kept better and the meat was better flavored. Quality was the thing to be considered not quantity.

Supt. Jones' Address.

Seth Jones, provincial poultry superintendent, said the importance of poultry raising could hardly be overestimated in view of the increased demand for eggs and fowl as food. The best utility breeds were Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. After a man had chosen his birds he should breed for egg production. No line on the farm would pay as good dividends as hens, if properly taken care of and none would respond as readily to good treatment as hens. The chickens should be hatched out in April or the first week in May to get the best results and should be given plenty of exercise and put on the stubble as soon as the harvests were reaped. Housing was a vital question in this province because of the cold weather. The first essential in a good poultry house was ventilation in order to avoid dampness and frost. The front of the house should be one-third glass, one-third cotton and one-third wood.

The house should be built on six foot posts with a flat ceiling and on the ceiling 18 inches of straw which absorbed the moisture. The floor should be spread with straw and the grain feed should be scattered in this straw.

Regarding Feeding.

In regard to feeding Mr. Jones said: "Good feeding was heavy feeding and unless a person was a good feeder no eggs would result. The best food for the morning meal was a mixture of grain scattered in straw to make them scratch for it, at noon three times a week they should be given a wet mash. In cold weather they should be fed just before going to roost, preferably with whole corn. Milk or buttermilk were also good foods. The fowls must have plenty of good sharp grit. Fowls should be fattened for market in order to get the best price."

Afternoon Session.

The first business at the afternoon session was the opening of a question and suggestion box by the president.

One question as to the best method of preparing land for turnips, brought the reply that land should be plowed in the fall and harrowed several times before the seed was sown. Then in order to get a good crop they should be hoed at least once a week.

Opinions differed as to whether it paid to top dress meadow land with manure, some taking the stan dthat it was too valuable to be used in that way. Others contended that it was economy to top dress and buy fertilizer for root crops. Some person dropped a suggestion in that the first meeting of the session be on Tuesday morning instead of Monday night.

Dairy Interests.

The afternoon was devoted to dairy interests and the first speaker was H. N. Flewelling, who spoke on the im-

(Continued on page 7)

SAND POINT ALARM.

Today will see the completion of the new fire alarm system in the Sand Point warehouses. The three new boxes, 4, 5 and 6, replace old types, and provide positive, non-interfering, successive boxes. Formerly, all the boxes had the same alarm number; but the new system signals a certain, comparatively small area in the winter port as the fire zone and greatly tends towards increased fire-fighting efficiency. Large gongs in the centres of the sheds wherein the boxes are located, will sound all West Side alarms and summon all call firemen engaged in water-front work. Box 4 gives the alarm for sheds 5, 6 and 7; box 5 signals sheds 2, 3 and 4, and box 6 sounds for sheds 1 and 15. The new system will bring the apparatus and firemen to the particular fire zone much more promptly and will greatly reduce the risk of fire getting beyond control in the dock district on account of delay in fire-fighting.

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Red Seal Records

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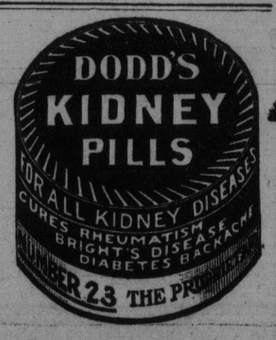
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