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CANADA MOURNS STATESMAN'S DEATH

Sir Charles Tupper, Greatest Laborer in Building Dominion, Dead at Bexley Heath, England--Burial to be at Amherst, N. S.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Sir Robert Borden received the sad news this morning that Sir Charles Tupper was dead.

Sir Charles' death occurred at Bexley Heath. The official cablegram reads: "Sir Charles Tupper died peacefully this morning."

Charles Stuart Tupper, of Winnipeg, son of the late James Stewart Tupper and grandson of the late Sir Charles, succeeds to the Baronetcy. He is a non-practising Dr. Charles Morse, registrar of the Exchequer Court of Ottawa, and is about to leave for the front, having obtained a commission in the Cameron Highlanders.

Sir Charles Tupper's Career

Sir Charles Tupper, one of the ablest and most successful public men in Canada, was born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821. His father was the Rev. Charles Tupper, a Baptist minister of some ability, who raised himself into prominence from among the lower classes of the people. Young Tupper showed talent and his father resolved he should get a good education. After the boy had received such schooling as was within his range, he became a shoemaker. Some wealthy friend furnished him the means to go to Edinburgh to study Dr. medicine. Three years later young Tupper returned with his degree of M.D. and married Frances Morse of Amherst. From 1843 to 1855 Tupper devoted himself to his profession as a physician and created for himself a large and lucrative practice. Then he began to turn his attention to politics.

He was well equipped for a political career. He had a good presence, a hearty, genial, manly address. He read widely, observed keenly and would discourse interestingly upon any topic. His extensive professional practice made him known to nearly everybody in Cumberland, and he had the tact, as the time came nearer for his embarking upon a public career, to be less prominent in sending in his accounts, and to be less rigid in enforcing payment than heretofore. Mr. Tupper was always a Conservative, but he could not be called a Tory. There was nothing retrogressive or narrow about him and he cared little for custom or tradition if it stood in the way of what he wished to accomplish.

His First Election

In 1855 a general election took place in Nova Scotia and, in response to a call from a number of prominent Conservatives, he offered himself in Cumberland and was elected. He defeated "Joe" Howe, the leader of the Reform party. In the House the young member from Cumberland at once attracted attention by his exceeding volubility, and the staidest members of his speaking. Compared with Howe he was rough, and rather verbose, but he was astute, ready, sarcastic, and often overwhelming. He was considered one of the most powerful "stump speakers" in the country.

In 1856 he became provincial secretary in the Hon. James W. Johnston administration and in 1858 he went to England on a mission connected with the intercolonial railway. Upon the retirement of Mr. Johnston to the bench in 1864, Tupper became Premier of his province, which position he held until he retired from office with his government, on the Union Act coming into force on July 1, 1867. He was leader of the delegation from Nova Scotia to the Union Conference at Charlottetown in 1864, and also to that in Quebec in the same year and to the final Colonial Conference in London, to complete the terms of the Union, in 1866-67. In 1869 he moved the resolution providing for a conference in Prince Edward Island, to consider the project of a maritime union. That project was merged into the larger one, which aimed at a Confederation of the whole of the British North American provinces.

Honors Conferred on Him

In 1867 Tupper was created a C. B. and in the same year was invited to take a seat in the Privy Council. This he refused, remaining a private member until 1870, when he consented to become president of the Council. In 1872 he became Minister of Inland Revenue; in 1873 Minister of Customs, which office he was soon obliged to surrender by reason of the defeat of the ministry. He took a prominent part in the campaign of 1878 and assisted materially in defeating the Liberals. Upon the return of Sir John Macdonald to power Tupper was appointed Minister of Public Works in October, 1878, and

Minister of Railways and Canals in the following year. In the same year he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and later he was still further honored, by being created a baronet under patent of September 13, 1888.

Tupper represented the County of Cumberland, N. S., in Parliament for thirty-two years—the Nova Scotia Assembly from 1855 to the time he resigned his seat in Parliament, and was appointed High Commissioner for Canada to the Court of St. James, retaining at the same time his position as Minister of Railways and Canals. This anomalous double position was felt to be untenable and Sir John Macdonald had an act passed, relieving Tupper from penalties under the Independence of Parliament Act. After the close of the session of 1884 Sir Charles resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and retained the High Commissionership just previous to the Federal elections of February, 1887. Sir Charles re-entered the Cabinet as Finance Minister, which position he held until May 24, 1888, when he was re-appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London. He also was one of the British plenipotentiaries to the Fisheries Conference in Washington in 1887, which led to the treaty of February 15, 1888.

FUNERAL AT AMHERST

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The last of the fathers of Confederation will be brought home to the county he loved so well and to which he gave of all his energy, intellect and enterprise. Sir Charles Tupper will sleep his last sleep in Amherst, his birthplace, the scene of his many political battles and victories. To Cumberland county will be brought the war horse of Cumberland; his battles are over, his work is done.

Britain will pay a last tribute to its greatest imperialist of the overseas dominions. That emblem of British imperialism, the mighty navy, will have the honor of bringing home the man who fought the battles for imperial unity. A warship will be sent to convey the remains of the great statesman to Halifax. Twenty years ago the battleship (Continued on page 6)

The Grist Mill and The Growing of Wheat

A Few Paragraphs of Information Re Wheat Growing--Best Time Now to Prepare

In reference to growing wheat, now is the best time to prepare, that is, if you want to grow good wheat. Plough the ground anytime from the 15th of Sept. to the latter part of October. Harrow in the wheat and add a little fertilizer, and see that you get good seed for sowing. Sow about two to three bushels of wheat to an acre.

Down in Kent county this year they produced 8 to 12 bushels of wheat off one bushel sowing. There are three mills there in operation which are working the greater part of the time. The County of Kent produces as much wheat as the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Westmorland, St. John, Victoria, Kings, Queen and Sunbury, as shown by the Provincial statistics.

Farmers should guard against ploughing in the spring and putting wheat in sod land. The quality of flour is better than that of Ontario flour, on account of the wheat being good and clean. Farmers should guard against sowing poor seed. They want to have the grain free from any other material that is of no value.

The shorts and wheat bran is far superior to that of Ontario shorts and wheat bran, on account of there being more flour mixed with it. The intelligent growth of wheat is very important.

Back-wheat is a good grain and has been used very much. Light land with a little light fertilizer and dirty chips from the yard is excellent for the production of buck-wheat. Buck-wheat takes very little from the land. The best time to sow buck-wheat is from the 15th of June to the 25th.

In Kent county they produce about 25 bushels from one bushel of seed sown.

Young Man's Death Due to Fever

Albert Matchett, of Boom Road, Died in Chatham Hospital on Monday

The death occurred at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Chatham, on Monday morning at six o'clock, of Albert Matchett, of Boom Road, aged 32 years, after only a few weeks' illness of fever.

The deceased young man was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Matchett, of Boom Road, and married. He had been working in Campbellton where he took sick and came home. He was taken to the hospital three weeks ago Monday, but was unable to survive his illness.

His remains were taken home on Monday afternoon by Undertaker Matty, and the funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, interment being in the Presbyterian burying ground at Redbank, Rev. Mr. Allaby conducting the service.

The deceased young man is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Alice Harrington, of Lytton and four children. Besides his parents he is also survived by three brothers and three sisters. The brothers are Russell, Allister and Stanley; the sisters, Mrs. Herbert Taylor, Beatrice, Edna and Ida. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved relatives.

Four Sons Now Doing the Khaki

Harry, the Fourth Son of Mr. Christopher Crocker, of Millerton, Enlists in West

With three sons already in Khaki, and the fourth to just enlist, the boys of the family of Mr. Christopher Crocker, of Millerton, have shown the color of the fighting blood born in them.

Messrs. H. L. and David Crocker enlisted about two weeks ago with the 4th Overseas Heavy Siege Battery, and are now at St. John with that unit. Clarence, who enlisted with the first contingent is now in France with the 8th Field Battery. He was one of the first nine men who left Newcastle, and was a member of the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada when he enlisted.

The fourth brother to enlist is Harry, who has joined a Highland Regiment in Winnipeg. So far Clarence, who has been through some of the heaviest fighting, has escaped being injured, and the many Miramichi friends of these boys trust they may all return to their homes unscathed.

Canadians Called "The Pride of Canada"

Letter From Newcastle Boy to Mother Tells How Elmer Taylor Was Killed

The following interesting letter was written by Gordon Leslie, of the 28th, now in France, to his mother, Mrs. Margaret Leslie. He says the boys are all well and in good spirits. He also tells how Private Elmer Taylor, of South Esk, was killed. Following is his letter:

"Somewhere in France" Oct. 15th, 1915

Dear Mother and Brothers: I must tell you how to get along in the best of health and getting along fine. I got your letter of Sept. 23rd this week, and answered it right away. Also a bundle of papers today, and I saw about poor Oswald Menzies getting diagnosed. It was too bad; he was a nice little fellow. I worked in the woods with him one winter.

Mother, I must tell you we are out of the trenches again for another rest. We were in six days, so we had to get out for a rest. Just do a little fatigue work when we are out.

But Mother, poor Taylor was killed on the 12th October. I suppose you have heard about it before this. He was out on what we call "no man's land," that is between our trenches and the Germans. He was a bomb-thrower, and was out throwing some bombs in their trenches, and I suppose some of their snipers saw him. He was shot in the head about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and died about 8 o'clock. He was unconscious all the time. Capt. Keefe was asking me his mother's address, so I suppose they have heard about it by this time. He did not suffer any, for he never knew what happened to him, poor fellow. He was awfully good-hearted, and we will miss him a lot.

But Mother, I don't want you to worry over me, for I will come out all right. I am in the best of spirits, also all of the boys.

I think the war will soon be over. I don't think the Kaiser can stand it any longer, as he has only kids and old men in the trenches now. We have lots of chats with them, whooping back and forth, but keeping under cover.

I must tell you we had quite a battle day before yesterday, and our battalion got the best name of all. I tell you they don't know what to make of us. They call us "The Pride of Canada."

They shelled us pretty hard with Jack Johnsons, Witz Bangs and Little Willies, (those are the names of the shells) also rifle fire, machine guns, bombs and everything they had, but we charged them with our bayonets. I wish you could have heard them yelling, and seen them retreating up a hill. They ran and left their trenches like sheep. Then our battalions retreated to own own trenches and piled machine gun and rifle fire right onto them, and they fell like wheat being mowed down. I tell you they lost heavily, while our casualties were few. We are not allowed to say how many were lost, but you will see all about it in the papers.

I will have good stories to tell you when I get back, and I don't believe the time will be long. I had a letter from Little Johnny yesterday. They write to me every week, and sometimes twice, so I must answer it tomorrow. Lots of times we don't get a chance to write, but I will write you, all as often as I can and tell you how I am getting along.

We will be going down to a little town to-morrow about a mile from here. They parade us to bath every time we come out of the trenches, with clean underwear, shirt and socks. I keep the socks you sent and wash them myself and get a clean pair from them. We turn in the old ones and get a clean pair.

We are awfully good here, and our officers are good to us, and we will get more after the charge we made. The Army Service Corps sent us a lot of bread for a present already, so likely we will get something else later on. They thought it was great for us to kill so many Germans, and being only new troops. We will get a great name after this, I suppose the papers will be full about it.

Now Mother, as it is pretty near time for bed, I will close for this time, and will write again next week and as often as I can, so love to all. From your loving son, GORDON.

During the busy season the mills employ about three men each, a head miller, assistant and engineer. The four mills in Kent county turn out daily from 100 to 150 barrels of flour, that is, a 24 hour day. These mills cost from \$8,000 to \$15,000 each.

Corn can be imported at a profit, and cracked corn can be crushed with the same crusher that crushes the oats and barley. Cracked corn is good for horses, fowl and pigs. In harvesting, the grain should be allowed to ripen well, then cut and shock, and four or five days sun is sufficient to make it ready for the mill.

Entertainment In St. James Hall

The Junior Woman's Club Gave Entertainment Friday Night

The Junior Women's Club of St. James' Presbyterian Church gave an excellent entertainment in St. James Hall Friday night. Refreshments were served. The program was as follows: Chorus—Rule Britannia. Presentation of new piano to the

Bathurst-Newcastle Telephone Circuits

Increased Business Necessitates Two New Circuits Between These Points

General business conditions on the North Shore of this Province seem to be satisfactory judging from a recent decision of The New Brunswick Telephone Company.

For some years all the business from points north of Bathurst has been handled by two circuits between that point and Newcastle. The Telephone Company has found that increased facilities in this part of their line have been absolutely necessary, and for the purpose of improving their service, they have recently decided to install two new circuits between these points. Work on this will be started almost immediately so that it is confidently expected that the new equipment will be in working order before Christmas. The installation of a circuit between Bathurst and Newcastle is rather an expensive proposition in view of the fact that it requires between 15,000 and 20,000 lbs. of copper per circuit, and owing to the increased cost of copper, due to war conditions, it would seem as though the demand for improved service must be insisted to justify the Company in fixing the matter attention at this time.

Aged Laborer Laid to Rest

Albert Donaldson, of Chatham Head, Died on Saturday, Aged 72 Years

Albert Donaldson of Chatham Head, night watchman at Lynch's Mill for the past thirty years died on Saturday afternoon, after a two weeks illness of bronchial pneumonia. He was 72 years of age, and was born in York County. He was twice married, first to Miss Margaret Malley and last to Miss Annie Malley, both of Nelson. The latter survives him. He leaves four children—Mrs. Thos. Galley of Chatham Head, and William, at home, by the first wife, and Miss Margaret and Leander, both at home, by the second wife. Two brothers survive: Leander, of McAdam Jct., and William in the U. S. A. The funeral was held Monday afternoon, interment in St. Patrick's cemetery, Nelson, Rev. N. Power officiating.

BORN On Sunday, Oct. 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Hachey, a son.

French Win Decisive Victory in Champagne

Four Times Were Hurlled Back With Heaps of Bodies Left in Front of Coveted Positions

Paris, Oct. 31, 2.55 p. m.—German troops in important masses made a thoroughly organized attack last night along a front of nearly five miles in the Champagne district, and were subjected to a serious check. This preparation was followed along the entire front by a thoroughly organized attack by important masses of infantry, formed in the major part from troops recently brought up from the Russian front.

In spite of the vigor of the attack and the extreme ferocity of the assailants, the enemy was again subjected to a serious check. The assaulting waves, decimated by our fire on the entire front, succeeded only in attaining the summit of the Butte de Tahure.

Large numbers of dead bodies were left by the Germans upon the battlefield. The infantry engaged in the assault were chiefly troops recently transferred from the Russian front, according to the French official statement this afternoon, which reads as follows: "The enemy bombardment reported last night in the Champagne developed with great violence on a front of about eight kilometres

BRITISH ARTILLERY GREATLY IMPROVED

Sir John French Reports Efficiency of Artillery and New Armies Beyond Expectations--Second Canadian Division Welcomed

London, Nov. 1.—Field Marshal Sir John French, reporting from the front, says: "On October 29 the enemy heavily bombarded the area east of Ypres. With this exception, owing to the wet and misty weather, the artillery on both sides during the last four days has been less active. Mining activity continues on both sides."

"The returns of casualties for seven German battalions which took part in the Loos fighting, as published, show that the losses averaged 80 per cent. of the strength of these battalions."

British Artillery Greatly Strengthened How the British strengthened their artillery by the introduction of new weapons and the skillful handling of the old along the front in Flanders, where the Germans were driven back in the great offensive of September 25, is the chief disclosure of popular interest in a long official despatch from Field Marshal Sir John French to Earl Kitchener, which is published tonight under date of General Headquarters in France, October 15.

General French refers to the arrival in the field from Canada of a new division, which he says is composed of excellent material. "This division will, I am convinced, acquit itself as well as the first Canadian division always has done," the field marshal says.

The despatch is mainly a technical military review of the tactics of the carrying out of the aftermath of the fighting around La Bassée, Loos and Hulluch. Nevertheless it brings to the British public, for the first time, a full realization of the intensity with which the Germans launched their counter-attacks. These General French says, were almost continuous from the day of the big British attack up to and including October 8.

"Then," the field marshal writes, "the Germans delivered an attack with some 28 battalions, in the front line, and with larger forces in support, which was preceded by a very heavy bombardment on all parts of the German front."

"At all points of the line, except two, the Germans were repulsed with tremendous loss, and it is computed on reliable authority they left

about five miles) bounded by the woods on the side of Hill 195, Butte de Tahure, the village of Tahure, and the trenches to the south, as far as and including the works of La Courtrive." This preparation was followed along the entire front by a thoroughly organized attack by important masses of infantry, formed in the major part from troops recently brought up from the Russian front.

"In spite of the vigor of the attack and the extreme ferocity of the assailants, the enemy was again subjected to a serious check. The assaulting waves, decimated by our fire on the entire front, succeeded only in attaining the summit of the Butte de Tahure."

"Everywhere else, and notably before the village, where the fighting was particularly stubborn, the Germans were compelled to fall back into their trenches. They left upon the scene of the struggle a very large number of dead bodies."

"There has been no very important action on the rest of the front."

STATUE TO MISS CAVELL London, Nov. 1, 1.58 a. m.—The government have given its consent to the erection of a statue to Miss Edith Cavell on the site offered by the Westminster city council, between the National Portrait Gallery and St. Martin's church, adjoining Trafalgar square. Sir George J. Frempton, the sculptor, will execute the statue.

Mr. John Burns, of Sunny Corner, was a visitor to town on Saturday, and gave the Advocate office a call. Mr. Burns has not been to town since before the Morrissey Bridge was building.

some 8,000 or 9,000 dead in front of the British and French trenches," General French says.

British Casualties Were not Excessive Dealing with the British losses in the action of September 25, the field marshal says: "I deeply regret the heavy casualties incurred in this battle, but, in view of the great strength of the position the stubborn defense of the enemy and the powerful artillery by which he was supported, I do not think they were excessive. I am happy to be able to add that the proportion of slightly wounded was relatively large indeed."

Field Marshal French here refers to the improvement in the artillery and the arrival of British reinforcements, saying: "Since my last despatch the army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has had its quota of field artillery. In addition, numerous heavy guns and howitzers have been added to the strength of the heavy artillery. The arrival of these reinforcements in the field tested the capacity of the artillery as a whole to expand and meet the requirements of the army."

"Our enemy may have hoped, and not, perhaps, without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an efficient artillery to provide for a very large expansion of the army. If he entertained such hopes, he has now good reason to know that they have not been justified by results."

"The efficiency of the artillery and the new armies exceeded all expectations, and during the period under review excellent services have been rendered by the territorial artillery. The repulse of the enemy attack, both in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch, with such heavy losses shows the capacity of the artillery to concentrate its fire promptly and effectively at a moment's notice."

Gas Used With Good Advantage Of the use by the British forces of gas, Field Marshal French says the repeated use of gas by the Germans compelled him to resort to a similar method. "A detachment was organized for this purpose and took part in the operations commencing September 25 for the first time," says the field marshal. "Although the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals our gas attack met with marked success, producing a demoralizing effect in some of the opposing units, if which ample evidence was forthcoming in captured trenches. The men undertaking this work carried out their unfamiliar duties with conspicuous gallantry and coolness, and are confident of their ability to more than hold their own, should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare."

In the concluding paragraph Field Marshal French pays tribute to the cooperation of the French forces with the British.

Russian Warships Appear off Varna Bucharest (via London), Nov. 1.—Russian transport fleet was sighted off Balak on Sunday. It was learned here today. Destroyers escorted the flotilla. Approaching the port of Varna, the transports dropped behind, and the warships began bombarding the port.

Balak is on the Rumanian Black Sea coast, a few miles from the Bulgarian frontier. Varna, Bulgaria, is twenty miles to the southward. It and Burgas are Bulgaria's principal Black Sea ports.

20 German Ships Sunk in The Baltic London, Oct. 30.—The Liverpool Post publishes a list of twenty German ships, aggregating more than 28,000 tonnage, sunk by British submarines in the Baltic Sea, between Oct. 11 and 23, as follows: Lulea, Germania, Director, Reppenbach, Njordema, Waier, Leonhardt, Svenia (or Svanen), Gertrude, Pyres, Egard, Babylon, Fernambuco, Sedarham, Johannes Russ, Darfven, John Wolf, Electra, Rendsberg, Glaven, and two named Peransand.

London, Oct. 29, 1.64 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says: "It is learned from a good source that the French, after a three days' fight, have occupied Strumitza and advanced 32 kilometres (about 20 miles) into Bulgarian territory. The Bulgarians lost heavily."