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FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

WEATHER—MOSTLY FAIR

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BERNSTORFF MAY LEAVE U.S.; NINE MORE VESSELS GO DOWN

BERNSTORFF EXPECTS TO BE ORDERED HOME

Official Washington Silent, But Many at Capital Believe Emphatic Communication Has Been Sent to Germany—May Be Safeguarding American Interests Before Announcement Made.

PUBLIC PRESS AND OFFICIAL OPINION IN UNITED STATES STRONGLY FAVORS SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY—DIRECT VIOLATION OF SACRED WORD BY BERLIN REGARDING SINKING OF STEAMERS WITH AMERICANS ON BOARD.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Whatever course of action President Wilson has chosen to meet Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare is known only to three or four members of his official family. Neither the cabinet, as a whole, nor the foreign affairs committee of congress have been taken into his confidence.

One high official close to the president declared tonight that no communication had been sent to Berlin or to Count Von Bernstorff, who outwardly was expecting a severance of diplomatic relations.

There was every indication in official quarters that a note had been determined upon, but the indications as to whether it actually had been dispatched were about evenly divided.

Official Silence.

From under the curtain of official silence, drawn closely over every move today, came various indications taken everywhere as index fingers pointing toward the probable course of the United States.

It was undisputed that the government would not permit Germany's announcement to stand without challenge.

But whether President Wilson's answer will be a solemn warning of a break in diplomatic relations if Germany's campaign of ruthlessness is carried into execution, or actually a severance of relations without further waiting, remained undisclosed.

White House officials and Secretary Lansing followed the same course they have adopted on previous occasions when a communication had been despatched to Berlin and they were awaiting its receipt in the German capital before making any announcement in this country. It was a course of absolute silence; of flat refusal to disclose any information whatever; to discuss the subject in any way or to answer any inquiries upon it.

Secretary Lansing Secluded.

Secretary Lansing began by denying himself to all callers. Notwithstanding it was the regular day for receiving representatives of foreign governments at the state department as the British and Japanese ambassadors, and they were turned over to subordinate officials.

It became known then that Mr. Lansing was engaged at work "on something for the president."

Shortly before noon the secretary went to the White House taking with him some documents, and instead of going to the executive offices, went to the mansion itself, where he and the president conferred, undisturbed, for more than an hour.

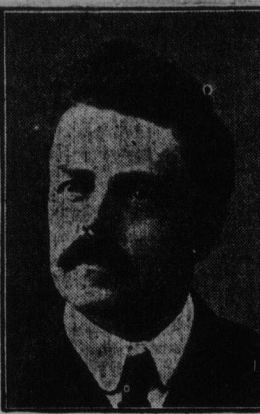
When he left the president Mr. Lansing refused absolutely to discuss the situation or answer any inquiries. Then later in the day, when he met newspaper correspondents, he said: "Gentlemen, I have nothing to tell you; neither will I answer any questions."

He modified his latter statement only to say he had no communication throughout the day with the German ambassador, adding that there was no prospect of any announcement during the night.

Decision Determined On.

Among all officials capable of judging the probable course of the president the only point of doubt seemed to be whether a communication to Germany would carry only a warning, or whether it would consider Germany's declaration sufficient in itself for action. All seemed to take it for granted that a decision had quickly been determined upon.

It was pointed out that one reason for withholding knowledge of the president's course is the necessity of completing certain arrangements, many of a physical character, to prepare the country for eventualities which would be



HON. A. R. SLIPP.

expected to follow a diplomatic break. The safeguarding of American ports, safety of Americans in Germany, the presence of German ships in American harbors and many other considerations are among them.

The last correspondence with Germany which demanded a total abandonment of such submarine warfare as the Central Powers are about to resume, declared that the United States would sever diplomatic relations "altogether." That is interpreted as leaving no opportunity for half way measures; it means the withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard and the whole embassy staff from Berlin, and the closing of the German embassy here.

Von Bernstorff May Quit.

Inasmuch as any action by the United States would be directed against Germany as a nation, and not against her ambassador as an individual, it was thought unlikely that a severance would be announced by the delivery of passports to Count Von Bernstorff, but would be preceded by formal notification to Berlin of the American government's decision. The delivery of passports to the ambassador would be left as a formality of the future.

Germany's view, as expressed here, is that neutrals should not object to the German blockade, inasmuch as they have been unable to raise the British blockade. American ships entering into the barred zones, it frankly was said, would be in danger of being sunk, but it was declared that Germany and her allies would give up the campaign of ruthlessness should neutrals, acting together, cause Great Britain to raise her blockade, or should there be a peace conference.

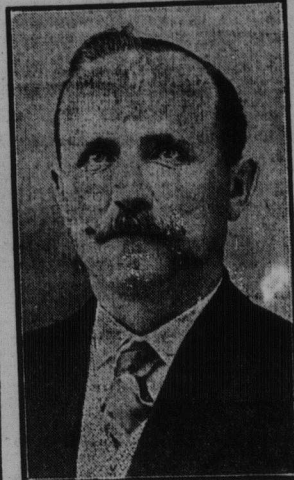
Austria Also.

Austria and Turkey are expected to make similar war zone declarations. The first notification that Austria has joined Germany was in news despatches from Paris.

Continued on page two.

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

Hon. Arthur R. Slipp Enters Cabinet as Minister of Lands and Mines—Hon. Arthur Culligan and Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor as Member Without Portfolio—Premier Murray and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Hon. D. V. Landry and Hon. B. Frank Smith Will Retain Their Former Portfolios.



HON. DR. LANDRY.

Hon. George J. Clarke has resigned as Premier of New Brunswick, his declining health necessitating his retiring from active governmental work. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Wood received the Premier's resignation yesterday at Fredericton and immediately called upon the Hon. James A. Murray to form a new government. Hon. Mr. Murray last evening announced that Arthur B. Slipp of Fredericton would succeed Hon. Mr. Clarke as Minister of Lands and Mines, while Arthur P. Culligan of Culligan, Restigouche county, and Dr. H. I. Taylor of St. George would become members of the new government without portfolio. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter of St. John's, as Minister of Public Works, and Hon. D. V. Landry as Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. The new Premier himself will continue as Minister of Agriculture.

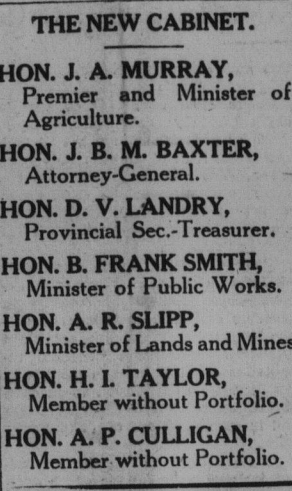
The new government is one of the strongest administrations that has ever been entrusted with the control of the affairs of the province of New Brunswick. As executive heads, Hon. Mr. Murray, Hon. Dr. Baxter, Hon. Mr. Smith and Hon. Dr. Landry have already displayed their incalculable worth, while the record of the new members as private members of the Legislative Assembly is such an excellent one that their success as members of the new cabinet is beyond all question.

The members of the new government were sworn in at Fredericton before His Honor Lieut.-Governor Wood yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was an imposing one. "Friends throughout the province on both sides of politics will deeply regret Hon. Mr. Clarke's enforced retirement. The retiring Premier's record in public life has been a creditable and honorable one, and it will be the unanimous wish of the people of New Brunswick whom he has faithfully served that Providence will afford him a speedy recovery to good health.

The new Murray administration takes control of affairs at a time when several momentous matters involving the future of the province, especially the question of post-war measures, must be carried to a successful issue. That the new government will discharge these great responsibilities in an eminently satisfactory manner is assured. The calibre of the members of the new administration will inspire confidence among the citizens of New Brunswick and their past record in public life is proof positive of the fact that they will give to the public affairs of the province honest, efficient and prudent administration.

THE HON. JAMES A. MURRAY.

The Hon. James A. Murray, the new First Minister of the Province of New Brunswick, was born at Moncton on November 9, 1864. He is a son of John Murray of Scotch descent, and Caroline Mills of English descent, both his parents being Canadian born. The new Premier was educated in the public schools of the province. He was married on September 2, 1891, to Miss Annie Kate, daughter of the late James Mills of Sussex. He has



HON. J. A. MURRAY.

one son and three daughters. The son is Lieut. Ralph Murray, a member of the 6th Battalion, who has a splendid war record, and is in the province at the present time on furlough, after being severely wounded in fighting for the cause of Empire at the front.

Hon. Mr. Murray was in business for a number of years as a manufacturer's agent. Prior to his entry in the provincial arena of politics, he was an alderman-at-large for the town of Sussex in 1904 and 1905, being elected to that office by acclamation.

Hon. Mr. Murray has been one of the outstanding figures in the public life of New Brunswick for the past few years and he was the logical man to be called upon to form a new administration. Last year his ability to grasp with important public matters was further recognized when he was sent to England to confer with high Imperial officials relative to New Brunswick's post-war colonization scheme. His visit to the old country produced marked results inasmuch as his efforts were successful in bringing to the people of England a greater realization of the tremendous advantages of the province. Tributes to Hon. Mr. Murray were written by several distinguished writers in the old country press, the consensus of opinion among the journalists being that the new Premier was one of the biggest and most successful public men that this section of the Dominion has ever produced.

Hon. Mr. Murray is a natural leader, an indefatigable worker; he owes his success to close and consistent attention to the affairs of the province that demanded his attention. Alive to the great possibilities of his native province, he will no doubt, in his new position, do much to develop the province's great resources, and be a big factor in the future development of New Brunswick.

The genuine congratulations of friends throughout the Dominion will be extended to Hon. Mr. Murray on the new honors that have come to him. The affairs of New Brunswick will be safe in his hands and there is no question but that he will come up to the fullest expectations of his hosts of admiring friends.

The Hon. Arthur R. Slipp, M.L.A., LL. B., K.C., of Queens, in succession to Hon. George J. Clarke, was born at Hampton, Queens Co., Sept. 10, 1869, the son of Reid and Phoebe E. Slipp, both of Loyalist descent. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Fredericton, University of New Brunswick and the law school of Boston University. He was graduated from the law school with the degree of LL.B. in 1892.

Hon. Mr. Slipp was an alderman of the local affairs of Sussex brought him additional honors in 1906, when he was elected mayor of that progressive town, a position for which he was again chosen by acclamation in the following year.

The new Premier was first elected to the Legislative Assembly at Fredericton on March 3rd, 1908, having a substantial plurality over the candidates of the opposition party. Upon the formation of the Fleming administration on October 16, 1911, following the resignation of the then Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. J. D.

Continued on page two.



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Continued on page two.

GERMAN DECLARATION QUETED PARLIAMENT

Canada Answers Teuton War Lords By Appropriation of \$500,000,000 and By Announcement That Canada Will Immediately Raise Large Force for Home Service.

LIBERALS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY WERE MILD IN THEIR CRITICISM, GRIT OBSTRUCTIONISTS EVIDENTLY SOBERED BY SERIOUSNESS OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The inauguration today of Germany's new campaign of "frightfulness" and the possibility of the American republic being dragged into the European vortex sobered parliament. The partisanship and bitter personalities which have been featuring the session were dropped. The members set themselves seriously to a consideration of Canada's part in the great war. They gave the Dominion's answer to Germany in a new war appropriation of five hundred million dollars, a hundred million

dollar borrowing bill, an interim supply of sixty million dollars and an announcement to the effect that the government will immediately raise a large force in Canada for home service.

Greatest in History.

The war appropriation is the greatest of its kind in the history of the Dominion. It was introduced by Sir Robert Borden amid cheers. Three years ago the war appropriation was only sixty millions and it would have seemed unbelievable then that today Canada would ask for half a billion and get it without demur and without hardly disturbing the financial and business interests of the country. The members view it with equanimity, and it is just possible that the whole sum will be raised in the Dominion itself. There was some discussion, many questions and some criticism, but it was for the most part a mild nature and it was never petty or marred by speeches.

(Continued on page 2)



HON. B. F. SMITH.

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Continued on page two.

9 VESSELS ARE SENT TO BOTTOM

London, Feb. 1.—The sinking of nine vessels, causing the death of eight men and the injury of one, was announced by Lloyd's.

The announcement, as posted at the shipping agency, says: "British steamer Trevean, 3,081 tons gross, and the Belgian steamer Euphrates, 2,809 tons gross, sunk. "Steamer Dundee of Hamilton, Ont. 2,278 tons gross, submerged; one man killed and one injured. Tug Ida sunk, presumably by striking a mine while towing barges. Five men lost. "Two trawlers and three smacks sunk, with the loss of two men."

Berlin Press Gleeful.

Berlin, Feb. 1, via London.—The press of Berlin received the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare with delight.

Died In The Hospital.

Miss Fannie Evans, aged 19 years, passed away in the General Public Hospital at an early hour this morning. Her home was in Lorneville, N. B. Death was the result of an operation for appendicitis.

N. B. MILITARY ASSO. TO DINE MARCH 22

After considerable discussion it was decided at the meeting of the New Brunswick Military Association, held last night in their rooms in the Market building to hold their annual dinner on March 22. It was thought owing to the war that it would be only fit and proper to dispense with the annual banquet. However, on account of many of the members being well advanced in years it was decided to hold the accustomed dinner. The reason for selecting the date is on account of it being the day on which the members answered the call to defend the country from the Fenians.

INTENSELY COLD WAVE MOVING EASTWARD.

An intensely cold wave from the west is approaching on horse-back to round out ground-hog day. The temperature at Edmonton yesterday was 48 below zero; at Regina, 45 below; Saskatoon, 42 below; Prince Albert, 42 below; Moose Jaw, 40 below. The coldest in St. John yesterday was two below, early in the morning before the storm hit the city. It looks as if the ground-hog would beat it for his last again.