

# ASKS CHARGES BE REPEATED IN THE PRESS

Ex-sergeant James Campbell Seeks Opportunity to Clear Name—Opera House Policeman.

To the Editor of The Standard.  
Sir—In justice to my character I crave space in your columns to answer some grave charges which were made against me at the police investigation recently held by the Commissioner of Public Safety, at which policemen now on the force, as well as ex-policemen, made statements in answer to questions put by the Commissioner relating upon me, largely upon hearsay. I may say that during the investigation I retained counsel and upon his advice I allowed the matter to stand until the investigation was concluded. Subsequently I consulted him with reference to whether or not I could maintain an action for slander and was advised that the investigation was a privileged occasion. If this were not the case I would most assuredly commence an action against those who made statements imputing dishonour to me.  
I resigned from the police force in consequence of the intervention of the Commissioner of Public Safety, after a record of 22 years, and during that whole period there was never a charge of dishonesty made against me. I am now employed in the Opera House as a policeman sworn in for the purpose and was recommended for the position by the manager of the Imperial Theatre, who was a newspaperman and who has known me for many years.  
As I am denied the right to bring an action because of the privilege which surrounds those who slandered me at the investigation, I now invite all those who uttered such slanders on that occasion to come out publicly if they desire to do so and repeat the slanders in the public press, or give me an opportunity to vindicate my character in court. Though a poor man, my good name is precious to me and my family and I am seeking only the opportunity which should be afforded every British subject to clear his character when it is falsely aspersed.  
In conclusion I wish to say I am credibly informed that the Commissioner of Public Safety personally visited Haley Bros. and made inquiries of the firm as to their belief in my honesty and was assured by one of the members that they had perfect trust in me. I am also informed that he spoke to Robert Woods, night watchman at Haley Bros., along the same lines and got the same answer from Mr. Woods. Moreover, Mr. Woods was on the witness stand at the investigation and, strange to say, the Commissioner of Public Safety did not put any questions to Mr. Woods about the alleged stealing of lumber by me from Haley Bros., and according to the rule laid down at the investigation no one was permitted to put questions. From this it may be judged how fairly the investigation was conducted.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

## THOUGHT IT WAS SUICIDE

A prominent merchant was discovered a few days ago brandishing a razor at midnight in the street for assistance, but found her hubby was only paring his corns. Far better not to risk blood poisoning—use Putnam's Corn Extractor, 25c. at all dealers.

## FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Ward was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of her son Josh Ward, Dorchester street, where services were conducted by Rev. M. O'Brien. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Andrew Lewis took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 84 Adelaide street. Rev. R. P. McKinnon conducted the services. Interment was in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of William Forsyth was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 125 City Road, to Cedar Hill. Services were conducted by Rev. R. S. Crip.

The funeral of John Pierce was held yesterday morning from his late residence, 490 Main street, to St. Peter's church, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. S. Grogan, C.S.S.R. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery. Relatives were pall bearers.

The funeral of Walter Hodd was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of his parents, 20 Mervin street, to St. Peter's church, where service was conducted by Rev. S. Grogan, C.S.S.R. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

## The Skin Troubles of Childhood

School Records Show Much Time Lost From Eczema

Chafing and skin irritation, whether from changing temperature, rough winds, strong soap or the action of the clothing, naturally develop into eczema, spread over the body and defy ordinary treatments.

Most doctors do not give much attention to skin diseases, and consequently, it is necessary for parents to select some treatment which has proven a cure for such ailments. If records of cure count for anything, then you can turn to Dr. Chase's Ointment with fullest assurance that in this you will have the means of controlling itching skin diseases.

By affording prompt relief from the terrible itching, Dr. Chase's Ointment puts an end to suffering and removes the cause of scratching. As the fires of eczema die away the ointment sets up the process of healing, and brings about permanent relief. Lest you get a treatment for the skin troubles of childhood nothing has ever proven so satisfactory as Dr. Chase's Ointment.

# COMPREHENSIVE TELLS OF OPPORTUNITIES OF PROVINCE

Comprehensive Article Sets Forth Opportunities of New Brunswick—Ready Made Farm Plan Great Boon to Settlers—Sees Fine Future for Fruit Growers.

The London Truth in its issue of December 31, 1913, has a very comprehensive article on Canada. The different provinces are treated separately. The article is probably the most complete dealing with New Brunswick as follows:

The Province of New Brunswick makes a particular appeal to the west by Britisher by reason of the opportunities it provides for sport. Moose, deer, and caribou are plentiful. The lakes, rivers and streams abound in fish, and no better salmon fishing is to be found in any part of the world. Added to which the beauty of the scenery, its healthy climate, and its proximity to the mother country—it is only a week's journey—make one wonder why it has not been "discovered" by the holiday-maker long ago. If it were only to witness the tidal waves of the Bay of Fundy, which may be seen at its best at Moncton, on the estuary of the Petitcodiac River, New Brunswick would be worth visiting. Indeed, at some future time this maritime province seems from its natural advantages to be destined to be the great playground of the western provinces. Meanwhile, the sportsman who desires information respecting hunting or fishing can obtain full information by writing the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N. B.

## Industrial Activity

Let it not be imagined that it is a pleasure ground alone that New Brunswick deserves attention. In the race westward her claims have been somewhat overlooked. But already there are signs that the neglect is passing away. The province appears to have already entered upon a new era of prosperity. In the next few years over 200 million dollars will be spent in new developments, in the erection of manufacturing plants, in great harbor works and the provision of terminal facilities at St. John and in the building up of hundreds of miles of new railway, while in many other ways preparations are being made for a tremendous increase in industrial activity. Large sums of money also will be spent in the development of the mineral wealth and water power of the province.

At the present time extensive development of the oil shales and natural gas areas in Albert county, of the iron mines in Gloucester county, and of the coal mines in Queen county is taking place, and a much greater use of these resources is planned. The province has rich stores of coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, gypsum, building stone, peat and clay, ample and productive forest areas, and extensive fisheries. There is a ready-made plan for the development of the enormous water powers at Grand Falls and in other parts of the province, and this, together with the progressive railway policy, is likely to afford unexpected opportunities for industrial investment.

## Great Future for St. John.

The city of first importance is, of course, St. John, which has a population of some 60,000. It stands on high ground at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name. It is one of the largest seaports of the Dominion, and forms the Atlantic terminus of the Canadian Pacific, Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, and here land the passengers who cross to Canada in the winter and early spring, while the export trade is considerable.

Napoleon's prediction that Antwerp would become the greatest European port may be far from fulfilment, but the same cannot be said of the prophecy of the late Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, that St. John would be the greatest port of the Dominion. At a Board of Trade banquet he told the merchants of St. John that their harbor could not be developed fast enough to handle the growing commerce of Canada; that the hopper was growing faster than the spout. Since then the Dominion government has formulated plans for the development of the harbor, which will involve the expenditure of upwards of \$20,000,000.

Not only is the Canadian Pacific Railway bringing a larger volume of Canadian export traffic to St. John yearly, but it is also capturing a steadily increasing share of the trade of the middle and western States of the United States, and the St. John route. In a few years the Grand Trunk Pacific will also carry an immense volume of traffic there, and as soon as it links up its Western system with Montreal and the Canadian Northern it may well seem a winter terminus for St. John. Thus with three great transcontinental systems verging upon St. John, with the great Dominion growing in wealth and greatness and rapidly extending its commerce, and a province behind it rich in agricultural, forest and mineral resources, it is not surprising that there is no visible limit to the growth of St. John.

## Fine Farming District.

As in Nova Scotia there also are tempting opportunities for the British agriculturist. There are hundreds of ready-made farms now awaiting settlers. They vary in size from seventy-five to two hundred acres, with from twenty to one hundred acres cleared and ready for the plough. These farms have adequate buildings, in some cases wanting repairs, but in most cases ready for occupancy, the buildings alone being worth the entire cost of property. The purchaser is only required to pay 25 per cent of the purchase price, or 35 per cent if it exceeds \$1,000 (which is not very often the case), the balance to be paid in annual instalments, the final payment to be made at a date not later than ten years from the agreement to purchase, such annual payments to be with interest at 5 per cent on the unpaid balance. Nowhere in all Canada is this opportunity excelled, and the conditions of climate are exactly those likely to suit the English farmer.

## Fruit Farms.

The fruit farmer, too, finds in New Brunswick particularly suitable conditions to hand. Fruit has been grown for a good many years in considerable quantities along the valley of the St. John River and in portions of the counties of Charlotte, Albert, and Westmorland, and the Provincial Government has made every effort to foster the industry by giving information as to the varieties of fruit which may be planted commercially with every hope and confidence of profit.

No finer raspberries, strawberries, and other soft fruit can be grown anywhere in the Dominion. The list of apples recommended covers the season and provides a class well suited for export shipments as well as for supplying the local market. Thus with cheap and rapid transportation by water, with the overseas markets close at hand, with plenty of suitable land obtainable at moderate cost, expert advice as to the most suitable crop to grow and the active co-operation of the Government the opportunities offered by New Brunswick to the fruit farmer deserve very close consideration. To men of moderate capital with a preference for fruit farming or either of its kindred businesses, market gardening and poultry raising, these advantages specially appeal. So far the province has not been exploited commercially for its orchard possibilities, but there is no doubt that the fruit farmer with a little capital can support himself and his family with the proceeds of a few acres of land devoted to the production of fruit and vegetables.

New Brunswick appears to combine remarkably high color with perfection of flavor, and can be placed upon the map of the world as almost the only fruit of the Pacific Coast product can reach the Atlantic seaports. Suitable lands for fruit growing may be procured for \$20 to \$50 per acre, according to the location, the state of cultivation, the percentage of land cleared, and the presence of buildings on the land. So the fruit farmer, with cheap lands, certain and favorable climate, excellent transportation facilities, and no need of irrigation is exceptionally favorably situated. In addition, as the orchards are some 3,000 miles closer to the European markets than the large producing section in the west, the apples are placed in the consumers' hands in better condition.

## Big Returns.

Some idea of the profits in apple growing may be had from the following returns obtained from an old neglected orchard in Queen county, the Provincial Department of Agriculture renovated and conducted as a demonstration plot in 1911 and 1912: Net profit per acre in 1911, \$38.56; net profit per acre in 1912, \$34.74, or an average profit for the two years of \$215.15 per acre. This is a return of over 35 per cent on the valuation of \$600 per acre.

## Rich Fishing Preserves.

Nor must mention of New Brunswick's fishing industry be omitted. The fishing preserves of New Brunswick are among the richest in the world; the yearly catch is valued at \$2,000,000; herring, \$2,000,000; salmon, \$150,000; lobster, \$25,000; and so on, while the industry employs about 20,000 people. The oyster industry is being improved, and fish hatcheries are expanding. In one season a single hatchery distributed 122,000,000 young lobsters.

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Pain without distressing

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT  
IN USE 103 YEARS  
for the relief of aches, pains, swellings, burns, cuts, rheumatism, bowel troubles. For internal and external use.  
35c and 50c each  
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# DOCKED FROM THIS PORT

Three Master General Adelbert Ames Sailed from Boter's Shoal.

Chatham, Mass., Jan. 21.—Captain Hart and his crew of seven men were rescued by the use of the breeches buoy when their vessel, the two-master schooner General Adelbert Ames, was wrecked off Monomy St. today. The Ames was bound from St. John, N.B., for Philadelphia with fish.

The schooner struck before daylight on Boter's Shoal and later slid over into the rip north of Shovel Lightship and about 200 yards off shore. The lives of the crew were saved by the use of the breeches buoy. The only knoll where the apparatus could be anchored fortunately was directly opposite the stranded schooner. The combined crews of the Monomy and Monomy Point life-saving stations, working waist deep in the water fired four shots before getting a line across the Ames.

The General Adelbert Ames was built at Camden, Maine, in 1881, and registered 451 tons net. (Schooner General Adelbert Ames, Captain Hart, sailed from St. John on Nov. 24, with a cargo of 2,245,000 laths, shipped by Messrs. J. T. Knight and Co.

young lobsters. Since a sum of \$5,000 is spent per annum on hatcheries, the investment must be a profitable one, and is therefore likely to be indefinitely extended.

Promising as the prospects before the intending emigrant undoubtedly are, the fact must not be overlooked that it is chiefly the skilled artisan or the man of robust health and determination (beside the farmer) who can hope to meet with any great success. The clerk, or the man who is without practical knowledge of a particular trade, should be careful of venturing into a land in which skill and aptitude for hard work are the peculiar essentials to make good. New Brunswick, like her eight sister provinces, requires men of a calibre sufficient to withstand the exacting demands of settlement, but for such opportunity offers a welcoming hand.

For full information, application should be made to A. Bowdler, agent for New Brunswick, 37 Southampton street, Strand, London, W.C., or to the Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Office, or at the office of the District Agent for the District. Entry by proxy may be made by a person authorized in writing by the District Agent (not sub-agent) on certain conditions.

Under six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years, a homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of 160 acres. A homestead is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader may acquire a quarter section of land by a special method. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Office, or at the office of the District Agent for the District. Entry by proxy may be made by a person authorized in writing by the District Agent (not sub-agent) on certain conditions.

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# UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA MEET IN INDIANAPOLIS

Question of Seating of Delegates from Unions in Arranged Debated — 2,000 Killed in 1913.

Indianapolis, Jan. 21.—After hearing the reports of the auditing committees and of the statisticians, W. H. Fahy, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America today became engaged in a debate over the seating of delegates from local unions delinquent in the international assessments.

In explaining why some of the locals in Pennsylvania were delinquent Thomas Kennedy, of Hazelton, Pa., said: "The recent tariff measure has plunged the east into abject poverty."

He said his mining district was still at the mercy of the coal companies' stores and shacks and that there was little of the miners' earnings left after the coal companies had deducted their share.

It was finally voted that the delegates should be seated, with the understanding that the local unions must pay their assessments by May 1, 1914.

During 1912 2,360 men, or 3.27 for every 1,000 miners employed, were killed according to the report of Mr. Fahy, who said the rate in 1911 was 3.73 men for every 1,000. Figures for 1913 were not available, he said.

Forecasts indicate that during the year 1913 all former yearly records of coal production in the United States were surpassed, said Mr. Fahy, "the estimates for the year being a production approximating 575,000,000 tons."

The production in 1912 was 554,466,580 tons, valued at \$655,606,071. The report of the auditing committee showed a balance in the treasury Dec. 31, 1912, of \$275,023.30.

The expenditures for the year were \$2,102,231.44.

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