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JOHN S. SCOTT,
Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY JANUARY 18th, 1917

EDITORIAL

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

The Women's Institute of South
Tilley, Victoria County, has under-
taken to pay the salary of a medi-
cal inspector for the schools of that
district. This is an illustration of
the highly valuable public service
which is being rendered by the Wo-
men's Institute movement. But what
is equally important, perhaps, it is
also a very timely reminder of the
absence from New Brunswick of the
system of adequate provision for
medical inspection of public school
children.

The reminder is timely because of
the present obvious necessity of
conserving and developing the na-
tion's human resources to the fullest
degree in order to take up, insofar
as that may be done, for the "ful-
fillment of men which is being forced
upon the country by the war. That
welfare can only be made good from
the generation now beginning and
from the generations to come. To
neglect the physical care of the na-
tion's children at this time, particu-
larly in a national crisis, would be
to neglect the future of the nation.
Should be plain to any fairly intelli-
gent person. Crime is a strong word
and yet no one can dispute the fact
that it is nothing less than a crime
or anyone to neglect the physical care
of the nation's children. While thou-
sands upon thousands of today's
children, who will be tomorrow's
men and women—if they live—and
many of them, through neglect, will
not live to manhood and woman-
hood) are compelled to grow up into
physically—and even morally—defec-
tive adults; incapable, by reason of
their defects, of rendering the state
efficient service, and equally incap-
able of deriving from their lives, the
degree of happiness which is their
birthright.

Medical inspection of school child-
ren is not a bad, but a biological,
moral, economic and political neces-
sity. If only its value is properly un-
derstood. Neither economically nor
politically can a nation be strong with
physically and morally weak citi-
zens. The first necessity in building
a strong nation is to produce strong
men and women. The first step in
this process is the care and develop-
ment of children, and no scheme of
development which ignores physical
defects and diseases in children, and
which fails to provide for all possible
correction of such derangements,
can be counted a success. In this
important respect the educational
system of New Brunswick is a fail-
ure. The failure of South Tilley re-
cognizes that fact, and in their school,
at all events, purpose making up for
deficiency, which rightly should be
made up by the provincial govern-
ment without loss of time in every
school.

Medical inspection of school child-
ren simply means the regular exami-
nation, by physicians, or qualified
nurses, for the purpose of ascer-
taining their physical condi-
tion, and having any existing
diseases remedied. Parents could
have this done, but they do not.
Children suffer from many ailments,
and complaints, which not only affect
their present health, but endanger
their future, and in some cases do
them irreparable injury, if not promp-
tly dealt with. Adenoids, defective
vision and hearing, and bad
teeth, are common afflictions re-
sulting in inevitable harm to child-
ren, and there are many more ail-
ments from which they suffer, and
which medical inspection would dis-
cover and remove. It is a sign against
a child to allow it to be retarded or
stunted in growth from removable
causes, and the most effective plan
for avoiding this inexcusable sin, is
a system of medical inspection.
In Newcastle schools medical in-
spection could be introduced at a
comparatively trifling cost. If the
Board of Education can not see its
way clear to introducing this very
necessary part of a complete educa-
tional system, possibly the Newcastle
Women's Institute might follow the
lead of their South Tilley sisters, and
make some arrangement whereby the
community's duty to its children
would be discharged. Canada is not
the proper place for Topsy-like
children who have "just grown."

A BIRD IN THE HAND

When all the pros and cons of the
Chatham World's arguments in re-
gard to the proposal to replace the
Canada Temperance Act with the
New Brunswick Prohibition Law are
laid upon the case stands about like
this:

Drink is a bad thing.
The liquor traffic is a bad thing.
The Canada Temperance Act does
not achieve the results that temper-
ance people want.

But—

Re-education, in the Chatham
World's opinion, to collect \$3500 a
year in "taxes" from liquor sellers
who violate the law.
The Prohibition Law would be an
used a temperance measure on the
part of the World. But the World is
not a temperance man.

the Prohibition Law the World
Chatham would lose the \$3500 it now
collects annually in fines.

And The World is not prepared to
sacrifice that \$3500 on the chance of
good that might come to Chatham
through a real prohibitory law.
A \$3500 venture in the hand is
with a whole lot of blue-birds in
the bush!

SAFETY FIRST

On Sunday last when with "soft"
weather, snow was sliding from the
roofs of Newcastle buildings in small
avalanches, and icicles large and
small were melting off and falling to
the ground, there hung on a corner
of the annex of the Miramichi Hotel
a huge icicle, about four feet long,
and weighing probably twenty five
pounds or more. The removal of that
icicle might appear to be an insignifi-
cant act. But the big needle of ice
overhanging the street, where people
sleut, and children, passed fre-
quently, and to Mr. E. Lerol Willis,
the proprietor of the Miramichi it
seemed a matter of some importance
to prevent that mass of ice from
falling upon some unsuspecting pass-
erby, with possibly fatal consequen-
ces. So he had it knocked off.

While apparently a small thing,
that act of Mr. Willis strikes The
Union Advocate as one of real merit.
Thoughtfulness concerning the safety
of other people is not as common a
human characteristic as it should be.
But in having the dangerous icicle
removed Mr. Willis showed that he
was thinking of the safety of
others. Icicles as large as the one
referred to, and larger, at the same
time hang upon the buildings of other
Newcastle people, as a menace to
every person who passed under
them. How many other people in
Newcastle should be of the injury they
might do when they should fall?

Ice and snow falling from build-
ings constitutes a very grave danger.
Only a few days ago, two school
children in the United States were
killed when a mass of ice and snow
fell from the school house upon them.
What assurance is there that a
similar tragedy will not occur in
Newcastle? The only certain way to
avoid such an accident here is for
every property owner to see that the
roofs of their buildings are cleared
of snow and ice when the accumu-
lation becomes a source of danger, as
it does every winter.

The Sackville Board of Trade has
shown its good sense in sitting down
hard on the proposal to introduce the
so-called "daylight saving" plan in
that town. Of all the freak ideas to
which some apparently sensible people
have become more or less attached,
the daylight saving craze is about the
craziest. Set the clock ahead an hour
and save an hour of daylight a day!
How beautifully simple! Unfortunately
the sun is not regulated by clocks,
and each twenty four hours it sup-
plies, so much daylight, and no more.
Flamming with clocks won't
help anyone to get more daylight and
sun. Suggested to us perhaps by the
house hand ahead only results in irri-
tating and wasteful confusion.

Other Opinions

ALCOHOL AND HARD LUCK
The worst thing about alcohol is
not that it gets a man down, but
that it keeps him down.

"Hard luck" frequently gets a man
down, but it cannot keep him there.
"Hard luck" is a clumsy wrestler and
a real man soon finds that his grasp
is uncertain and watching for the op-
portunity, pins his shoulders to the
mat and rises triumphantly.

The grip of alcohol is not feeble;
it is not uncertain. Always it is be-
coming firmer, more powerful. There
is never a moment of respite in which
the victim may hope to throw off the
drink with comparative ease. Ever
tighter grows the grasp of John Bar-
leycorn once he has gripped a man;
ever heavier becomes the weight that
passes down down, down.

The combat with hard luck may
even strengthen the nature; the
combat with alcohol weakens and de-
teriorates.—M. E. Bulletin.

WAR HONORS FOR CANADIANS

The Canadians at the front by
bravery and distinguished service
have won decorations, medals and
mentions in despatches to the number
of 2,715 up to December 31st, 1916.
Of this number 41 were awarded by
the French and 42 by the Russian
governments.

A summary based upon their record
classified the decorations as follows:

Victoria Cross, 6.
Knight Commander of the Bath
(Civil), 1.
Knight Commander of the Bath
(Military), 1.
Companion of the Bath, (civil), 3.
Companion of the Bath, (military), 3.
Companion of the Bath, (military), 5.

Knight Bachelor, 1.
Companion of St. Michael and St.
George, 28.
Distinguished Service Order, 114.
Military Cross, 329.
Bar to Military Cross, 9.
Royal Red Cross, 3.
Distinguished Conduct Medal, 671.
Clasp to Distinguished Conduct
Medal, 1.

Bar to Distinguished Conduct Med-
al, 4.
Military Medal, 1,138.
Bar to Military Medal, 21.
Mentioned in despatches, 542.

Foreign Decorations
French
Legion of Honor, 4.
Croix De Guerre, 15.
Medaille Militaire, 1.
Russian
Order of St. George, 24.
Order of St. Anna, 1.
Order of St. Catherine, 1.
Total, 2,715.

The following are the names of the
Canadians who have been awarded
the Victoria Cross, the highest
military decoration in the British
Empire.

Formerly of Lower Derby, who was
operated on recently in Moncton Hos-

Letters to the Editor

Editor: Note: The columns of
The Union Advocate before open at all
times, when space is available, to
correspondents who may desire to
express their opinions therein on
questions of public interest.

Opinions differing from those held
by The Union Advocate will be given
space as freely as those with which
this paper agrees, and letters from
correspondents are published with
the distinct understanding that the
opinions expressed in such letters
are not necessarily those of The
Union Advocate.

Letters which, in the judgment of
the Editor, are unreasonably offen-
sive to anyone, will not be published.
No letter will be published without
the signature of its author.

Correspondents are requested to
write only on one side of the paper
they use, and to write as briefly,
as legibly, as intelligently, as honestly
and as temperately as they can write.
—Editor.

SHAME ON NORTHERLAND

Editor Union Advocate:
Town.

Dear Sir—The thanks of every
right-thinking person in this com-
munity are due the writer of a short
editorial in last week's issue of your
paper, commenting on the most un-
tenable record that Northumberland
County made for herself in the year
just gone. In regard to the slaugh-
ter of big game in her forests.

That anyone with the faintest of a
brain could allow his victim to be suf-
ficed to within rifle range and shot
down in cold blood—in other words
—murdered—and term that "sport,"
only goes to prove that beneath a
thin veneer of civilization there lurks
the brutal nature of the blood-thirsty
savage. As well might the farmer
who kills a domestic animal call his
act "sport."

But just so long as we allow in
power those who make it possible
for these sportsmen to come to our
country for the sake of carrying back
with them as "trophies" the heads
and skins of the creatures they so
wantonly murder—so long will this
cruel thing go on to the lasting dis-
grace of our county (and province).

Yours truly,
A. SWINERTON.
Newcastle, Jan. 12, 1917.

'Battle of the Somme' Great War Picture

Next Tuesday Newcastle will have
the long awaited opportunity of wit-
nessing the exhibition of the motion
pictures depicting scenes of "The
Battle of the Somme." There will
be three shows—matinee at 3.30 p.
m. and two evening shows at 7 and
9.30.

No such film has been exhibited to
the Canadian public before. No ap-
prehension of what modern warfare is
has been possible to the general pub-
lic before. The war news has made
everybody in the land anxious, eager
to understand what is going on.
These wonderful pictures show them.
They see with their own eyes, sitting
in your theatre chairs, just as if your
screen was a plate glass window,
overlooking the whole battlefield! In
it you wonder that the theatres
which have shown the pictures were
packed to capacity morning, after-
noon and night while the show was
running.

"The Battle of the Somme" opened
for first run in Canada on Sunday,
October 15th at the Imperial The-
atre in the city of Montreal. In Tor-
onto the picture was shown first at
noon on Monday, October 16th at the
Regent Theatre.

The film has attracted the very
best people in each city, as well as
the masses. Sir John Hendrie, the
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and
Lady Hendrie, Mayor Church, Col.
George Denison and officers of the
active service staffs were among
those who attended the exhibition.
Recruiting officers, government offi-
cials, society women, soldiers, return-
ees and in training, British-born peo-
ple, Canadians pure and simple, work-
ing men and factory girls, profes-
sional men—everybody and all
classes, old and young—were repre-
sented in the crowds.

Perhaps the greatest feature of
this film is the simple fact of its
existence. These pictures—many of
them—were taken in the advanced
trenches, under fire, and practically
all the photography reproduced must
have been involved very considerable
risk. The film is not a picture of a
battle. Such would be an impossi-
bility. But it contains all those
incidents which go to make a battle,
barring indeed the actual contact of
opposing human forces. The picture
is in reality a series of sketches de-
picting many phases of army routine
and many scenes of actual fighting.
The various presentations of artillery
operations, the exploding mines,
watching the effect of an increasing
rain of shells, following the move-
ment of troops from reserve to the
advanced trenches in preparing for
an attack—these are wonderfully dra-
matic. There are other scenes—
close up views—which are gruesome
enough but which while horrible in
themselves serve no doubt to more
clearly portray the awfulness of war.

The death of that one soldier in the
first rush from the trenches is real.
It was not arranged to order. The
picture shows the soldier in the
dead coil beside his dead master,
the cleaning and bandaging of
wounds, clearly shown in a half-de-
molished dugout; the grave digging
and burial of dead men; the running up
of prisoners and the collecting of
the wounded. But the picture is not
a purely humane element is shown in
the distribution of food to the men
in the trenches.

The picture shows the men in the
trenches with the German helmet in the
ut-
ter relaxation of the men after a

of every regiment to follow up every
attack by another attack, and smash
the enemy. It is all real—horribly
but grandly real—and one is forced to
the consciousness that in this grand
cur of heroism and self-sacrifice our
own boys are living today. Is not
a picture to amuse and entertain; it
shows, better, than anything that
can be told by the printed word, some
of the actualities of war—and some
of the least depressing. As an incen-
tive to recruiting it may or may not
be a success—the chances are ag-
ainst it. But in educating civilized
people to a proper realization of
what war means, and by so doing
preventing for many generations a
recurrence of the madness now rack-
ing the world, this picture should play
an important part. "The Battle of
the Somme" is ninety minutes of
hell on earth.

WANT CANADIANS

FOR ROYAL NAVY

Men Joining will be Given the
Same Pay as in the Army.

Progress is being made with en-
listment for the Royal Naval Cana-
dian Volunteer Reserve, which is be-
ing carried on in Montreal, as well
as all over Canada. Despite the
great work the navy has done for
the Empire during the first two years
of the war, Canadians had no oppor-
tunity of enlisting in the Royal Navy
unless they went home to Great Bri-
tain and volunteered, serving at the
British rate of pay. This low rate
of pay made such service impossible
for men with families here, although
a number did enlist in this way, sev-
eral hundred joining the Royal Naval
Volunteer Motor Boat Patrol and the
Royal Naval Air Service.

With the enormous increase in en-
listment in the Royal Navy since the
thousands of men are needed to
complete the establishment, the
men could easily have been secured
in Great Britain, but, with con-
sideration of the fact that the navy

robbed the army. The Admiralty,
realizing that many men in Canada
would rather serve in the navy than
the army, asked the Canadian Govern-
ment to raise five thousand men for
the King's Navy.

This was at once agreed to by the
Canadian Government, as a part of
for sea service shall be given the
same rates of pay and other considera-
tions as the land soldiers with the
expeditionary forces. No sea expe-
rience is necessary, and men physi-
cally fit between 18 and 38 are given
the unusual privilege of joining the
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at a
wage many times that paid in the
Imperial service overseas, with ar-
rangements whereby men enlisting
Canada's half million men for the
British Navy, while they are rated
two ranks higher than that allowed
ordinary green recruits.

The employees in the Marysville
Cotton mill number 660.

The 115th Battalion Band is to
join the Killdeer Band.

CREAGHAN'S **JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE**

Starts Jan. 20th, Ends Feb. 1st

We have made war on prices in the big reduction of Winter Goods. Every department in our big store is offering bargains that will soon be the talk of the whole countryside. **ALL WINTER GOODS MUST MOVE.** We have next season's goods all contracted for and spring stocks will soon arrive. Empty shelves is what we want now, as our policy is to sell all goods in season.

This is the chance for every thrifty man or woman to **CUT DOWN THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.** It's your Golden Opportunity. Grasp it now.

Note the savings on **LADIES' COATS**

\$15.00 value Coats for **\$10.95**
18.00 " " " **12.95**
20.00 " " " **14.50**

**20 p. c. reduction off all Child-
ren's Coats**

20 p. c. reduction off all Raincoats

20 " " " Skirts

All furs less 1-3 price

**\$1.50 to \$1.75 Wrappers and
House Dresses, assorted sizes and
makes, 89c.**

UNDERWEAR

For men and women below manufacturers' prices

Men's \$1.25 value Underwear for **98c.**
1.75 Humphrey Red Label **\$1.25**
Creaghan's Blue Label, all wool **1.40**
Ladies' 35c. Underwear for **25c.**
" 65c " " **49c.**
" 95c " " **75c.**
" 1.25 " " **98c.**

Reg. \$1.25 and 1.50 **WAISTS**, all
stocks, P. K. and Voile, **98c.**

WASH GOODS

A whole table full of new Crepes,
Muslins, etc., worth 18 and 20c yd.
14c yd.

Odd lots and ends of goods from every department will be offered from day to day at immense savings. Remember prices are climbing upward every day. It will pay you to buy your next winter supply now.

J.D. Creaghan & Co.
LIMITED

WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

LADIES' HOSIERY

away below present prices

50c. Cashmere Hose **29c.**
75c. " " **49c.**
50c. Ribbed " **39c.**
30c. " " **25c.**

Here's a snap in DRESS GOODS

that you've all been waiting for.

**10 p. c. reduction off every piece of
Dress Goods in the store. That means a
saving of nearly 1-2 price as our goods are
marked much below present value.**

FANCY COLLARS

Every one must be cleared, the former
prices were 25c, 50c to \$1.50, we have
made three groups

19c, 29c, 49c

MEN'S CAPS

Note your savings

75c Caps for **60c.**
1.00 " " **75c.**
1.25 " " **95c.**
1.50 " " **\$1.05.**

HEAVY CLOTHS worth 50 p. c.

more than present prices, still we
cut them

\$1.75 Blanket Cloths for **\$1.45**
\$2.75 " " **2.35**
\$3.00 Heavy " **2.45**
75c. Heavy Serges in Blue, Green and
Red, worth easily \$1.25 yd.
Clearance 59c yd.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Certainly big bargains, as our marked
prices are away below the present standard.
You save nearly 50 per cent. at this big
reduction sale.

\$10.00 Overcoats for **\$8.00**
13.50 " " **11.00**
16.50 " " **13.00**
18.00 " " **14.50**
20.00 " " **15.50**
22.50 " " **17.75**
25.00 " " **20.00**

25 p. c. off every Boys' Overcoat in the
Store.

10 p. c. off all Mackinaw Coats.

Savings in the Men's Dept. that
will make men sit up and take notice.

\$1.25 Dress Shirt for **\$1.00**
\$1.00 " " **.79c.**
\$1.00 Knitted Working Shirt **.69c.**
\$1.25 Heavy Working Shirt **.98c.**
50c. Cashmere Hose **.40c.**
50c. Neckties for **.43c.**
75c. Men's Neckwear for **.60c.**
40c. Heavy Humphrey Sox **.28c.**
75c. Wool Gloves **.55c.**
\$1.00 Wool Gloves for **.79c.**

A lot of **MEN'S FELT HATS** Black
and Colored, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00 each
good shapes and fast dyes
Clearance \$1.00 each

All **Fancy Linens** in the store, in-
cluding Madiera, Nish and Mexican
Clearance 1-3 off

A SALE OF **HOME COOKING**

will be held in the Show Rooms of The Lounsbury Co., Ltd.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 20

Beginning at 3 o'clock.

To raise funds with which to purchase comforts
for the soldiers on Active Service.

Under Auspices of Newcastle Women's Institute