turers have found that their businesses have increased tremendously as a direct result of the shutting out of German goods. They have decided, therefore, to form an organization to be conducted in the interests of British trade in general It will have no political leanings. the war is over, it is hoped by means of this organization to bring about a gre trade expansion and to prevent Ger-many from capturing business that might just as well be done by British

The government has received a report from an officer of the Marine Department in charge of the Hudson Bay survey. He advises the employment of hydroplanes in connection with wireless tations to warn incoming and outgoing vessels of ice dangers in Hudson Straits. He takes a by no means optimistic view of Hudson Bay navigation. This report contained in the annual statement of the Department of Naval Service, and no doubt it will be the subject of discussion n Parliament in connection with the construction of the Hudson Bay railway and terminals.

A new code for amateur athletes in the United States provides that hereafter no amateur may "write" signed sporting articles for newspapers without losing his standing. The signed article by amateur or professional athlete in the United States very often is a bold fake. In nine cases out of ten the article is written by a reporter, the athlete being paid for the use of his name. In many cases well written articles appear over the signature of a paseball player who never wrote a sentence correctly in his life. If the new law is well enforced it should produce good results.

The recruiting activity during the last days of Lord Derby's appeal is described by the Boston Transcript as "an inspiring spectacle." The Transcript adds:

ing spectacle." The Transcript adds:

"British manhood, as a whole, has stood the test of the war very well. There is certainly no general "sabotage" against the war. The fact that no fewer than 2,829,263 men came forward and offered themselves for service in the twenty-three days prior to December 15 last is positive proof of that. Never before in any country—certainly not in the United States during the Civil Warwas there ever any such record as that of was there ever any such record as that of the uprising of a people. It is an inspir-ing spectacle for the whole human race, and particularly for the Anglo-Saxon part of it. It foretells the eventual suc-

(Toronto Globe.)

L. O the tyrant lord has drawn his sword, And has flung the scabbard away. He has said the word that loosed his horde To ravage, destroy and slay. Then where are those who will dare

oppose
The blast of my fury's flame?" But a salty breeze swept across the seas And back the clear answer came:

We have heard the boast of your migthy

host, And slaves will we ne'er become. Let our deeds déclare what our hearts will dare, We come! We come! We come!

the Mother of Men has called for

them,
The nations she reared long ago:
"In Freedom's name I make my claim,
By the tokens that freemen know.
Let the world behold, as in ages old,
That my strength can never decay,
In a cause that's right, will ye rise and Give me answer: ves or nav!"

We have heard your call, O mother From the shores of your island home. Let him die in thrall who denies that

call, We come! We come! We come!

III.

O the lions young, they forth have Sprung
At the sound of the lion's roar,
To defend the lair they once did share By the far-flung ocean's shore. With eye aflame and ruffled mane, They greet the approaching fray. Let the foe beware who roused that lair,

For list to the lion's bay. We have heard on the air the bugles'

And the roll of the muttering drum; To the surging beat of ten thousand feet. We come! We come! We come!

A Prayer in Time of Battle, One of the oddest prayers ever made was that of an old Virginia soldler at Antietam. He was lying flat on the lattlefield and, to quote his own works, "the shot and shell wer going over me so thick that the whole firmament above me was lead color. I felt just then that I was six feet long and pretty nigh four "the shot and shell were going over me were only two feet better lying down were only two feet better lying down than standing up. I made up my mind that my only safety lay in praying. Oh Lord, good Lord, I prayed, please stretch me out as thin as a shoestring. with the pointed end towards the enemy."—Boston Transcript.

His Message to His Wife.

(London Times). Some of the best stories of the war come from the base hospitals, and are bestowed on the dectors in the same spirit that grateful patients bestow gifts on their medical attendants in civil life. One told recently has traveled from the farthest outpost in Mesopotamia. A Turkish officer, captured in the Mesopotamia of the farthest officer, captured in the Mesopotamia. tamian campaign, asked and received per-mission to telegraph to his wife when he was brought to Basra. His message read:

'Safely captured." There are about 40,000 different sur-names in England and Wales, or one for

OPPOSITION PLATFORM IS STRONG AND PROGRESSIVE

Great Convention Tuesday Enthusiastic Over New Programme of Public Service

Take Crown Lands and Roads Wholly Out of Politics and Give Prohibition by Majority Vote of People - Divide Counties Into Ridings, With One Member for Each-Advanced Proposals Regarding Other Public Services -Committee Succeeds Hon. C. W. Robinson in Leadership.

Public service rather than mere partizanship was the keynote of the great provincial opposition convention held here yesterday. Not only were new, progressive, and courageous reforms in the public service proposed in the striking platform adopted, but popular control and the predominance of the public interest over party and individual advantage, were vigorously advocated.

The convention brought together a great number of representative men, not only from every county but from all the chief centres of every county. The recorded conclusions of the convention, therefore, will be active forces of reform in every New Brunswick parish. The most progressive platform in provincial political history was adopted with very marked unanimity and enthusiasm, by men able and determined to give their pledges effect hereafter by sound organization and active advocacy.

and determined to give their pieuges enect hereafter by sound organization and active advocacy.

Next to the ringing resolution with reference to the prosecution of the war until the Empire is victorious over Germany, the most enthusiasm was created by planks adopted for the purpose of:

Taking the Crown lands wholly out of politics and administering them for the public benefit by means of a non-

partizan commission;
Giving the people real control of the roads—and the road money—and providing for permanent roads;
Granting prohibition of the liquor traffic upon a majority vote of the people.
Other frank and practical parts of the platform dealt with electoral reform (including the division of the counties into ridings each of which would elect one member), the Valley railway, increased aid to agriculture and education and new methods of developing both, electoral corruption, and the measurement of the public debt increased so encorroscely in recent years.

creased so enormously in recent years.

Upon the regretted retirement of Hon. C. W. Robinson from the leadership, a committee of seven, with W. E. Foster of St. John as its chairman, was appointed to take over his duties. Provincial and county organization on effective lines was set on foot, and the convention adjourned satisfied and enthusiastic over its day's work.

Yesterday's business of the convention was begun about 10.80 o'clock in the morning. Others had arrived during the night and early morning and ince, respectfully asks the government of New Brunswick to enact a law prohibiting the liquor trafte for the whole



when Hon. C. J. Osman called the convention to order for the beginning of the day's work, he faced the largest and most representative political convention that has been held in New Brunswick

At the first session of the day several sections of the platform were adopted and prohibition was taken up Prohibition.

resolution was preceded by an explanation by W. E. Foster. The Standard on Tuesday had said in big head lines that the Dominion Alliance did not approach the opposition, and conveyed the impression that Mr. Foster on Monday night had misrepresented the alliance. Mr. Foster said that E. N. Stockford had called him up on Monday, saying that the president of the alliance, Donald Fraser, had telephoned him to arrange for a delegation to appear before the convention. Mr. Foster immediately consulted other members of the executive, and then communicated with Mr. Stockford, telling him that the delegation would be welcomed yesterday morning.

Soon after Mr. Foster had made his statement, and while Mr. Veniot was moving the prohibition resolution, a delegation consisting of Rev. C. Flemington, Rev. W. R. Robinson, J. Willard Smith, E. N. Stockford and E. S. Hensingar arrived and were welcomed by the convention. Mr. Foster then repeated his statement and Mr. Stockford cleared the matter up by saying that Rev. Thomas Marshall had telephoned him from Fredericton saying that somebody had asked that a delegation visit the convention and asking him to make the arrangements. Mr. Flemington then read the following communication:

January 11, 1916.

To the President Officers and Members of the opposition convention:
Gentlemen:

of the opposition convention:

of the opposition conventions.

Gentlemen:

The president of the New Brunswick branch of the Dominion Alliance received an invitation to be presents at your convention and state the views of that body. Owing to the pressure of other matters, he is unable to be present with you and has asked his executive to appoint a representative in his stead.

tive to appoint a representative in his stead.

I am here to thank you for the courtesies extended to our body and to state to you that in compliance with the request of the alliance as per copy of memorial appended, a reply from the premier was received by our president, Donald Fraser, to the effect that "it was decided that at the approaching session of the house of assembly legislation providing for prohibition will be enacted."

6. To give the farmers all the practical assistance that the resources of the province will permit to improve agricultural methods and the quality and quantity of the stock upon the farm; to reduce the enormous salary list in the department and to spend the educational grant received from the federal government without regard for political patronage.

7. To complete the Valley railway from a point on the Transcontinental railway at or near Grand Falls to St. John, and insist upon the dominion government carrying out the terms of the original legislation and allow the province forty per cent. of the gross earnings thereof.

8. To always maintain and improve the educational service of the province and to co-operate with the federal government in carrying out the recommendations of the commission upon technical education.

9. The inauguration of a vigorous immigration policy to properly place before intending immigrants, whose number will be large after termination of the war, the advantages of the agricultural possibilities of New Brunswick.

The various sections of the platforwere adopted without much discussion Organization.

of New Brunswick to enact a law prohibiting the liquor trafic for the whole province.

2—The alliance begs to state that a committee of the alliance is prepared to meet with the government to draft a satisfactory bill, and respectfully asks for that privilege.

3—The alliance requests that the bill so prepared be submitted to the people of the province in the form of a referendum not earlier than the middle of February, and not later than the first of March.

4—The alliance asks, further, that, providing a majority of all the votes cast is in favor of the prohibitory bill submitted, the government will at once during the then session of the house secure its enactment.

(Sgd.) DONALD FRASER, JR., President.

(Sgd.) C. FLEMINGTON,

(Sgd.) C. FLEMINGTON,

Fresident.

Organization.

The necessity for provincial and mittees were held. The convention by Organize E. S. Car that a quarter after five the convention by Organize E. S. Car to the convention by Organize E. S. Car to the convention by Organize E. S. Car that a provincial opposition association should be formed and Dr. E. A. Smith, of She card and Dr. E

In the afternoon the platform of the opposition was completed and is, in whole, as follows:

In the event of the opposition being returned to power we pledge courselves:

1. To reorganize the crown lands department so that its administration shall be entirely severed from politics and administered on sound business principles, under systematic plans by a non-partizan commission specially appointed for that purpose, responsible to the legislature and working in co-operation with the Dominion Commission of Conservation.

2. To take the highways out of

with the Dominion Commission of Conservation.

2. To take the highways out of politics, giving the expenditure of the money collected from the people and the control of labor together with the government appropriations into the hands of supervisors, chosen by the people of each parish, to whom a detailed and audited account must be rendered every year at an annual meeting, and a duplicate thereof forwarded to the Department of Public Works, the work of the supervisors to be under the inspection of a competent provincial engineer. We also pledge ourselves to set aside the money collected from the licenses upon automobiles and other motor vehicles, together with an equal appropriation from the revenues of the provice each year, to pay the interest upon the bonds to provide for permanent roads, which shall be constructed as rapidly as possible.

3. At the lirst session of the legis.





separate itself on record as in favor, of a stricter reforement-of the law against corruption at the polls."

I work of thanks was passed to Scortla rooms for the meetings, and F. C. Smith briefly replied. A vote of thanks glow as tendered Hon. C. J. Osman for the services as chairman.

Letters and telegrams expressing regret at inability to strend and good wishes for the success of the conventional of Albert, who could not strend as the council of Albert, who could not strend as the council of Albert, who could not strend as the council of Albert, who could not strend as the council of Albert, who could not strend as the council of Albert, who could not strend as the council of Albert, who could not strend as the council of Albert, who could not strend as the council was in animal session; J. D. Irving, of Buctouche, and many others. The following telegram also was received:

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Sheepskins are in fair supply at unchanged prices. City sheepskins \$1.50 to \$2.50; country sheepskins, \$5c to \$2.50.

TO HOLD EXHIBITION

Fredericton, Jan. 12—(Special)—The directors of Agricultural Society No. 84 met here this afternoon and re-elected its officers as follows: President, John Campbell; 1st vice, C. H. Thomas; 2nd vice, G. Y. Dibblee; treasurer, M. Ten-

AMERICAN RED CROSS ALLOWED TO FORWARD SUPPLIES TO GERMANY.



get children to take medicine, and forcing it on them does no good. Most mothers

know that a cough medicine, while palatable, should contain no drug injurious to the child.

The great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is explained by the fact that it contains no opium or narcotic of any kind, and at the same time is so pleasant and agreeable to the taste that children like

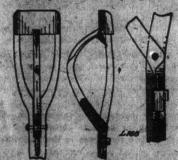
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

For this reason alone it is a favorite with the mothers of young

Your for Health - Grang Charlestains

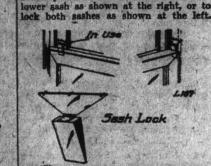
INTEREST TO AGRICULTURE

(C. J Lynde, Macdonald College, P. O.) in the crate upside down, the bottom being the last part closed. The cases are shipped on their sides to facilitate ventilation and to prevent crushing down the flexible top.

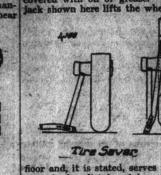


its sharp point is used to rip the bark. The operator does this by drawing the point toward him along the log. He then uses the sharp curved blade to cut and peel the bark.

This lock is simply a thin wedge of wood hinged to a metal strip fitted with short spurs. It can be used to lock the



TIRE SAVER.



the top of the end pieces; a slight prying motion with any suitable tool breaks the wood at the ends of the slot and allows the top to be removed.

The bottom and sides are stiff, but the top is flexible. The fruit is pasked

