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NEWCASTLE N. B., MAY 8, 1912

Great Opportunity
For FarmersDemonstration Cars to Visit
Different Places Along the C. P.
R. and I. R. C., Including 7 in
Northumberland.

The Farming Demonstration Special Train will start its tour of New Brunswick under the auspices of the provincial government on Saturday, June 8th, from June 8th to Thursday, June 10th, it will tour those portions of the province on the main and branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on an average it will visit three places each day, commencing with Harvey Station on June 8th, St. John on Sunday, June 9th, and Monday, June 10th, closing on the C. P. R. system at Fredericton on Tuesday, June 11th.

On Friday June 21st, the train starts from Fredericton on the I. C. R. System, and on this system will be composed of seven cars: three baggage cars being fitted with exhibits and specimens of farming products chiefly from the McDonald College Farm near Montreal, supplemented by a number of native exhibits from New Brunswick, including apples and other fruits, as well as grains, etc. There will be two first class coaches for the lecturing staff and assistants; one sleeping car and one dining car. The train will be accompanied over the I. C. R. system by a representative of the General Passenger Department or the I. C. R. Advertising Department, the actual appointment not yet being determined.

The Intercolonial Railway has arranged for the issue of return excursion tickets at single fare from all stations to the nearest point where the demonstration car will stop.

On leaving the Province of New Brunswick at Campbellton, the train will pass under the jurisdiction and control of the provincial government of the Province of Quebec.

The dates and hours over the Intercolonial system and which attending visitors to the cars and lectures should preserve, are as follows:

FRIDAY, JUNE 21—Train leaves Fredericton on the Intercolonial Eastern Branch of the Intercolonial and halts for lectures at Durham, Cross Creek, and Bellefleur.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22—At Belton from 9 to 11.30 a. m.; at Blackville from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.; at Millerton from 1 p. m. to 1.18 p. m.; and at Cuthbert from 1.30 p. m. to 2.20 p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 24—At Sackville from 9 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.; at Moncton from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.; and at Moncton from 1 p. m. to 2.20 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25—At St. John from 9.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.; at Peticodiac from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.; and at Sussex from 1 p. m. to 2.20 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26—At St. John from 9 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.; at Hampton from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27—At Belton from 11.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m.; at Rogersville from 1.30 p. m. to 1.50 p. m.; and at Barnaby from 1.50 p. m. to 2.20 p. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28—At Belton from 9 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.; at Nash's Creek from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.; and at Chatham from 1 p. m. to 1.30 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29—At Dalhousie Junction from 9 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.; and at Campbellton from 11.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m.

Subscribe For
The Advocate

DEVELOPMENT OF
SOCIALISM

(Montreal Daily Witness, May 4 1912)

The antagonism between materialistic socialism and Christianity is the occasion of the publication of another volume on similar lines, 'Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus,' by Henry C. Vedder (The Macmillan Company of Canada, \$1.50). A very full account of the development of Socialism in Germany, France, England and America is followed by an examination of the teachings of socialism and a comparison of its ethical system with that of Jesus. To begin with an analysis of the philosophy of socialism is undertaken to give the reader a clear idea of what that most ambiguous term is held to mean in the following discussion:

It is the philosophy of the effective distribution of wealth and the results produced thereby on all social institutions. It is also a practical movement intended to bring about the condition of things required by the philosophy. It has no programme, properly speaking. It has a goal, but this goal Socialists now expect to reach by a gradual process, evolution rather than revolution. But that evolution may be hastened by intelligent action. If we can gain a clear conception of the goal and arouse a desire to reach it, the end may be greatly hastened. Socialism is collectivism, not communism. Communism would distribute all wealth equally; Socialism would secure to every man as nearly as possible the full product of his own labor. Socialism is not anarchism, but its antipodes. While some Socialists would substitute the ethics of the barnyard for the ethics of Jesus, that is conspicuously not true of all Socialists. In particular, Socialism does not imply a suspension of the right of revolution in no sense a doctrine peculiar to Socialism.

With this definition in view, Professor Vedder begins his history of the development of socialist theories and the experiments in socialist practice from the period of the Reformation to the present day. Then further examining the ideals and principles of socialism he finds it based on two principles. Every man must work, and every man should enjoy the fruits of his labor, subject only to the superior rights of the whole community. They would abolish not capital, but the capitalist. The objection urged against this is the difficulty of making it work. The principle of distribution is the first obstacle, is it to be 'equal' or 'equitable'?

Closely akin to it is the question whether compensation is to be given to private owners of the means of producing wealth. On both these points there are two schools of thought, but both it is urged, have philosophical justification for their position. Among the objections met by Mr. Vedder are the interference with productivity of capital, loss of efficiency and economy in administration, loss of incentive to effort, the increase of power of the 'Boss,' a condition of uniformity and stagnation in society, the loss of liberty and the destruction of the family. He argues that the true outcome of socialist principles is in each case the very opposite of the popular idea. The most perfect conditions of personal development and social organization are more natural under the ideal socialist regime than under the capitalism of today which has produced every evil complained of.

Workingmen Have
Friend at OttawaHon. T. W. Crothers Declares
Sympathies are Always With
Them

Ottawa, May 4.—Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, addressed the meeting of the Allied Trades and Labor Association last night. He said he never could understand why the working man was singled out as the one who could not fair with his fellow workers. The individual had no choice of dealing with an insatiable selfishness of the soul corporation. His sympathies, he said, were always with the working man, because he had one worked for 25 cents a day. If he could, in the interest of labor and the working man, the Minister advocated free schools and education wherein the poor man's son would have the same chance as the rich man's.

WHY?

(St. John Standard, Apr. 20, 1912)
Men have been fighting for liberty ever since time began, yet the great majority of men have always favored liberty. Why has the minority been able to overcome the majority so long?

Chinese Women
Have Equal
FranchiseEducational and Property Qualification
the Same for Both Sexes

China is ahead. The parliament of the new republic is reported to have adopted equal suffrage for men and women. It is not universal suffrage. Not even all men can vote. The qualifications are ability to read and write and the possession of a certain amount of property. Having these qualifications men and women have equal rights to vote, and equal right to be elected as representatives. Already a woman has been chosen as one of Canton's representatives in the national assembly. If these things are as reported, China has the only woman parliamentary in any law-making body of equal division anywhere in the world. A year ago at this would have seemed "too fantastic for even a dream." The educational qualification was violently objected to by the women, for very few of them, comparatively, can read and write. It is not stated that they broke windows, but they tried to break heads so surrounding their English sisters—Maritime Baptists.

A careful study of the teachings of Jesus, as found in his own words, not in the representation of those teachings by any institution, led him to the conclusion:

Socialism and Christianity are not alternatives between which one must choose, still less antagonists of which, if we love the one we must hate the other, but a lie, since they avow the same essential ethics and seek in great part the same ends. But though at bottom friendly, Socialism and Christianity can never be identified. Christianity stands first of all for the redemption of the individual. This must precede the regeneration of society. But it may be gratefully acknowledged that this work can be decidedly promoted by a general betterment of social conditions. Christianity and Socialism can join hands in common effort.

Beginning To
Sue the CompanyThe White Star Line Will Have
to Face Many Damage
Suits

New York, N. Y., May 2.—Papers in the first suit for damages brought by a relative of a Titanic victim, were filed in the federal district court here today. The suit in admiralty, is brought by Mrs. Louise Robins, widow of Victor Robins, Col. John Robins' son, who lost his life when the Titanic sank, and is that in which the testimony of J. Bruce Ismay and officers of the sunken steamer is desired. It charges negligence on the part of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and asks for \$50,000 damages and costs.

FUND \$1600,000

May Reach \$2,500,000 in Great
Britain Alone.

London, May 3.—The Titanic fund, including those collected in Canada and the United States, now aggregates well over \$1600,000. The suggestion has been made that sufficient money has been subscribed, and the mayor of Southampton states that a large number of people are needy at that place, and he wants the collection to continue.

It will be surprising if the amount eventually reached \$2,500,000 on this side. There are still the proceeds of numerous theatrical and musical performances to come, and most of the incoming teamsters are bringing in additional funds which have been collected on the passage. A benefit performance on the 'Mauritania' realized \$3,290. The 'Kaiserin Augusta Victoria' brought \$1,070.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN
TO VISIT
WASHINGTON

Washington, May 3.—The Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, and Sir Edward Morris, the Newfoundland Premier, on the one side, and Chandler Anderson, solicitor for the department of state on the other, are expected to confer here next week regarding the regulations to be adopted by the two governments to carry out the award of the Hague arbitration regarding the North American fisheries.

Allison Settlement
School

APRIL
Grade VIII—William O'Shea, 95; Hazel Menzie, 65; Bella O'Shea, 75.

Grade V—Minnie Forsythe, 65; Jennie Mullin, 53; Maggie Allison.

Grade IV—Geo. Sherard 59; Grace Howe, Annie Connors.

Grade III—Russell Stewart, Katie Johnston.

Grade II—Hubert Allison, 80; Edward Whitney, 75; Benson Forsythe 60.

Perfect attendance—George Sherard, Laa A. Mullin, Thomas A. Sherard, Jessie I. Jannine, Wilbert Stewart, Russell Stewart, Edward Forsythe, Maggie Allison, Willie O'Shea, Joseph McKenzie, Hiram Allison.

Attendance more than two days—Laura Sherard, Raymond Whitney, Annie Matchett, Hiram Whitney, Benson Forsythe, Harvey Allison, Jennie Mullin, Hazel S. Menzie, Mildred Menzie, Edward Whitney, Annie Mullin, George Seward. Pupils enrolled 69.

ANOTHER
TITANIC INVESTIGATIONBritish Are Holding An Enquiry at
London Into Causes of the
Disaster.

London, May 2.—Lord Mersey, in his capacity as wreck commissioner, and five assessors, who will advise him in his questioning of the technicalities of nautical affairs, held this morning the first session of the board of trade inquiry into the loss of the White Star steamer, Titanic. Scarcely a hundred people attended the opening session.

From the series of 26 questions which the witness general announced would be taken up, it became evident that the inquiry would cover practically the same ground as the investigation by the committee of the American senate, but would be conducted more in accordance with the procedure of a court of law and deal definitely with stated cases.

Liveson's Fate
To Be Settled
To-Day

May 8 is the earliest date when the Massachusetts Governor's Council may begin consideration of the fate of Clarence V. T. Liveson if the Governor refers the petition to his advisers. Several local witnesses are expected to take the stand and testify to "spells" of curious actions on the part of the prisoner which they attribute to insanity.

At two distinct times in Cambridge, once at his boarding house on Glen street, and again while living on Magazine street, at the home of Frank H. Carter, Liveson had attacks which bordered on frenzy, so the witnesses will say.

Search for
Bodies Ended

Halifax, N. S., May 3.—A wireless message from Captain de Carteret on the steamer Minia, via Cape Race, dated May 1, 1.15 p. m., says:

"Bodies widely scattered by gales and moving eight miles daily. Faster when Gulf Stream is entered. Excepting an odd one occasionally, it is impossible to keep in touch with the bodies. Lack of observations owing to three days' fog and two days' east gale coming on, compels me to abandon search. Returning to Halifax, due early Monday. Fifteen bodies on board."

Hays' Body Found
by Minia.

Halifax, May 6.—The collier ship Minia arrived at 1.45 this morning and the bodies of J. M. Hays and the others on board will be landed and removed to the morgue. Any that are claimed will be ready for shipment to-day. The Halifax board of trade has sent a beautiful wreath for the mortuary car in which Mr. Hays' body will be taken to Montreal.

BAPTIST MISSION
BOARDS TO UNITE

Rev. D. Hutchinson, Rev. W. Camp, Rev. M. F. McCutcheon and other Baptist clergymen will leave for Toronto this week to assist in making the final arrangements for the merging of the Maritime Baptist Mission board with the Dominion board.

AN INVITATION
TO SICKNESSThin, Watery Blood Leads to a
Breakdown in Health

Thin, impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health and any lack of strength or impurity in the blood is a weakness in the defense against disease. Anaemia is the doctor's name for lack of blood—watery blood. There may be an actual loss in the quantity of the blood, or one or more of its constituents may be lacking. The earliest symptoms of anaemia is pallor. The trouble is particularly common among young girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, but is also found in women of all ages, and quite frequently attacks men. It is nearly always present and prevents recovery after grippe, fevers, malaria, and operations, and for this reason a tonic medicine is required in all these cases to enrich the blood, build up the nerves and restore health and strength. And there is no other tonic as good as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as has been proved in thousands and thousands of cases, among them that of Miss Annie Turner, Marie Joseph Post Office, N. S., who says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of inestimable benefit to me. I was so badly run down that I could hardly go about. I was not able to help in the work about the house. As my health grew worse the trouble brought on some species of fit, and when these attacks would come on I would sometimes remain unconscious for half an hour. After many other medicines had failed to help me, my brother got me a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking these. In the course of a few weeks I felt much better, and after taking the Pills for a time longer I was again in the full enjoyment of health. I feel that I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly and I recommend them to all weak girls."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, O. N.

L. E. Jones, As-
sistant Deputy Min-
ister of Railways

Ottawa, May 5.—Mr. L. E. Jones, secretary of railways and mails, was on Saturday notified of his appointment by order-in-council to the important position of assistant deputy minister of the department dating from April 1. His connection with the government railway system dates back to 1871, when he was engaged with the construction of the Intercolonial railway.

Presbyterians
Meet in Edmonton

Toronto, May 3.—Dr. Somerville is issuing the call for the Presbyterian General Assembly. It will meet at Edmonton on Wednesday, June 5th, under the leadership of Rev. P. E. McKay, P. D. Toronto.

DR. MERSEAU SELLS OUT

Dr. H. Merseau, of Repton, has sold out all his interest there to Dr. Ernest Roumel, who has been in the west for five years. Dr. Merseau has been in Repton for seven years and plans after leaving in June to study in London for two years. Dr. Roumel will immediately take possession there.

Zam-Buk

SURE CURE FOR SKIN INJURIES & DISEASES.

A purely herbal balm, the best thing for the tender skin of children, yet powerful enough to heal an adult's chronic sore; highly antiseptic; cures pain and smarting even as applied—that is Zam-Buk. Remember it is purely herbal—no mineral poisons, no animal fats. Power and purity combined!

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