

# THE UNION ADVOCATE

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R. A. W. JARVIS,  
Manager.

THURSDAY, JULY 5TH, 1917

## THE JUBILEE OF CONFEDERATION

On July 1, 1917, Canada celebrated the Jubilee of Confederation—the completion of the first fifty years of the life of the Dominion. The date finds Canada with a record of achievements and resources such as few young countries possess, and it finds her also throwing herself into the world's struggle for liberty in a way that sets the final seal of nationhood upon her brow. It is a fitting time to pass in brief review the more remarkable of these achievements and resources.

In 1867, Canada comprised four provinces, embracing a narrow strip along the Lower Lakes and the St. Lawrence, with a limited frontage on the Atlantic.

In 1917, there are nine provinces and a large unorganized territory, embracing half a continent, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the United States to the Pole.

The greatest single factor in the progress of Canada has been the opening up of the West, which the above extension in political control made possible.

In 1867, Canada embraced an area of 540,000 square miles, with a population of 3,600,000.

In 1917 her area measured 3,729,665 square miles, with a population of about 7,600,000.

In 1867, immigration was small and the greatest single factor in the sporadic; before 1900 it had increased to 20,000—45,000 annually; in 1913 it reached 402,000; and in 1914, 385,000.

Canada has since 1900 taken the place of the United States as the chief magnet for old-world migration. Wheat crop of 1871, under 17,000,000 bushels; crop of 1915, 426,746,000 bushels; crop of 1916, 220,000,000 bushels.

In 1871 less than 2,000,000 acres were sown to wheat; today the acreage in Saskatchewan alone is 8,500,000, and the total for all Canada is close upon 15,000,000.

Oats in 1871 yielded 42,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 523,684,000 bushels. Barley in 1871 yielded 11,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 60,699,000 bushels. Hay in 1871 yielded under 4,000,000 tons; in 1916 nearly 15,000,000 tons. The total value of Canadian field crops in the last 15 years alone has risen from \$195,000,000 in 1901 to \$841,000,000 in 1915.

The total value of live stock has increased by three times in the last fifteen years alone, i. e., from \$268,000,000 in 1901 to over \$800,000,000 in 1916.

There were few manufactures in 1867; today the annual product is valued at over \$1,300,000,000. Such products as wood pulp, automobiles, electrical apparatus, coke, and electric lighting were unknown in 1868, but now run into a value of many millions annually.

The magnificent waterways of Canada provided the earliest means of communication. In 1868 about 20-

000,000 had been expended on their improvement by canals; to day the expenditures on canals exceed \$100,000,000.

The achievement of Canada in railway building, however, overshadows her canals as shown by the following statistics of progress:

|                        | 1867-76       | 1915            |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Mileage                | 2,278         | 35,532          |
| Capital                | \$257,035,188 | \$1,875,810,588 |
| Freight handled (tons) | 5,670,836     | 101,393,989     |
| Passengers carried     | No. 4,190,416 | 46,222,035      |

The number of schools in Canada has increased from about 20,000 to over 26,000, the number of teachers from some 11,000 to over 39,000, the number of pupils from 684,900 to 1,327,000, and the expenditure on education from about \$3,500,000 to approximately \$56,000,000.

In 1867 there were a few isolated trade unions. In 1917 there were in Canada 1,880 local unions, 47 trades and labour councils, and two national confederations of labour bodies.

The seal upon Canadian nationhood has been set by the war. Canada has raised 411,000 men and sent 311,000 overseas. For many months Canada has spent a million a day on the war, and has added \$60,000,000 in private benefactions to war causes.

Canada has greatly stimulated her agriculture to provide foodstuffs for the Allies, and she has revolutionized her industry to supply munitions of war. Canada has manufactured and sent forward \$510,000,000 worth of munitions to date.

The \$30,000,000 already contributed to the Patriotic Fund, the many millions more given to Red Cross and various relief funds, and the continual stream of widely distributed gifts of comforts and helps for the soldiers, attest to the depth and sincerity of her sympathy with and loyalty to the great ideals for which the Empire is fighting.

## POTATOES FRENCH-FRIED

Pare potatoes and throw them into cold water for one hour, then cut them into slices. Have ready a pan of very hot lard; dry the potatoes on a towel. This must be done quickly so as not to allow the potatoes to discolor. Now drop them quickly into the hot lard. When done take them out with a skimmer, and put in a colander. Stand the colander on a tin plate and then in the oven with the door open, to keep warm while you fry the remainder. When all are done, sprinkle with salt and serve hot.

## POTATOES AU GRATIN

Mix three cups of cold boiled potatoes with one cup of milk and some of water. Boil one minute, add a teaspoon of dissolved flour and cook one minute longer. Turn into a baking dish, cover with cheese and bake until brown.

## PINEAPPLE SAUCE FOR ICE CREAM

Cook a cupful of pine apple juice and granulated sugar for 10 minutes. Then pour into the top of a double boiler and add the yolks of two eggs, beaten until lemon color and thick. Beat with an egg beater until foamy and remove from the fire. Fold in the whites carefully and serve with vanilla cream.

## SPICED FRESH FISH

Cod or haddock may be used. Cover the fish with a cup of vinegar, the same of water, a teaspoon of cinnamon, a teaspoon of cloves, a ring of onion, a tablespoon of salt, half a teaspoon each of pepper and paprika, and let stand three hours. Pour off half, cover with cold water and boil until tender. Serve with a little melted butter.

## Harkins Academy Graduation Exercises

(Continued from page 2)

of a rebellion and from causes very like those that have given rise to the discontent in the lower province. The mission of Lord Durham to Canada as a Governor General and special envoy to inquire into the causes of the rebellion was an event of great importance in our political history. In his famous report to the British government he showed a remarkable and very sympathetic appreciation of the real causes of the discontent and experience was to show how sound were his recommendations for improvement.

The outcome of Durham's mission was the Union Act of 1840 providing for a single parliament for Upper and Lower Canada with an equal number of representatives from each of the two provinces, but neither was this act to afford an adequate solution of the problem. Racial strife became more bitter than ever, and parliament was the scene of constant bitter fighting. This time it seems as if the discontent was to be found more among the English people. The cry went up that the French were resolved to master Canada which was bitterly resented by English politicians and newspapers as well as by the great mass of English people. To illustrate this feeling it is only necessary to quote the following words of the "Montreal Gazette" in 1849: "Rouse yourselves, meet, resolve, and hurl your defiance against the French 'Masters' of your country." The result of this agitation was a riot in Montreal during which the Parliament buildings were burned. Similar riots took place at Toronto at the same time, all of which are an evidence of the tense feeling between the French and English populations.

The years following the disturbances of 1849 were full of continued strife. The party lines in parliament were drawn very tightly. As a consequence of the provision that Lower Canada should have as many representatives in parliament as the upper province it became practically impossible for the government in power to pass any laws or carry out any public works. Opposition was always to be encountered from either one side or the other. On an average ministries endured for about six months. The development of the country was hindered, its credit became poor and an extensive immigration started to the United States.

This most unhappy state of things compelled the leading minds of the time to try to find some way out of their difficulties by creating a new constitution for the country, a constitution which would provide for union where union was indispensable and for separation where separation would best serve the interests of all. Among the men that worked out this great problem I shall mention the illustrious names of Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. A. T. Galt, Mr. George Brown and Mr. Georges Etienne Cartier. These men had different ideas, but it was out of those manifold ideas that the project of a Confederation of Canada grew.

The four Atlantic colonies having secured, happily without any violence, a responsible form of government, had during the same year conceived the idea of a political union among themselves, and had arranged in the year 1864 for a conference to be held at Charlottetown to discuss this question. To this conference came representatives from Upper and Lower Canada with the purpose of seeing whether the Atlantic colonies could be induced to join in a greater union—to embrace all British North America. As a result a conference was held in Quebec in October 1864 where the representatives from the Atlantic colonies met the leaders from the upper provinces and the act of "federation" was drafted. This act was later submitted to the Imperial Parliament and on the first of July, 1867, it became law uniting four of the provinces of British North America and containing provisions for the admission of other provinces then existing as well as those that might be formed in course of time.

Thus was a new nation brought forth on this continent—a nation which on account of its material resources, the enterprise of its people and their loyalty to the principles of justice and right, as present day events are showing, was destined to play a conspicuous part in the drama of the world's history.

Standing at the fiftieth anniversary of the union of Canada, we pay homage to the memory of the men who had the wisdom and the foresight to conceive and carry into effect this Confederation, the foundation of our country's greatness.

Class Prophecy  
(By Pauline L. Croker)

The twenty-fourth of May dawned clear and bright, surely an ideal day for the picnic which we had been looking forward to all spring.

Several cars conveyed us to the grove near French Fort Cove, an old historic spot familiar to us all, and while some of our number explored the quarry and old mill site, and others went fishing, I preferred to remain behind and guard the lunch

baskets as I had unknown to the others brought my Chemistry with me in anticipation of the Chemistry paper which awaited us on the morrow—that dread paper which perhaps even now was being prepared by our teacher.

As usual I felt no desire for study but began to think instead how our school days would soon be over and that we thirteen would be separated.

An intense longing came over me that I might like Tennyson "dip in to the future" in order to see where each of my classmates would be ten years hence. "So you shall" I heard a voice say and looking up saw standing before me a little old man clothed in brilliant yellow, with a wand in his hand. While I still gazed at him, astonished and incredulous, he touched me with his wand, and then, I was seated in a large yellow aeroplane, my tiny guide at my side, gliding through the air at what seemed to me a tremendous speed.

On, on we sped, and as I became accustomed to the motion I noticed that ours was not the only air craft in the sky. There seemed to be hundreds flying in all directions.

I inquired of my guide why aeroplanes were so common and he replied "This is the year nineteen hundred and twenty-seven. This afternoon you and I shall visit your classmates of ten years ago and you shall have the privilege of seeing each of them at their chosen vocation."

Then gradually the machine began to descend and finally stopped at the entrance of a large opera house in Toronto.

We entered the building and found within a large audience listening in rapture to the sweet tones of a beautiful golden-haired prima donna whom I at once recognized as our old class Secretary, Marion Caruthers MacArthur. My guide informed me that she had just returned from a tour of Europe where on account of her magnificent voice and charming personality she had captivated her audiences.

"But," he continued, "now I shall tell you Miss MacArthur's great secret which I myself have just recently learned. She leaves the stage next month to become the 'bride of a gentleman who is very prominent now as he was ten years ago in the financial world."

He now asked me to scan the orchestra to see if I should recognize any one there, and whom do you suppose I saw occupying the position of first violin? R. P. Randall McLean, of course, for although as I was told he had at first spent a few years teaching school, yet when he found that occupation too tedious had preferred the dignity and honor which violinists receive as their just due. "Yet he does not seem to be satisfied," my guide continued, "and I think that in no distant day you may see him a legally qualified medical practitioner."

Leaving now the opera house we stopped at the door of a lecture hall and looking in saw a large stage. The speaker of the occasion was a lady, not very tall, and after gazing at her intently for a few moments I recognized M. V. Jean Wathen. Those curly locks of hers were caught up loosely, still she resembled the Jean of the old Academy.

I was told by my guide that she was giving a series of lectures and was being warmly received because of the fact that among her most interesting subjects was one entitled "The advantages one derives from a Dimple." "But," he added, "the inducements offered by a certain gentleman of the clerical profession may soon cause Miss Wathen to waver in her determination to devote her whole life to lecturing."

Having said this, he again started the machine and away we went soaring over housetops, lakes, forests and prairies and descended before a comfortable looking farm house. Through the window could be seen seated before an open fireplace a tall gentleman and by his side a kindly looking lady. The man was fondling in his hand an old battered German helmet and appeared to be telling the lady of his experiences in capturing this relic of the Great War. There was no difficulty in recognizing this lady as Delphine E. H. Clarke, and I now realized why she had watched so patiently for the Overseas mail in those old days.

Journeying now to a nearby town we came upon a large college in which the chief branch of instruction was Domestic Science. In the Assembly Hall I saw a trim looking lady in stiff white cap and apron instructing a class in the most economical way of making a strawberry shortcake, and to my surprise I recognized this lady as Evelyn Price. "But," said my guide, "quite recently during a fit of absent-mindedness, she put a puff of water into the dough and the result being fourteen loaves instead of four, her class was obliged to eat stale bread for a whole month thereafter!"

On the outskirts of this town we saw a large, homely looking building. Volumes of smoke were pouring from the windows, and frequent flashes from within gave me to believe that we were near a large chemical laboratory. My guide informed me the Professor, Donald Montgomery Vyve of international reputation, was in

(Continued on page 7)

# SALE OF WASH GOODS

Saturday we usher in a brisk selling of seasonable Wash Materials for Summer wear. These include Muslins, Gingham, Chambrays, Crepes, Linens, Garbardines, Voiles, etc.

The backward spring has left us with big stocks of summer goods and we must stick to the old policy—"Sell all Goods in Season", Hence the drastic reduction.

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Reg. 25c to 28c wash goods " 19c  
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## NORDIN SCHOOL

The school at Nordin, Miss Lillian C. Fitzpatrick, teacher held a very interesting and successful closing public examination on the 27th ult., when the following program was carried out:

Welcome Speech—Sigrid Jansson.

Welcome Dialogue—Mollie Savage and Joe Taylor.

Recitation, "What Happened,"—Jane Howe.

Recitation, "Lark Sue,"—Bessie Edmonds.

Chorus—"We'll never let the old flag fall."

Recitation, "Pussy Willows,"—Winnie DeWolfe.

Reading and Number Work—Grade I.

Recitation, "Guess,"—Art Taylor.

Dialogue, "When I'm a man,"—12 boys.

A small boy's speech—Cyril Daughney.

Recitation, "Two Portraits,"—K. Muriel Russell.

Dialogue—Sam and Jane Howe.

Song—"By order of the King"

Recitation, "His Pain,"—Jack Butler.

Reading—Grade II.

Dialogue, "When I'm a Woman,"—12 girls.

Recitation, "Lessons,"—Vincent DeWolfe.

Chorus—"I love you, Canada."

Dialogue, "Vacation,"—Seven little tots.

Recitation, "The Escape,"—Lillian Sullivan.

Geography and History—Grade IV

Dialogue, "Dot Entertain,"—Sigrid Jansson and Raymond Roy.

Recitation, "Tending the baby,"—Sa mHowe.

Dialogue, "Vacation,"—Five boys and five girls.

Recitation, "The Little School Ma'am,"—Hazel Taylor.

Chorus, "The Soldiers of the King"

Recitation, "My Shadow,"—Gorman Russell.

Reading and History—Grade III.

Chorus, "Women's Rights,"—5 boys and 5 girls.

Recitation, "The Telegram,"—Alexis Taylor.

Recitation, "Spring Ophthias,"—Stella Edmonds.

Dialogue, "Two Sides to a Question,"—Hazel Taylor and Norman Russell.

Song, "Soldier Lullaby,"—Muriel Russell, Florence DeWolfe and Stella Edmonds.

Recitation, "Specially Jim,"—Winnie DeWolfe, (in costume).

Recitation, "Vacation,"—Helge Hedman.

Rule Britannia—School.

Recitation, "Good-bye,"—Muriel Russell.

God Save The King.

A treat was then served to the children.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Grade I—Zelda Robichaud.

Grade II—Helge Hedman.

Grade III—Gordon Sullivan.

Grade IV—Alexis Taylor, Stella Edmonds.

For Attendance—Raymond Roy.

Donors of Prizes—Wm. Stewart, Thomas Daughney, Albert DeWolfe, Rufus Sullivan, Daniel Tobin, Wm. Sullivan, David Howe, Jos O'Brien, David Butler, Frank Taylor, Geoffrey DeWolfe.

The school was addressed by Thomas Daughney, H. H. Stuart, Mrs. Wm. Ryan, Mrs. George Russell and Edmond DeWolfe.

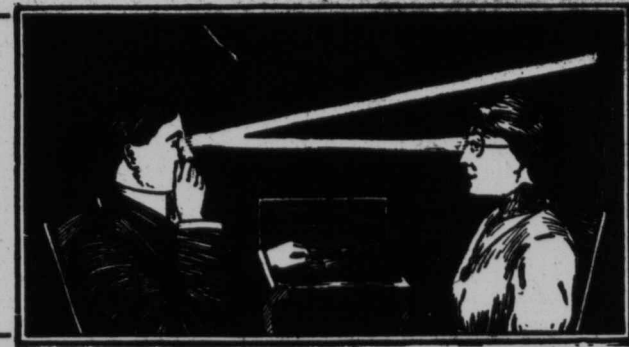
The teacher was presented with an address and a very pretty manicure set, the address and presentation being made by Muriel Russell and Florence DeWolfe, of the retiring Grade VI.

PUFFED PRUNES

Wash one pound of good prunes through several cold waters, cover them with fresh cold water, soak them in a cool place overnight. Next morning drain, boil the water down one-half, pour it over the prunes and stand them aside for several hours. Drain on a sieve, and let them stand near the fire until glossy and drip. Serve as a sweetmeat.

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