

WANTS STORIES TO TEST THEIR NAVAL POLICY

Mr. German Pours Hot Shot Into Their Ranks

Declares Their Attitude is the Same Now as 100 Years Ago. Centralization of Power—All Reforms in Government Have Been the Work of Liberals—New Bank Act Introduced.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—There was some frank speaking in parliament today and it was by no means confined to the opposition.

H. B. Ames, Conservative, of Montreal, had the floor and intimated in opening that there was nothing conflicting in the nature of the Borden and the Laurier naval proposals. The Liberals cheered this as an indication that the government is being rapidly forced to adopt the opposition policy.

Mr. Ames sent a chill down the backs of his Conservative friends by declaring that the "day" is rapidly approaching when the overseas dominions, including Canada, will bear the same relation to the mother country that the provinces today bear to the dominion government.

He spoke strongly for the three Dreadnought contribution.

W. M. German, Liberal, of Halifax, followed, declaring that the progressive step which Canada had taken to reach its present status of satisfactory autonomy and responsibility had been forced by the Liberal party against the Tory party.

The Tories under Sir John Macdonald before Confederation had fought against responsible government and a continuing administration by the executive committee appointed to life by the governor-general from the permanent officials.

The Tories had fought against the franchise act and against decentralization of authority which was by the Liberals made the basis of confederation. The government's naval bill was a measure for centralization.

German's Challenge.

"On several Liberal Conservative of today," said Mr. German, "you find a Tory of 100 years ago and disclose the same desire of the few to get power out of the hands of the people and into the hands of a few oligarchs."

Amid Liberal cheering and Conservative silence, Mr. German concluded with a challenge to the government to go to the bottom of the feeling of the Tory party on the two naval propositions which have just been presented to the parliament.

Mr. Wilton, of North Essex, spoke for the government's policy and Mr. German's challenge.

The bank act introduced by Finance Minister White, he stated that the bank act would be renewed until 1922; that shareholders would be required to have an annual audit by independent auditors who could at any time be called upon by the finance minister to make a special report on any bank or on any question connected with the bank.

The bank would be allowed to create a central gold reserve in Montreal in the custody of four men, one to be named by the government. The responsibility of the rest of the bank's management would be increased by making negligence an indictable offence, where failure resulted.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS

(Maritime Baptist)

Rev. S. W. Schumann preached at Jacksville, N. B., last Sunday.

Rev. T. Gillan, recently from Scotland, has accepted a call to Coldstream, Carleton county, N. B.

Rev. I. N. Thorne has received a call to a field in Maine and expects to go there after January 1.

Rev. G. B. MacDonald, of Sussex, spent last Sunday with the churches of the Meductic, York county pastorate.

Rev. W. J. Rutledge has been assisting Rev. O. N. Chipman, Sydney, in two weeks of special meetings.

Rev. E. J. Grant preached at Dorchester N. B., last Sunday. He will be at New Glasgow, N. S., next Sunday.

Rev. W. Camp, Leinster street church, this city, and Rev. G. A. Lawson, First church, Moncton, have been assisting Rev. M. F. McCutcheon has been appointed chaplain for the first half of the new year of the Boys' Industrial Home, this city.

Rev. L. A. Cooman, who has been assisting at Greenwood Hill and Brown's Plains, is about engaging with the field.

Dr. Crowell, pastor of the Main street church, Sussex, on Sunday in the absence of Pastor McDonald, who was on a visit to Meductic.

Rev. A. S. Evans is settled over his new charge, Upper Gagetown, N. B.

D. W. C. Kierstead gave an interesting address on moral and social reform under the auspices of the Booklovers' Club, Dover, N. B., on Friday evening.

Rev. E. C. Jenkins is having large congregations, is preaching instructive sermons, and is having a strong influence over the young people—writes a Waterville, Carleton county correspondent.

Rev. B. A. Lewis has tendered his resignation as pastor of Zion church, Yarmouth, which probably indicates that he will accept the call he has received to a British Columbia church.

Stop that Itch for 25c.

Does it seem to you that you can't stand another minute of that awful burning itch?

That it MUST be cooled?

That it MUST be cured?

Get a mixture of Oil of Wintergreen, Eucalyptus and other soothing ingredients compounded only in D. D. D. Prescription.

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HEAD HUNTING IN DORCHESTER

Sensational Turn in the Inquiry Against James Friel

DIDN'T SIGN AFFIDAVIT

Witness on Stand Declares He Didn't Make the Declaration He is Alleged to Have Done—Witnesses the Prosecution Didn't Call for Good Reasons.

Dorchester, N. B., Dec. 17.—The investigation of the charges of partisanship against James Friel, clerk of the peace and registrar of probates, began this morning before Attorney General, Grimmer. The prosecution was conducted by Allan W. Chapman, Mr. Friel appearing in his own behalf.

John G. Landry, barrister, of Edmonton (Alta.), who is a son of Judge Landry and a former resident of Dorchester, was the seemingly important witness for the complainant, Mr. Landry, in his defence, swore that Mr. Friel took an active part in both the elections of 1904 and 1908, which evidence was contradicted by C. S. Hinkley, J. H. Hickman and Dr. Shortt Joseph A. McQueen.

Mr. Landry seemed to be laboring under difficulties and his memory in regard to certain incidents which took place at election day was very vague. He denied, when cross-examined by Mr. Friel, that he had come from Edmonton to give evidence before the commissioner, and that he was an applicant for one of the offices, at least.

Admits Affidavit is Wrong.

William Alexander, who is in the employ of the government as the penitentiary, took the stand at the afternoon session and explained that the affidavit in the affidavit applied to 1903 before Mr. Friel was appointed to the office, and not to the election of 1908, as alleged in the statement prepared by Mr. Chapman.

Three of the complainants failed to appear. Mr. Friel asked that they be examined. The complainants, however, refused to consent, but finally yielded to an adjournment. At intervals the sittings were very lively. Mr. Friel insisted that the government's policy was to protect the bank and the resistance first offered by the commissioners did not intend to be a feeling that he wished to be regarded as a partisan.

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There was a sensational turn given the investigation this evening when Anthony LeBlanc, J. P. of Corns's Cove, took the stand. A solemn declaration had been put in purporting to be made by him before Thomas LeBlanc, J. P., January 16, 1912, to the effect that he had been chairman at a meeting in the interest of the government candidates held by Mr. Friel, A. J. Chapman and others at the Cove road, the local election of 1908. A speech by Mr. Friel was put in the affidavit. LeBlanc said that he did not make the declaration, that the signature was not in his writing, that there had been no such meeting, and that he had no such declaration before anyone. He had been chairman at a meeting when Mr. Friel spoke, but his recollection was that it was in the fall. He had not said that it was a local election. He had not seen Allan W. Chapman at the matter.

Mr. Chapman brought out that LeBlanc had not seen him in the matter, and had not signed anything before him, whereupon Mr. Friel produced the copy of LeBlanc's affidavit furnished him by the commissioner, and asked for the original, which the commissioner soon found, and it was identical with the one in his possession. Mr. Friel then asked that it be signed by LeBlanc before Allan W. Chapman, January 5, 1912, with Chapman's well known signature.

When Chapman closed his case this afternoon without calling three of his complainants, Mr. Friel objected, and said that if they did not intend examining them they should have at least had their names put in the affidavit. Mr. Friel then read a letter he had sent to the attorney general after a receipt of the copies, in which he had stated that the affidavit was so untrue that he had not signed it, and that he had been notified to be present at the adjourned hearing.

The attorney general denied having received such a letter, which he said was impertinent anyhow, in charging Chapman with putting up the affidavits. He finally, after a warm interchange, gave Friel subpoenas and the parties were sent for. Two of them came, LeBlanc with the above results, and Wm. Alexander, who said that what had been put in his affidavit, as happening in 1908 referred to something that had happened in 1903.

CURING MEATS

Meat should never be salted until the animal heat is out. The curing process should begin from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after slaughtering. This length of time insures perfect cooling and freshness. It should not be allowed to freeze.

Secure a clean, tight barrel, if a large amount of meat is to be cured. A molasses or syrup barrel does nicely. A small amount of meat may be cured in a slough. Often a housekeeper has an opportunity to buy cheap a piece of meat too large for one cooking. This may be cured for later use.

Salt, sugar and molasses are the safe preservatives. Borax, boracic acid, formalin and salicylic acid are considered by medical authorities on the subject to be injurious to the health. The patent preparations which are on the market for preserving meat should also be avoided. Salt water is used to give the meat a bright color. It is also considered harmful—Edna Lockwood Dow in Woman's World for January.

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BETTER THAN SPANKING

Nothing does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause of trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 10, Windsor, Ont., will send free to other her successful home treatment with full instructions. Send no bill, but write her today if your child is wet in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. Treatment also cures adults and aged bed-wetters with urine difficulties by night.

THE TWO POLICIES



The Toronto Sunday Worker (Conservative) said in part: "There is, however, a great difference between the two policies, that they will have to declare that by the time the ships are built they will not only pay for them, but maintain them."

SWIFT CALL TO CANADA WOULD HAVE NO VOICE IN EMPIRE'S POLICY

Status of Dominion Representative On Imperial Defence Committee Would be Similar to an Under-Secretary—Ontario Liberal Leader Advocates Present Arrangement.

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 17.—A plea for the existing imperial conference as contrasted with the proposed committee of imperial defence was the feature of the speech delivered tonight by N. W. Rowell, K. C., leader of the Ontario Liberal party, before the Peterboro Canadian Club.

The position of a representative of Canada on the committee of defence, said Mr. Rowell, "would apparently be equal but not superior to that of permanent secretaries or other officers of the departments of the British government. It is clear from statements by Mr. Asquith and others appearing recently in the London Times, that there is no intention on the part of the imperial government of making this committee, even with the representatives of Canada and the other dominions upon it, anything more than an advisory committee, to the British government, a committee absolutely under the control of the prime minister of Great Britain."

"While representation on the committee on imperial defence may serve a useful purpose when matters affecting Canada are under consideration, all must agree that no one would seriously suggest that giving the dominions a seat on this committee would be giving them any real voice in the management of defence or of foreign policy. Two imperial organizations of equal status and responsibility are impossible."

"Let us maintain," said the speaker, "the one to which the statement of the empire have for years given their best thought and which has proved such a satisfying force in promoting the interests of both the dominions and the empire, an organization which, judged by its past history, as well as its representative character, is capable of developing to meet the needs and exigencies of the future."

"The one exception mentioned to the wholesale dismissal of the force obviously is the chief of police, who is appointed by the provincial government, and who, therefore, cannot be dismissed by any other body. No announcement regarding the reason for the resolution has been made. It is understood that this is another move on the part of the city to further the request that the appointment of the chief be vested in the common council. This request was made to the government some time ago, but the only reply received was that the matter would come up in the ordinary course of legislation. This was not sufficiently prompt action to meet the ideas of the chief, and the resolution was passed."

Under the present police act the chief is appointed by the provincial government and he has the power to hire and discharge the members of his force. Later all appointments have been subject to the approval of the commissioner of public safety, but this was only by arrangement and not by legal basis. The city has the power, however, to regulate the size of the force, and under this authority the city has the power to take the step outlined in its resolution of today.

It is supposed that, in order to provide the necessary protection for the city, the Commissioner of Public Safety will re-appoint the members of the present force, or such of them as meet his approval, under some other arrangement which will enable them to continue their duties, but which will place them directly under the control of the commissioner instead of under the chief. In this way the city will gain control of the force and the question of the appointment of the chief, who will be left a head without a body, will become a matter of minor importance.

This is said to be the plan in view, but it is possible that the commissioners may reach an arrangement with the government before the end of the month that will make this course unnecessary. Chief Clark would make no comment on the matter last night.

SEES FUTURE FOR OIL PRODUCTS OF THIS PROVINCE

German Engineer Believes Steps Now Being Taken by His Country Will Have Good Results.

In an interview with a reporter E. R. v. Osten, of Berlin, Germany, who is in Canada in connection with the development of the commerce between the two countries, and who is also interested in the oil trade, gave some particulars of the fight that is going on in that country between the Standard Oil Company and the German authorities.

"Germany," Mr. Osten said, "like all other countries, is suffering under the pressure of this great concern, but it is not so much so as last year, but the quality of the birds is about the same. Judging of poultry by Geo. Robertson, of Ottawa, began this morning. Outsiders taking prizes were:

White Minorcas, hens and pullets—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Leghorns, cock, hen and pullet—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ruff Cochins, cockerels—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Andalusian Blue, cock, cockerels—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Plymouth Rocks, white, cocks and hens—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

The same concern took second on cockerels and third on pullets. In White Leghorns, R. C. White and Hartland Poultry Yards got third on cocks, hens and pullets. The show will continue till Saturday.

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS

Campbellton Graphic: Jack Collier, superintendent of Christ church, Sunday school, left on the Limited yesterday for St. John where he will board the Empress of Britain to sail for England to spend Christmas with his parents. Mrs. A. F. Chamberlain, lately returned from an extended visit to St. John, Moncton, Sackville and Port Elgin old friends. Mrs. Raymond, who has been visiting Mrs. Thos. Macdonald, returned to her home in St. John on Saturday.

Chatham News: J. F. Gleason, of St. John, was to be born on Thursday, en route to Quebec. He stopped here to see his son, a pupil at St. Thomas college.

In choosing wall paper, it is safe to consider light but advisable when the outlook is either due north or east. If the room has a south or west exposure, old hints or shows of green or rose are very satisfactory.

Let me give you a few figures of the Standard Oil Company's production. From New York, 1,300,000 barrels; from Pennsylvania, 1,200,000 barrels; from Ohio, 1,100,000 barrels; from Indiana, 1,000,000 barrels; from Illinois, 900,000 barrels; from Michigan, 800,000 barrels; from Wisconsin, 700,000 barrels; from Minnesota, 600,000 barrels; from Iowa, 500,000 barrels; from Missouri, 400,000 barrels; from Arkansas, 300,000 barrels; from Louisiana, 200,000 barrels; from Texas, 100,000 barrels; from California, 100,000 barrels; from Nevada, 100,000 barrels; from Arizona, 100,000 barrels; from New Mexico, 100,000 barrels; from Colorado, 100,000 barrels; from Utah, 100,000 barrels; from Idaho, 100,000 barrels; from Montana, 100,000 barrels; from Wyoming, 100,000 barrels; from Nebraska, 100,000 barrels; from Kansas, 100,000 barrels; from Oklahoma, 100,000 barrels; from Texas, 100,000 barrels; from Louisiana, 100,000 barrels; from Arkansas, 100,000 barrels; from Missouri, 100,000 barrels; from Illinois, 100,000 barrels; from Indiana, 100,000 barrels; from Ohio, 100,000 barrels; 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