

# The Standard

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WEATHER—COLDER

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## GERMANS FORCED TO RETIRE; GEN. HUGHES CRITICISES WHITE

### REPLY TO SPEECH FROM THRONE IS ADOPTED

Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Finance and Mr. Pugsley Among Speakers in Commons—Sir Sam Will Stand by Conservative Party.

GEN. HUGHES SAYS CANADA WAS PAYING 75 CENTS PER DAY PER SOLDIER TO HAVE THE BROWS OF CANADIAN LADS SOOTHED AND THEIR HANDS HELD BY YOUNG GIRLS WITH SIX MONTHS TRAINING.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The resignation of a cabinet minister and any reasons he may have to give for his withdrawal from the ministry are always matters of interest to the public, but when that minister is such a national and spectacular figure as General Sir Sam Hughes, and the reasons for his retirement are more or less directly connected with the war, the interest may be expected to be intense. This was testified today when General Hughes took part in the debate on the address. The galleries were crowded and the chamber was full and many of the throng who had waited for long outside until the doors were opened, were unable to gain admission.

Got Good Reception.

When he rose to speak he got a good reception, and when he closed he got hearty applause from the Conservative benches. The reason was not hard to find. He had been expected to "put some" but, although he did to a certain extent so far as Sir Thomas White was concerned, and showed some want of appreciation of Sir George Perley as overseas minister of militia, he exhibited nothing but regard for the prime minister, which after all was the main issue. He had resigned after disagreement with Sir Robert Borden; indeed a point had been reached when the premier felt compelled to ask for his resignation, yet in his speech yesterday he never betrayed the faintest sign of malice or lack of courtesy. But he did not spare the minister of finance. He accused Sir Thomas White of intriguing against him, and he connected the minister with the introduction of T. A. Russell of Toronto, into the sphere of truck purchasing and munition making for the overseas forces.

He intimated that Sir Thomas had not played the part that he should have done as a loyal colleague. But neither did Sir Thomas White spare the ex-minister. He replied at considerable length to Sir Sam, and took him up point by point. He read letters which he had written the prime minister to show that he was very far from being an opponent. He denied that he had recommended Mr. Russell, although he said that if he had been asked to do so he would have recommended him.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—(By leased wire)—Mr. Devlin, Liberal of Wright, continued his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the hour opened. He said that the prime minister had sought to make party capital out of the war and had sought to cast doubt upon the loyalty of the leader of the opposition to the Empire. "What was Hon. P. E. Blondin doing at the same time in Dorchester county?" asked Mr. Devlin and the question evoked Conservative applause and laughter. The member for Wright proceeded to say that Mr. Blondin "was advocating a policy of emigration from this country to the United States." His assertion provoked laughter and an exclamation from one government supporter that "he exploded."

Mr. Devlin concluded with the assertion that the people would be asking why the prime minister had selected Sir Sam Hughes for dismissal. In the meantime the government was asking the opposition to assent to a further extension of the term of parliament and thus to approve of the acts of the former minister of militia.

Sir Sam Hughes.

Sir Sam Hughes on rising was greeted with some applause. He first placed on record his appreciation of the steps taken by Lord Kitchener, Mr. David Lloyd George and Bonar Law, Lord Derby and, in fact all the British cabinet ministers, to advance the cause of the colonial troops at the front. Sir William Robertson, chief of the general staff, and his assistant, General Whigham, Generals MacDonough, Brade and MacCreedy and in fact all the war office officials, he said, had recognized the powers and responsibilities of the Canadian militia authorities and the limits of

(Continued on page 2)

### SHEEP-RAISING IS NEGLECTED INDUSTRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK

G. E. O'Brien Tells Farmers and Dairymen He Believes in Producing More Wool—How to Raise Bacon Hogs and How to Make Potato Crops Successful.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 30.—Second day of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association fulfilled the promise of the opening day and was even more successful than was the opening session. Members were arriving all day and all those in attendance seemed to be very enthusiastic. In the morning G. E. O'Brien dealt with the sheep question in a most thorough manner and showed the advantages of sheep raising for New Brunswick.

At the afternoon session the "Hog" was the topic on the floor and W. W. Baird was just as positive that there was money in pork as was Mr. O'Brien that there was in sheep.

At the evening session the humble "Spud" had an innings and the assembled farmers were told in clear and graphic language how to grow these, to get the most out of them. The special diseases to which potatoes are subject were dealt with by G. C. Cunningham and George Partridge and the matter of cultivation was handled by W. W. Hubbard. E. B. Durost was to have spoken of fertilizer, but as the hour was late he will have the floor in the morning at the first session.

Tomorrow will be seed fair day and this has aroused a great deal of interest and there is a goodly showing of seeds on hand for competition.

Morning Session.

At the morning session the first speaker was G. E. O'Brien of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who spoke of the advantages of sheep raising. He said that while the advantages of sheep raising in the province of New Brunswick are most outstanding, yet it is to be noted that there are only 111,000 sheep in the province. When we take into consideration thousands of acres of waste land which could be made profitable through sheep and on which at least five times the present number of sheep could be kept it would seem best to look into the reasons why these advantages are not being taken up more fully by the farmers of New Brunswick. Perhaps advantages of present day sheep farming could be best summed up by saying that there is no class of live stock on the farm today as profitable as the sheep at present prices. The reasons as given by the farmers through province for not taking full advantage of this industry are: 1st, the fence question; 2nd, the dog problem; 3rd, the price of Canadian wool as pertained before the present war.

The Fence Question.

The fence question is a serious one because the majority of our farms are so fenced that they will not stop sheep. Farmers themselves can solve this question if they are so minded by gradually using woven wire fences. As to protection of sheep from dogs the present laws of New Brunswick and those of Quebec and Ontario were read. The most complete law with regards to dogs is one which includes three distinct divisions: A direct tax on the dog which must be compulsory to the municipality; the protection of sheep where the dog is seen chasing or worrying sheep or roaming on a farm where sheep are kept that they may be shot; and lastly compensation by the municipality to the owner of sheep killed or damaged as the result of dogs.

The Wool Question.

In regard to wool, he said Canadian wool brought a little less than wool from other countries because it was not properly put up. Canada had been importing eight or nine million pounds of wool per annum. First because the country did not produce enough and next because it was not properly graded. The department had had an organized wool growing association for the proper grading of wool in order that the best price might be procured, and where this had been done good prices had been obtained. But washed wool would shrink about one-third in washing and unwashed wool brought better prices to the farmer.

M. A. McLeod.

M. A. McLeod, Sussex, said he had been at twelve annual meetings of Farmers' and Dairymen's Association and the sheep and dog question had been up every year and as far as he could see they were no further ahead than twelve years ago. He advocated that the farmers doing the talking instead of being talked to. If farmers wanted legislation the only way to get it was to get together and put it right up to the powers that be. He told of the formation of a wool center at Sussex and farmers had realized much better prices for their wool.

Practically every man in the audience was interested in sheep and had suffered from the dog pest. Most laws give two-thirds value for assessed damage done, but the assessed damage did not begin to pay the real damage done. That the dogs and use the fund so created to pay damages done to sheep, he advocated.

C. M. Shaw's Opinion.

C. M. Shaw of Hartland said Mr. McLeod had covered the ground very fully in regard to the dog nuisance. In his opinion the time had come when it was a choice whether the farmers would keep sheep or dogs. The shotgun law was not adequate as it failed to provide remuneration to the man who lost his sheep.

The discussion was participated in by S. A. Shaw, Hartland; George Kocher, St. Martins; A. F. Johnson, Loch Lomond; R. A. Smith, Elgin; A. Kane, Mr. Kees, Kent county; M. A. McLeod, Sussex, and C. N. Shaw, Hartland, and it was finally decided to appoint a committee of three to draft a resolution in regard to the dog nuisance and the best method of dealing with it.

The following were appointed: M. A. McLeod, Sussex; C. N. Shaw, Hartland; Prof. J. W. Mitchell, Fredericton.

J. D. Thompson of Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, told of the reasons leading up to the government taking hold of the wool question. The farmers were not selling wool and were going out of the business, but since the government had bought them how to market their wool properly and to care for the sheep there had been a revival of sheep raising and last year over \$500,000 had been received by sheep growers in Canada for wool.

Afternoon Session.

The chairman announced that a question and suggestion box would be opened on Thursday morning and invited every delegate to put in any question they wanted answered or any suggestion they had. He also suggested that the members from each county get together and appoint a representative for the nominating committee.

W. W. Baird, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., spoke on breeding and feeding for pork production. He referred to the great opportunity which lay before Canadians in supplying Great Britain with bacon. Before the war Denmark had captured a great share of the bacon trade with Britain. Since 1914 the trade had swung the other way, because Germany had outbid Great Britain for Danish bacon and it was up to the farmers of Canada to hold this trade and increase it.

British Requirements.

To do this it was necessary to find out British requirements. Canada was not in a position to go into the raising of fat hogs, because of the fact that the market would soon be glutted and she was not in a position to compete with the United States, but she could produce bacon to compete with the world and now was the time to get into the trade. To do this it was necessary to grow a uniform type hog from one end of the country to the other.

(Continued on page 3)

NEW BRITISH LOAN GREATLY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

New York, Jan. 30.—With the closing of the books on the subscriptions to the offering of \$250,000,000 of 5 1/2 per cent. one and two-year British government notes, it was stated that there had been a very substantial over-subscription. This one proved the most successful of the foreign loans, and it is thought that it will eventually have a beneficial effect on the prices of the earlier issues.

### ENTENTE ALLIES WIN ONCE MORE IN FRANCE

British Continue Successful Operations on Somme Front—French Repel Surprise Attacks and Belgians and British Beat Back Teutons South of Het Sas—Holland Fears Possible German Invasion.

### GIRL IS KILLED WHILE MIXING AN EGG-NOG

Clerk in Confectionery Store Meets Death from Short Circuited Wire.

Halifax, Jan. 30.—A fatal accident occurred today in the confectionery store of Alex. M. Melville, Brunswick street. A young lady clerk, Miss Ada Irving, was mixing an egg-nog with an electric mixer, when through a short circuit, or some other cause, she received a shock from the electricity, causing almost instant death. She was 19 years of age, and lived with her mother.

At the same time the electric apparatus in other places in the vicinity was affected, and in the store of T. F. Courtenay & Company, caused a slight blaze which was, however, immediately extinguished.

### CANADIANS WIN SKATING EVENTS

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The international outdoor skating championship races opened here today. In the 220 yard dash, senior, Lot Roe of Toronto, won the first heat; the second went to George Pickering, Patterson, N. J.; the third to Louis Fortune, Saranac Lake; Sigurd Larsen, Chicago, won the fourth and Edward Horton, Saranac Lake, the fifth heat; and in the final Edward Horton was first, Jack Walker second and George Pasbo third. The time in the final was 20 1/5 seconds.

One mile novice—Ralph H. Milne, Plattsburg, first; James J. Hennessey, Lake Placid, second; Ray E. Bryant, Lake Placid, third. Time 3:01.

One mile senior—First heat, Harry Cody, Toronto, won; second heat, Sigurd Larsen, won; third heat, Arthur N. Staff, won. Time 3:01. This race will be completed tomorrow.

### AUTOMOBILES LOST IN FIRE THIS MORNING

A 1916 McLaughlin Buick car owned by George A. Margets, manager of the Universal Film Company, and a Studebaker which was not in a running condition, were almost totally destroyed in a fire which gutted the interior of a barn on the Park's estate at an early hour this morning. The origin of the fire is uncertain although many attribute the cause to an explosion. The entire loss is estimated at about \$2,000. The barn was insured sufficiently to cover the building loss, and Mr. Margets carried insurance on the car.

The fire was seen by Miss Parks about 1 o'clock. About an hour before this time Mr. Margets ran his car in the barn for the night and whether the fire started from the car it is not known.

Fortunately there was no wind and the firemen soon after arriving had the fire under control.

### AUXILIARY CRUISER LAURENTIC WAS SUNK BY MINE AND NOT BY TORPEDO AND 260 LOST— COMPARATIVE CALM ON MOST BATTLE FRONTS, PROBABLY DUE TO UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

London, Jan. 30.—The report from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

"A successful raid was carried out last night on the Somme front in the neighborhood of Butte De Warlencourt. Many of the enemy's dugouts were bombed; a machine gun was destroyed, and seventeen prisoners were taken. We also entered the enemy's lines early last night east of Souchez and did much damage to the enemy's works.

"The enemy's artillery was very active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Lesbois. We bombarded the enemy's positions opposite Richebourg L'Avoue and east of Armentieres and Ypres.

"Our airplanes carried out successful bombing operations Sunday night and again yesterday. In the course of the air fights three German machines were destroyed yesterday; three others were driven down damaged."

Laurentic Sunk by Mine. London, Jan. 30.—The admiralty announced that it has been established that the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic, formerly a White Star line steamer, was sunk off the coast of Ireland by a mine, and not by a submarine. The Laurentic, a vessel of 14,892 tons, was sunk last Thursday. About 250 men were lost. Twelve officers and 199 men of her crew were saved. Many of those lost were killed by the explosion of her boilers.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "Between Soissons and Rheims we stopped short by our fire two surprise attacks attempted by the enemy, one in the sector of Soupir, the other in the region of Beaulieu (Aisne). Quite violent artillery actions occurred in Lorraine and the Vosges. There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

"Last night our airplanes bombarded bivouacs in the neighborhood of Etain, military factories at Sam, stations and factories at Folenbrant and stations at Achles, Hombieux and Orchy."

### HON. ABNER R. M'CLELAN DIED AT NINE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT

Special to The Standard. Riverside, Jan. 30.—Hon. Abner R. McClelan, D. C. L., LL. D. formerly a lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, former senator, and one of the last of the pre-Confederation public men, died at nine o'clock tonight at his home here. He had been ill with heart trouble for some time, and since the serious nature of his illness was announced in The Standard last week, he had been steadily declining. He was unconscious since early yesterday. Mrs. McClelan has been ill also, but she was able to visit her husband at the end.

Former Governor's Career. The late Hon. Abner Reid McClelan was well and favorably known throughout the province of New Brunswick, and had a large circle of friends in points beyond the province. He was born at Hopewell on January 4, 1831, the youngest son of the late Peter McClelan, a justice of the court of Common Pleas. He was a grandson of the late Peter McClelan who came to Canada from Londonderry, Ireland, towards the close of the eighteenth century. He received his early education at Hopewell, later attending Mount Allison Academy and University at Sackville. He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Mount Allison in 1898 and the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of New Brunswick in 1906.

The deceased was married in 1876 to Miss Anna B. daughter of the late William J. Reid, collector of customs at Harvey. He was an active figure in the mercantile life of Hopewell for a large number of years, but had been of the Dominion of Canada,

retired for the past five years. He was a director of the New Brunswick Publishing Company in 1894, and a director of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company in 1906. He was prominent in founding the McClelan School of Applied Science at Mount Allison University.

The late Hon. Mr. McClelan had been a big figure in the political life of the province. He was elected to the provincial legislative assembly in 1854, and at each subsequent election until 1867, when he resigned his seat as well as the provincial portfolio of chief commissioner of public works, to accept a call to the Dominion senate. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick on December 6, 1896, and held that office until 1902. He was chairman of the Provincial Tax Commission of 1892.

The deceased was always a Liberal in politics and strongly favored free trade as well as close union with Great Britain and the Empire. When active in politics he favored reforms in educational work and favored attention to manual training in the technical and practical lines. He was not in close touch with any religious denomination, but his sympathies were with all Christian work.

The passing of ex-Governor McClelan marks the demise of probably the last member of the pre-Confederate executives of the province. All the older men who were members of New Brunswick administrations prior to 1867 are gone, and the deceased is the in the mercantile life of Hopewell for a large number of years, but had been of the Dominion of Canada,