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PROF. J. A. CLARK ADDRESSES N. B. FARMERS

By Special Invitation Mr. Clark Speaks on the Relation of the Live Stock Industry to the Potato Industry.

Professor J. A. Clark and Prof. Murphy were two of the speakers at the annual show at Woodstock of the N. B. Potato Growers' Association held on the 23rd and 24th inst. The judges were Prof. Clark and Mr. S. J. Low, Truro. The number of entries was not so large as last year, but the quality was much superior. There are a million and a half bushels of surplus potatoes still in the Carleton district of New Brunswick and the farmers have resolved to put these on the market. Arrangements have been made to obtain the services of an expert transportation officer capable of handling the situation in the way Mr. Baxter has done here.

At the afternoon session addresses were given by prominent agriculturists. J. A. Clark, superintendent of the Dominion experimental station in P. E. I., spoke on "The relation of the live stock industry to the potato industry." Mr. Clark also represented the food controller and urged the farmers to conduct potato raising in spite of any drawbacks they may have this year owing to a surplus. In answer to a question the speaker said there were one and a half million bushels of potatoes at present on P. E. Island, over and above the local consumption. A. A. H. Margison, of Centreville, gave an instructive address on "The cultivation of the potato crop." "Control of insects injurious to potatoes," was the subject dealt with by P. E. Saunders of the Dominion entomological laboratory. "Late blight and potato spraying" was instructive and interesting as presented with illustrations by Prof. P. A. Murphy of the laboratory of plant pathology, P. E. Island.

Hon. J. F. Tweeddale spoke definitely and referred to the impression among the farmers that the food controllers would fix a price on potatoes and said the department of agriculture would protest against any action that would work against the farmer. Fixing prices would seriously interfere with increased production. He felt that he could say no price would be fixed. It cost more to raise potatoes in New Brunswick than in Ontario, as it was an investment and farmers looked for business profits.

There was a pronounced opinion among all the farmers present that the transportation problem was the cause of present conditions.

Prof. Clark's address was as follows:

In approaching this subject we may ask first a number of questions. Can the live stock industry get along without potatoes being grown? We can answer this by saying that it did make progress for centuries before the potato was discovered by the white man. Can the potato industry get along apart from the live stock industry? No. Not as we know it. The potato is a farm power in time change this somewhat.

We have two methods of growing potatoes as a special crop and as a part of a system of mixed farming. First, a special crop. This has its advantages; the special grower can produce better potatoes. He will grow a sufficient quantity so that he can develop a special trade and secure higher prices. He will be able to get wholesale rates on necessary supplies needed as; poisons, fertilizers, implements and packages, etc. Failure of crops or markets, however, entail for him risk of much heavier losses than those who do not make a specialty of this crop. His labour problems are also more difficult as he cannot use men in permanent employment. Second—Mixed Farming. This again may be divided into two groups: (a) Those who grow all crops and breed animals suitable for his particular locality without paying any special attention to any crop or class of animals. Such a farmer necessarily cannot be a specialist in all that by industry and thrift can make a living by the sweat of his brow. When hard times come potatoes and live stock will keep his family from going hungry; (b) Those who follow mixed farming but who concentrate on two or three special lines: (e.g.) Seed grain, potatoes, dairy cattle or whichever line of work appeals to his natural inclination. (To digress a moment. It seems to me that choosing a profession or life work is not given half enough consideration by most of us. So many men go through life as miss-fits like square pegs in round holes. Some are not even working on the job that they like and so miss all the enjoyment of working with congenial things. Our young men need help in this connection that they are not receiving.)

Suppose that a farmer decides that mixed farming is safest. That two special lines carried on in conjunction with his other crops will add to his income; his standing in his community, his enjoyment in living and in his service to the Nation. We will say that the two lines chosen are the growing of potatoes and the raising of hogs. These are taken up because of the relation or interdependence of the one on the other. Both can be counted upon to increase his income materially if continued for a number of years. Either will give him an opportunity for all the study that he will find time to give to them if he would learn the most efficient way of producing maximum quantities of them.

Today they are among the very most important things that can be

RUSSIA MAY BE FORCED TO FIGHT

Russian Refusal to Accept Peace Terms Likely to Result in Latter Seizing Reval as a Base Against Petrograd.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—After weeks of vacillation the Germans at last have made their demands at the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk and the Russians have declined to accede to them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the imperial German chancellor in his many times postponed speech to the main committee of the Reichstag announced that he still holds the hope that an early and satisfactory conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk conference will be reached, the terms of the Germans as enunciated by General Hoffmann, one of their chief delegates to the peace conference, so far form an insuperable barrier for the Bolsheviki government, which has expressed a determination to carry out a policy of no annexations and no indemnities.

Courland in its entirety, and all of Russia's Baltic provinces are to be retained by Germany, according to General Hoffmann in what is termed as Germany's last proposal to the Russians and the added threat was given that if the Russians failed to acquiesce the important part of Reval, near the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, would be occupied.

In theatrical fashion, Hoffman admitted on a map before the astonish-

ALL THE BRITISH TROOPS ARE 'STORM' REGIMENTS, SAYS ATTORNEY GENERAL

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—In an address which thrilled and inspired the large gathering assembled at a Canadian club luncheon in the Chateau Laurier yesterday, Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney-general to Great Britain, dealt with the marvelous movements of Great Britain and her colonies since the war cloud burst over Europe.

"The Anglo-Saxon races have faced a Nation which for the past forty years has devoted its best brains to the development of a military machine. They have met that Nation and said, 'You are challenging the safety of Europe and the civilized world. We are going, whatever may be the result, to create armies out of our peaceful citizens to defeat your object.'"

"Then they took men from the office, bookkeepers, and typewriters trained them, equipped them and now these soldiers drive before them in flight the flower of the German troops. We sometimes see references to the length of the allied line in France, which is held by the British soldiers. The length of the line is not of such importance as the number of troops hid in any particular section of that line, and let me tell you that ever since the battle of the Somme, most seasoned troops have been stationed opposite the British forces. They face us with their storm battalions. There are no British storm regiments or rather they are all storm regiments."

The luncheon was attended by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Borden, the majority of the cabinet ministers and a great number of the prominent citizens of the capital.

Mr. Justice Duff, president of the Ottawa Canadian club, presided and introduced the speaker, whom, he said, might be regarded as representing the public opinion of Great Britain.

COLONEL REPINGTON FLAYS THE CABINET

Charges Prime Minister of Great Britain and War Cabinet with Failing to Maintain Strength of British Armies in the West, Thereby Creating Present Conditions—Germans Have 169 Divisions on Western Front.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The situation on the western front is now critical, in the opinion of Colonel C. A. Repington, one of the foremost English military critics, who recently resigned from the Times and became military correspondent of the Morning Post. In his first contribution to the Post, which appears in today's issue, he criticizes Premier Lloyd George and the war cabinet severely because, he asserts, they have failed to maintain the strength of the British armies in the west, thereby creating the present conditions.

Colonel Repington begins his article by saying that he intends not to discuss the German situation, but to say, now have 165 divisions on the western front, or more than all the Allies combined, excluding the Italian theatre.

The number of German troops is being increased, he adds, at the rate of seven to fifteen divisions monthly and may be expected to reach more than 200 divisions as soon as it is possible to concentrate them. The arrival of some Austrian forces is also to be expected and news already has come of the appearance of some Austrian troops in this region. Regarding the accumulation of this immense force may be either to push negotiations or a grand attack, the writer says all points to the impending delivery of a series of great attacks.

Reviewing the strength of Great Britain's allies he writes:

"The American troops are not coming in as fast as some sanguine estimates foretold, but I feel sure that General Bridges, who accompanied Mr. Buller to the United States, must have given the war cabinet a pretty accurate forecast. The American army can be only a contingent during the next few months."

NEW PASSENGER TRAFFIC SUPT.

Mr. Charles Meikle of the S. S. Northumberland Appointed to Look After the Interests of Passengers to and from the Island.

Arrangements for the transfer of passengers from the Mainland to the Car Ferry have very much improved during the past few days. The railway authorities have appointed Mr. Charles Meikle, the popular steward of the S. S. Northumberland, passenger-traffic superintendent for P. E. I. Truro route, with headquarters at Sackville. Mr. Meikle's duty is to facilitate in every way possible the transit of passengers to and from the Island. Mr. Meikle attends every train at Sackville and directs passengers how to proceed, and recommends suitable hotels and boarding house accommodation, when necessary. There is now no longer any long stops at Sackville in local railway carriages. The trains

SECESSION RESOLVE WAS WITHDRAWN

QUEBEC, JAN. 24.—After Sir Lomer Gouin stopped speaking in the legislature this afternoon, Mr. J. N. Francaeur commented briefly on the secession question. The speaker withdrew his motion expressing the readiness of the province to retire from the confederation pact if the sister provinces regarded it as an obstacle to the unity and development of the Dominion.

It has been said, Sir Lomer Gouin stated in his address, that Quebec fell away as a result of the Federal elections. It has been claimed that there was disloyalty in Mr. Francaeur's motion. He thought the charge of disloyalty was unjust.

Quoted Fielding

Sir Lomer Gouin then recalled the fact on April 8, 1886, Hon. W. S. Fielding proposed in the legislature of Nova Scotia a resolution that meant not less than the separation of the province from the Canadian federation.

Mr. Fielding has justified his proposal by showing the financial emigration of Nova Scotia as a result of its union with the rest of the Dominion. Mr. Fielding said he had concluded that it was an absolute necessity for Nova Scotia to secede that it might promote provincial railways, enterprises and industries.

The Fielding resolution was adopted by a majority of fifteen votes to seven.

Conscription Issue

When the conscription issue came up, said Sir Lomer, it became a crimp for Quebec to discuss it and to vote against it. Why was it not a crimp for the Maritime provinces to take similar action?

The premier said that the stand taken by the Dominion against Quebec on the conscription issue was unjust. It was not giving the province fair play.

PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSES REGRET

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The resignation of Hon. W. J. Hanna has been accepted and Mr. H. Thomson, of Vancouver, who has been associated with Mr. Hanna as deputy Food Controller for some months, has been appointed his successor.

Mr. Hanna in his letter of resignation explained that he could not continue to exercise the duties of Food Controller without serious impairment of his private interests. The Prime Minister in accepting the resignation expressed regret that Mr. Hanna had found it necessary to relinquish his duties and paid a tribute to the ability and devotion he had brought to the administration of his office.

In an official statement given out in connection with the letter of resignation, and the Prime Minister's reply, it is explained that Mr. Hanna's decision occasioned no surprise to the part of those who are conversant with the many other duties and activities.

JAPAN LOANS BRITAIN \$40,000,000 CANADA'S ACHIEVEMENT NOTED BY PRUSSIAN

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Arrangements are being perfected by which Japan will lend to Great Britain the sum of \$40,000,000, the funds being available in New York. The transaction contemplates the purchase by Japan of short term 6 per cent. discount notes of the government of Great Britain. The loan is said to be attractive to Japan by reason of the fact that Japan has unusually large banking balances in the United States at the present time and because of the war embargo is unable to ship gold to Tokyo.

An interesting feature in connection with the latest triangular operation between London and Tokyo and New York is that the British treasury is paying some high rates of interest to the Japanese government as is paid in New York on weekly issues of the British treasury bills by J. P. Morgan and Co.

Bankers pointed out today that the transaction works to the advantage of both governments. It provides the British government with \$40,000,000 banking credit in New York, while at the same time the Japanese government is able to obtain 6 per cent. interest on its investment in treasury bills.

This is not the first time that financial operations of this character have been arranged between London and Tokyo. In the summer of 1916 Japan bought \$30,000,000 of British treasury bills, paying for them in New York funds. Another transaction of this kind was made in the fall of the same year.

718 Lives Lost On Ships Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 25.—By the sinking of two steamers by the enemy in the Mediterranean about three weeks ago, 718 lives were lost, it was announced officially today.

The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Thomas J. McNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty.

A despatch from Tokyo on January 4 showed that an attempt had been made by hostile submarines to attack British transports conveyed by warships in the Mediterranean on Dec. 30. The Japanese admiralty announced that the transports were not damaged.

IN THE EDGE OF A PRECIPICE

LONDON, January 26.—The peace situation in Austria-Hungary is receiving a great deal of attention in Germany. The Socialist newspaper, "Vorwaerts," of Berlin, emphatically declares the solidarity of the German proletariat with Austrian labor in the peace struggle, and maintains that the events in the Dual Monarchy must have a deep reaction in Germany.

"We have been walking on the edge of a precipice in the last few days," it says, and goes on to demand that the German government resolutely takes its place by the side of its Austrian ally.

"As the fruit of pan-German propaganda," it continues, "we are menaced, not only with the wreckage of the peace negotiations with Russia, but also with complete political isolation."

AMERICAN RED CROSS SEND AID

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—Major Wardwell, of the American Red Cross, has arrived at Petrograd from a Russian port with the first three trainloads of condensed milk and other supplies for Petrograd civilians. As a commentary on the supposed disorganized railroads, the fact that Major Wardwell had the co-operation of the revolutionary command at the port and that the shipment suffered practically no loss, is significant in comparison with ordinary transportation formerly.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TODAY IS THE 1275TH DAY OF CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—North to northwest winds, fair and cold. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 3 degrees above. At 10 a. m. it was 4 below, at 9 p. m. it was 2 above. The lowest the previous night was 4 below.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 12:12 and tomorrow at 12:43; it will be high tonight at 11:35 and tomorrow at 12.

The sun sets this afternoon at 5:23 and tomorrow at 5:24; it rises tomorrow morning at 7:39 and Wednesday at 7:38.

The moon rises this evening at 7:15.

The moon was full on Saturday, January 26th at 10:14 p. m.

The last quarter of the moon will be on Monday, Feb. 4th at 2:52 a. m.

The length of today will be nine hours and forty three minutes.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CONFIDENCE IN ROBERTSON

LONDON, January 25.—Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader in the house of commons replying to a cross fire of questions today, declared that General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, and Field Marshal Haig have the full confidence of the government and the war cabinet and that so far as he knew no member of the government was behind the attacks which were being made against those generals in the press. He also declined to admit the accuracy of a suggestion made by Kennedy Jones that in January last Field Marshal Haig, by order of the war cabinet, was made subordinate to Gen. Nivelle, the French commander.

This is all the more reason why we this year should place every available man in the field.

"I wish to tell the people of England, including those ministerial politicians who bleat about our losses, that our total casualties in killed, wounded and missing since the war began are but a little higher than the number of French dead. The only suitable recognition we can make of French heroism is to help them now in their hour of need.

Declaring that the British armies in France have not been maintained adequately since the death of Lord "Kitchener," Colonel Repington says that political strategy is first among the causes which have brought about the present political situation on the western front. He reiterates his previous criticism respecting the dispersing of British forces in distant theatres of war, and warmly commends the failure of our war cabinets, including the present cabinet, to prolong the Kitchener policy of continually reinforcing our armies in the field with fresh divisions.

"Haig's recent statements that his drafts did not reach him to be properly trained and that he had to fight 31 German divisions with half that number," he adds, "is the most striking indictment of the war cabinet that could have been made."

BERLIN PREPARES TO BREAK WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Berlin is preparing to break with Russia. The "Times" prints an Amsterdam despatch on Wednesday as follows: "According to a Berlin telegram, the Lokai Anzeiger reports that parliamentary circles regard the Russian situation as being very critical. In the latest news from Petrograd the situation is explained and shows clearly that Bolsheviki's supremacy is seriously menaced. The question arises as to whether it is wise to negotiate further with men whom anarchy may at any moment sweep away. Political circles are taking into account the possible influence of the events in Petrograd upon the negotiations in Brest-Litovsk."

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia

CONDENSED SPECIALS

BRIGHT BOY IS WANTED AT Guardian Office. 1841-12-22Mf

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITER. Apply Guardian Office. 2289-1-28Mf.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOY FOR STORE. Address Active, Guardian. 2378-1-28M3f.

WANTED A MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 55 Hillsboro St. 2349-1-25M6

WANTED—SHINGLE MACHINE. State cash price. E. E. Warren, North River, P.E.I. 2376-1-28M1pd.

FOR SALE ONE COW NEWLY CALVED. Ayrshire grade. Apply J. E. Trainor, Bedford. 2344-1-25M4pd.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED housekeeper. Apply Guardian. 2369-1-28M2pd.

TO LET A MODERN SEVEN ROOM HOUSE at Brighton immediate possession, Ring 240. 2341-1-25M6f.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSE WITH modern conveniences, on or before first of March. Apply at this office. 2360-1-23M1f.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day in the City. Charges reasonable. Apply "A" Guardian Office. 2372-1-28M2pd.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Mrs. P. C. Brown, 196 Richmond St. Df. 2152-1-14Mdf.

POTATOES—I AM NOW OPEN TO buy potatoes and turnips every day. Geo. S. McLure, Elliot's, P. E. I. 2374-1-28M3fE2f.

REV. E. P. CALDER WILL LECTURE on the Ministry of the Sword in the Baptist Church, Friday night, Feb. 1st at 8 o'clock for patriotic purposes. Silver collection.

FOR SALE—10 H. P. IMPERIAL Marine engine, first class condition ready to install. A bargain. Apply at Henderson & Cudmore, 101 Griffin St. 2361-1-28M2f.

FOUND ABOUT SIX WEEKS AGO, at C. E. Pratt's St. Peter's a hand bag, containing a sum of money. Owner can have same by describing contents, and paying for ad. 2347-1-25M2f.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Minard's Liniment Cures Whooping Cough

Minard's Liniment Cures Stomach Ache

Minard's Liniment Cures Diarrhoea

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