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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

BUSINESS-LIKE GOVERNMENT.

**Good Roads.
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**Technical Education.
Crown Lands Classification.
Revision of Mining Laws.
Cheap Power.
Prohibition.
Aggressive Immigration Policy.
Valley Railway Completion.**

Improved Workmen's Compensation Act.

These are some of the planks in the platform of the Murray Government. Don't they appeal to you as good business?

TWO POLICIES.

The manifesto of Premier Murray, issued to the province on Saturday, dealt in a plain, honest and business-like fashion with the policies of the New Brunswick Government. It told of the measures the premier and his colleagues will take at the next session of the Legislature, and also dealt with the good results that have attended the administration of public affairs since 1908.

In January of last year the leaderless opposition, at a convention held in the City of St. John, adopted what they termed a platform, and they are so proud of it that it is still being featured in opposition newspapers as indicating what that party will do if returned to power in the present general election. Let us see how it compares with what the present Government has already done.

The first plank in the opposition platform is the reorganization of the crown land department, but they propose to arrive at it by the use of a non-partisan commission. This is a frank admission that they themselves lack the capacity to deal with the problem, or else that they fear to trust their prospective minister with the administration of such an important department. But they submit no plan of operation, they merely promise to make a change.

Compared with that is the fact that the New Brunswick Government has already embarked on a classification of the crown lands—a policy declared by experts to be more advanced than any similar undertaking by any other Canadian province. This classification, which is already well under way, will be continued. As for the administration of the crown lands, the territorial revenue returns from 1908 to 1916 show wonderfully increased collections over the last eight years of the old regime, and this without increasing the lumber cut. Such figures demonstrate that the administration of the department is in good hands now, and there is no necessity for the nebulous and vague proposals the opposition advance.

The second plank, having to do with the highways of the province, is equally indefinite in its provisions, and was only inserted because the leadership opposition felt that something should be said concerning the roads, but no man attending the convention knew just what to say. Consequently they hit upon the expedient of taking the highways out of politics—another attempt to take the responsibility from the men who should bear it and pile it on the shoulders of others.

Contrasted with the opposition road policy is the clearly defined statement of Hon. B. Frank Smith, published this morning, in which the Minister of Public Works outlines his plans for making improvements to the public roads, and the adoption of a patrol system which will keep them in good condition.

The third opposition plank pledges that party at the first session of the Legislature after it is returned to power to pass a prohibitory act, but, before putting it into operation, submitting it to the people through a referendum. In other words the oppo-

sition hoped to use prohibition as a horse on which to ride into power and then allow three months to elapse before submitting the bill to the people—with the proviso that it would come into force one year later.

In other words if the opposition should be returned in this election and the Legislature should meet March 15th as arranged, their act would probably be prepared and through the House by April 15th and the referendum over and carried by July 15th. On July 15th, 1918, the province would go under the operation of a prohibition law. This is the fact from their own showing.

What did the Government do? They recognized that with the growth of temperance sentiment in New Brunswick the result of a referendum would be a sweeping endorsement of a prohibitory bill. Consequently they eliminated the delay such a referendum would cause, passed a bill and made provision for it to go into effect on May 1st next. Under this Government the province will have prohibition fourteen and one-half months earlier than the best the opposition could offer to do. And in this estimate the opposition is given credit for being absolutely sincere. No reference is made to the fact that their candidate in the Westmorland by-election declared himself opposed to prohibitory measures. Temperance men throughout the province realize this very well and know who to thank for the very advanced legislation now on the statute books.

The next opposition plank has to do with proposed changes in the election law, the most important of which is that which advocates the division of counties into electoral districts, each returning one member. The opposition makes no suggestion as to how this is to be done. Possibly, although their platform was drawn up more than a year ago, they have not yet decided upon it. But as a sample case let Mr. Foster or Mr. Carter or some other shining opposition light explain how he would divide the City of St. John into four electoral districts without giving the appearance of a gerrymander. After St. John has been disposed of they can pass to other constituencies offering similar difficulties.

In reference to provincial finances the opposition pledges itself to obtain a correct statement of the financial condition of the province. This is an altogether unnecessary work as the information desired can be obtained at any time from the auditor-general, who, by reason of the wise audit act adopted by Hon. Mr. Hazen, is an independent official. Under the Pugsley-Tweedie-Robinson plunderbund, which the present opposition represents such a thing as a fair financial statement was impossible. Since 1908 the province has had such a statement annually, and it is not in the power of the opposition to improve a situation which is already most satisfactory to all.

In regard to agriculture the opposition endorses the Government action without formulating any plans of its own. The completion of the Valley Railway the Government has already arranged for. The educational services are being maintained at a higher state of efficiency than ever before, and the opposition promise in regard to technical education is still far behind Premier Murray's pledge to establish technical schools at once.

In immigration the opposition merely promises to inaugurate a vigorous after-the-war plan. Premier Murray was the first public man in Canada to undertake the practical working out of just such a scheme, and his plan has already been endorsed by British newspapers and experts who have pronounced it the most feasible proposition for after-the-war colonization which has been submitted by any of the British Dominions.

Summing up the Government's policy is one of action well defined. The opposition's platform consists of poorly considered suggestions, with no definite shape, possessing no practical value; a set of spur-of-the-moment resolutions submitted to a partisan

convention and thoughtlessly carried.

On the one hand is the business proposal of a business government. On the other a collection of words and sentences, adopted a year ago, placed in cold storage ever since and brought out now to do duty in an election campaign. The opposition party is today as badly in need of a definite policy as it was before the famous convention of January, 1916. No policy, no leader, indifferent candidates. How can they hope to win with such a dearth of weapons?

UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

On Saturday the United States officially severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Ambassador Gerard was recalled from Berlin and Von Bernstorff kicked out of Washington. This is America's answer to Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare. Whether the next step is declared war between the two nations remains to be seen.

In any event President Wilson has acted the part of a man. He could do no less; he was expected to do no more, for no matter what might have been said regarding the apparent American indifference to the insolent disregard with which Berlin treated all previous communications from Washington, it should not be forgotten that the very character of the population of the United States made the position of the president very difficult indeed. In the United States there are probably ten million Germans. Very brief reflection will suffice to show the immensity of the problem involved by this fact.

Now, however, the die has been cast and whatever the next few days or hours may bring forth there will be a general feeling of relief all over the world that the government at Washington has decided at last to live up to the principles promulgated in the document which gave the American nation its birth.

DOROTHY ARNOLD MYSTERY UNSOLVED

The following are the known facts about Miss Arnold's disappearance: Dec. 12, 1910.—Dorothy Arnold leaves home on a shopping trip. Jan. 25, 1911.—Public announcement made that Miss Arnold has not returned. 1911.—1914.—Numerous reports of discovery of or clues to Miss Arnold's whereabouts investigated. April 11, 1914.—Arnold home thrown open to newspaper men to disprove reports from Pittsburgh that Miss Arnold had returned and lay ill there.

Six years passed this week, Tuesday, since Dorothy Harriette Camille Arnold kissed her mother goodbye at her home, No. 108 East 79th street, and went away upon a shopping trip from which she never returned. In the course of which she left no clue to lead to a solution of the mystery of her disappearance.

Six years, however, have not been enough to blunt popular recollection of the case. Reports still come to the family that the girl has been seen; that inquiry in such and such a place may yield trace of her, and that information which will determine her fate may be had for a price. Patiently, though with no hope that any of these reports will bear fruit, the family and its representatives give due consideration to these reports. None of them has brought to light a single thing that was not established during the police investigation which immediately followed.

"My daughter is dead," Francis R. Arnold, the father said last Saturday, as he has said without faltering in the

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Little Bunny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE.

The new fat boy in the next block was setting on his front steps this afternoon, and me and Sid Hunt and Reddy Merly was standing around the lam post, and Sid sed, Look, theres Raymond, lets go down and have sum fun with him.

Wich we did, going down and standing in front of Raymonds steps, Sid saying, Hello, Raymond, how much do you way today?

Do you way a ton yet, Raymond? sed.

Ware did you get all that fat, Raymond, off of the butcher? sed Reddy Merly.

Dont ever set on me wile I aint looking, Raymond, I dont want to be a greese spot yet, sed Sid Hunt.

Lend me one of your stockings to hang up sum Krissmus, Raymond? sed.

How many meels do you eat a day Raymond, 90? sed Reddy Merly.

Wich jest then I saw a braa new bysickle leaning against the house, and I sed, G. Raymond, whose bike?

Mine, sed Raymond, and me and Sid and Persey sed, G. and Sid sed, I wish I was as fat as wat you are, Raymond, it must be nice and warm in winter.

It is, sed Raymond.

Your jest the rite size, Raymond, you wood be a good reseller, I bet, I sed.

I am, sed Raymond.

I wish I was that way, how do you get that way, Raymond, hay, Raymond give me a ride on your bike? sed Reddy Merly.

Sure, sed Raymond. And he gave us each a ride, the bysickle having coaster brakes and all.

able assumptions of foul play have no more concrete basis than the possibility that Miss Arnold deliberately left home and has since been successful in thwarting discovery.

Formal search for Miss Arnold extended over a period of three months only. When she did not return to her home on Dec. 12 the family was surprised but not alarmed. When the next day brought no word from her, the matter was put in the hands of private detectives. It was not, however, until Jan. 25, 1911, that the case was put before the Department of New York police and was allowed to be made public through the newspapers.

In the course of the ensuing, four weeks District Attorney Whitman offered the services of his office to Mr. Arnold and had them declined. Within a few days thereafter the case became, so far as the Police department was concerned, an "open" one. This meant that it had not been solved but that no more systematic work was being done on it. Since that spring of 1911 the search has been in the hands of the family and its lawyers.

Thousands of circulars containing the complete descriptions of Miss Arnold were distributed throughout the world. Tens of thousands of reports of a dozen different pictures of her appeared in the newspapers. Classmates of Miss Arnold at Bryn Mawr, where she was graduated in 1905, extended the systematic search for her beyond the limits to which authorities could carry it. But none of these agencies ever accomplished anything.

Absence of Any Motive

One of the most striking aspects of the Arnold case has been the complete absence of motive. Francis R. Arnold, the father, had been for years a prosperous importer of perfumes. The family lived well, if not luxuriously. Miss Arnold's social position was pleasant, although she had few intimates that went on from day to day. There was no other "love affair" in her life than a friendship with George S. Griscom, Jr., of Pittsburgh, who returned from Florence within a short time to demonstrate that he had no knowledge of either the girl's disappearance or her whereabouts.

No suggestion that could ever be substantiated arose that Miss Arnold had been kidnapped or was being detained against her will. The inevitable

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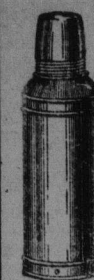
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