

EDITORIAL NOTES

YOUTH AND WAR

A press despatch the other day told of the landstrum of the German call to arms, when grey-haired men were being flocked to the Kaiser's standard. The other nations engaged in the blood-mission of Europe, with the possible exception of Austria, have not yet reached the limit of their resources, but still depend upon the young men. In Germany the vigorous blood of youth has been and is being spent, and by this means the manhood and vigor of the country are being sapped. As a matter of fact the continental system makes use of the young men largely. As an exchange observes: Both the German and French standing armies are composed of men, one might almost say boys who range in age from 18 to 24. Some of them are barely out of school. A third of this army is changed each year because a third of it goes back to civil life, while a new third recruited from the boys who have just reached the proper age, to take its place.

One of the natural consequences of this system is that most of them are unmarried. There will consequently be few widows left by these soldiers. But if the slaughter is large there will be in the next generation in Germany a very large number of young single women, who are not married but are forced into industrial life, simply because the men whose brides they would naturally have been perished in war.

The case is naturally different with the officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned. These men make warfare their business, and consequently are married and generally have children. Most of the reservists called to the colors, to assist the regular armies are also family men. There will be left behind by these widows and children enough to make sure that the heritage of such sorrow will be large. It is the slaughter of the young life, however, upon which the thoughts of many dwell. In every one of the nations now at war, there will be serious industrial, social and political evils because of this killing of the young.—Sydney Post.

THE BELGIAN REFUGEE

The British government has honored itself by the invitation of Belgian refugees to use the hospitality of English homes till the conclusion of the war. Belgium is a nation of martyrs, who have unflinchingly sacrificed themselves for the maintenance of principle. The only offence people gave to Germany was that they took the solemn covenant of the German government to respect Belgian neutrality at its face value. Because they expected and insisted that the Kaiser should honor his own pledge, their homes have been violated, their people butchered, their cities sacked, and their country turned into wilderness. It is not charity that they will receive in England, but the whole-hearted welcome that awaits honored and respected guests. British hospitality has never been more fittingly exercised.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY

While there are occasional outbursts from the German-American element in the great republic, and some journalistic anti-British sentiment expressed from across the border, it is fairly conclusive that the larger and better class of the people of the United States is with Great Britain and her allies in this crusade against autocracy and militarism in Europe. Here is a view from a paper published in New London, Conn., which suggests that the sympathy of the United States, or at least, that of some of her people, be offered in practical form:

Just as surely as the war continues for any length of time it will be discovered that Canada has a capacity for raising troops that will be incomprehensible to those who take into consideration only the numbers of her people. Just so surely as the war is conducted as it has been conducted in Belgium, with such heartless tyranny and inhuman cruelty, Canada will raise soldiers with a facility incomprehensible until it is remembered that it is but a step from the centres of American population across the boundary line.

This is not our war; as a nation we have no part and hopefully shall have no part in it. But it is inconceivable that thousands upon thousands of citizens of the United States will not soon begin to drift across the

line to take up arms with their Canadian cousins in the cause of the common motherland. There were hundreds of Canadians among our volunteers for the war with Spain. They came down here and entered our regiments because they believed our quarrel just and burned with a desire to fight on the side of right. How much likelihood is there that this infinitely greater war and infinitely greater necessity will not call to Canadian enlistment the adventurous spirits, the impulsive young fellows in whom the war spark is always alight, from this side of the line, by thousands?

AN APPEAL TO LOYALTY

At this particular time when all is being done by our Canadian people to show loyalty to the motherland, we must not lose sight of the fact that we are also under obligations to show loyalty to the community in which we live. It is also at this particular time that we should prove our loyalty to our own home town by patronizing only our own merchants, and keeping our own money as much in circulation in our own town as is possible. It is for the people to carry this out, but it is for the merchant to carry this appeal to the people first and we know of no better way than to secure a "Be Loyal to your own Community" card and have it inserted in your regular ad. In The Advocate, and your special ad. in The Daily Bulletin. The one great aim of these two publications is to boom the Town of Newcastle as much as is in their power, and in order to successfully do this they must have the hearty co-operation of their advertisers. Nothing can be gained without this co-operation. It is naturally unfair to expect the newspaper to agitate a boom unless they receive the unsolicited support of the merchants. Country newspapers feel the effects of the war to a greater degree than do the dailies, and much more so when merchants withdraw their advertising for the paper has to be issued just the same. Again we say "Be loyal to your own Community."

TO A FINISH

Those who hope for peace at an early date will find no encouragement in the new treaty between Great Britain, France and Russia. Binding themselves not to conclude peace separately, the duration of the conflict is made to hang not upon the necessities of the weakest but upon the interests and will of the strongest member of the alliance.

Unless all the conclusions of Admiral Mahan are wrong sea power must ultimately exert a prodigious influence upon the results of this conflict. Armies may exhaust themselves in vain so long as the great navies of the belligerents remain aloft. Taken together, the fleets of Britain and France are three times as formidable as that of Germany.

War is a contest also between force, other than these that are arms. The combined wealth of Great Britain and France exclusive of dependencies is three times greater than that of Germany. British and French complicity, twice that of Germany, is proceeding, while that of Germany is paralyzed. No matter what the ordinary fortunes of war on land may be, the time must come in such a struggle as this when the issue will have to be met at sea. Even a triumphant army cannot sustain a nation hut from its neighbors and impoverished. It has been estimated that at the time of Augustus, Rome ruled a population of from 80,000,000 to 120,000,000. The British Empire has a population of 435,000,000. At its best the yearly revenue of Rome did not equal that of Holland today, \$84,000,000. The revenue of the United Kingdom, exclusive of all dependencies, is \$1,000,000,000.

This new treaty of London can have no other meaning than that all the resources of men and money of the greatest empire ever known have been enlisted in the war and are to be thrown into the balance. It will take time to make them available, but with a resolute spirit behind them it is certain that eventually they will bear heavily upon their adversaries. The prospect is solemn enough to impress even those who are at peace, for it foreshadows a stain upon civilization such as never before was known. It is to be a contest not so much between people and empires as between systems. It is British self-government British sea-power, British commerce and British wealth, world-wide in their extent, in a life-and-death struggle with consolidated German autocracy and militarism, which for forty

years have burdened mankind with armaments and menaced it with war. It is the rule of the people or the rule of the sword, not in Britain alone, not in Germany alone, but throughout the earth, now and for generations to come.—New York World.

BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR

That was a modest but none the less inspiring narrative that General French transmitted, explaining the part taken by the British expeditionary force in the early stages of the German invasion. Mobilized with extreme rapidity, as indeed was the intention, and thoroughly equipped, it was hurried to the seat of war and, almost before it had time to become acquainted with its environment, was called upon to meet the onslaught of four times its strength. Right with that came the information that the French armies were falling back, and the result was that without a preliminary baptism of fire the British contingent was called upon to perform the most harassing test of morale that an army can undergo.

How splendidly the British expeditionary force rose to the occasion is told in the simplest and most direct terms of Sir John French. The task he was presented with was not wholly at his own discretion. It required accommodation to the movements of his French allies, and the closest possible touch with them. That condition, helping him in one way, hampered him in others and necessitated rapid decision, more than anything else the quality of the born general. Splendidly seconded as he was by his divisional commanders the result will establish confidence that the empire will take its full share in this war and become an influential factor when the term of peace comes under consideration.—Toronto World.

SECOND DEATH AT VALCARTIER

One of the Irish Fusiliers from Vancouver Expired Suddenly

Valcartier, Que. Sept. 10.—The second death occurred in Valcartier Camp last evening, a private in the Irish Fusiliers from Vancouver expired suddenly. This morning the local district brought in was death from natural causes, it having been shown a hemorrhage was the reason for his sudden decease. Desailles was about 42 years of age, and had seen service in several campaigns, including the Spanish-American war. He was born in Australia.

USE PRISONERS TO SEARCH MINES

London, Sept. 11.—That the German prisoners will be pressed into the service in the highly hazardous work of sweeping the North Sea of mines, was a suggestion made in the House of Commons today.

Great Britain now has many small boats engaged in this task, and German prisoners, crews, under British officers, would handle such craft if the plan outlined were adopted. Speaking on the general question of mines, Thomas J. McNamara, parliamentary secretary of the Admiralty, said:

"This important question is engaging the attention of the Admiralty at present. More than that it would not be advised to say now."

GREAT BATTLE NOT YET WON.

London, Sept. 10.—11 p.m.—The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back along the line; that the British had crossed the river Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely and that their men were supposed to be in a very exhausted condition.

Notwithstanding this report, the military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. The military writers in the London papers repeat that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and as reserves, and three great battles at least are in progress.

Probably the fiercest one is against the French center, between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army are contesting the second hard fought engagement against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the French right from Verdun to Nancy.

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which province the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army and the French are taking advantage of this opening. The great battle may continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria, in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight.

KAISER WRITES U. S. PRESIDENT

Claims that British Use Dum Dum Bullets and Belgians Should Not Fight.

London, Sept. 9.—There has been published in Copenhagen a telegram which Emperor William sent to President Wilson, under date of September 4, telegraphs the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

"In this message Emperor William protests against the use by the English of dum dum bullets and against the participation of the Belgian population in the war. Emperor William adds in his communication to Mr. Wilson that his generals have in certain cases been compelled to punish the Belgians, and he expresses his deep regret at the destruction of Louvain and other interesting places."

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE DEPOSED FROM COMMAND

Paris, Sept. 11.—It is reported that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has been deposed as commander of one of the German armies, and has been replaced by Field Marshal Von Echern, because of the Prince's failure to lead his troops to victory.

GERMAN CENTRE ALSO RETREATING

Paris, Sept. 11.—It is officially announced that the German centre as well as their right wing is retreating. Paris, Sept. 11.—The Germans continue to retreat. The British have taken eleven cannon and many prisoners. This was the gist of an official report issued here to-night.

ANOTHER GERMAN PRINCE IS KILLED

London, Sept. 11.—A despatch to Reuters from Meiningen, via Amsterdam, states that Emperor William has personally wired the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen of the death of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen. He was buried with military honors at Meiningen.

The Prince was seriously wounded in the fighting around Maubeuge, France. He was the son of Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, who was killed at Namur on August 23. Prince Ernest was born in 1895.

WON'T SCARE CANADA

Farical Attempt to Seize British Steamer

London, Sept. 11.—Telegraphing from Sydney N. S. W., the Reuter correspondent says:

"An attempt was made at Nauru Island a German possession in the Pacific, just south of the equator and near the Gilbert Islands, to seize the British steamer Messina, which arrived here today. A German magistrate with a party in a boat approached the Messina and demanded to board her."

"By whose orders, the mate of the Messina asked. "By orders from His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany," the magistrate replied. The mate laughed at the magistrate and ordered fullspeed ahead, and the Messina reached the open sea.

England May Close North Sea

German Action in Layin Menes Has endangered Neutral Shipping

London, Sept. 10.—There is a general discussion in London of the possibility that England may close the North Sea, blockading it completely, if the trouble with floating mines continues.

The government's position is that the shipping of neutral nations is in great danger because of German mines. England has repeatedly stated that she will not resort to the use of mines. After the mine sweepers free the North Sea of the obstructions however, naval strategists advise the exclusion of vessels which might plant more mines. Such action would limit the commerce of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, cutting off Germany's source of food supply.

The British officials say there is abundant evidence that mine-layers have operated under neutral flags, and that it is the intention to keep the strictest watch over all craft in the North Sea.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S FATHER HAS DIED

London, Sept. 9.—Chaplain J. H. Jellicoe, father of Vice Admiral Jellicoe, second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, died yesterday at Ryde. Captain Jellicoe had spent his life in the merchant marine service.

GERMAN CRUISERS IN PACIFIC

New York, Sept. 9.—The North German Lloyd steamer Bradenberg, from Philadelphia, Aug. 23, arrived last night at Drontheim, Norway, according to a cablegram received here today by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE, STR. "DOROTHY N." 1914

Commencing on May 11th, the Str. "Dorothy N." will run on the Redbank route, daily, (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:

Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a. m. every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m. daily. Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 3 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Derby at 3.30 p. m.

Leave Bell's Wharf, Derby for Newcastle at 6.40 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Derby at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night.

Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle, return fare 35 cents.

Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Derby, return fare 35 cents.

Excursion Tickets Good for Date of Issue Only. Freight on Saturdays will be held over until the early Monday morning trip.

Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m.

After Oct. 15th Steamer will leave Newcastle at 2 p. m. instead of 3 p. m.

FREIGHT RATES

100 lbs., 15c. 500 lbs., 60c. 1-2 Ton, \$1.00 1 Ton, \$1.50.

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REPORT THAT FRENCH REOCCUPIED MUELHAUSEN

Basle, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—It is reported here that the French army now operating in upper Alsace has reoccupied Muelhausen.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK BY OWN MINE

Rome, Sept. 11.—An Austrian torpedo boat has been sunk near Fasana, having struck an Austrian mine.

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OUR FALL TERM OPENS ON Tuesday, Sept. 1st

NOW is the time to write for FULL PARTICULARS. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B. Principal

NOTICE OF SALE

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the TOWN HALL in the Town of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON on THURSDAY THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER A. D. 1914

ALL and singular that certain lot or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Town of Newcastle aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Jane Street is intersected by the Southern side of Mary

The captains of industry in Canada have a great duty to perform while the war is on. As employers they should stand by the working-people and continue their industries, thereby eliminating the need of distress committees and relief contributions. It is not alone on the field of battle that the great issue must be faced with courage and determination.—St. John Times.

Street and running along the said Southern side of Mary Street aforesaid a distance of three hundred and eighteen feet or until it meets the westerly line of lands now owned and occupied by John Dalton, thence southerly along the last mentioned line a distance of One Hundred and three feet or until it meets the northerly line of the Bourne Property, thence westerly along the northerly line of the Bourne Property and of the Flynn Property and of the Property in possession of the Church of England Sunday School until it meets Jane Street aforesaid, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Jane Street one hundred and three feet, to the corner of Mary Street aforesaid, being the place of beginning, and being the same lands and premises which were conveyed to one Wilfred L. Devereaux by Fulton Gjerz and wife by Indenture dated the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1908 together with the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

The fore-going Sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by J. Edward T. Lindon, Esquire, Town Treasurer and Collector and Receiver of Town Taxes of and for the Town of Newcastle aforesaid; and delivered to me for execution under and by virtue of Chapter 166 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1903, for the purpose of realizing \$125.76, the said amount being for the assessments hereinafter mentioned against Wilfred L. Devereaux on the said lands and property for ordinary Town Taxes in the said Town of Newcastle no part of which has been paid, viz:

For the year 1909	\$19.75
1910	19.75
1911	17.50
1912	21.88
1913	23.75
1914	23.13

DATED this twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1914.

WILLIAM O. CHAMBERLAIN, Town Marshall of the Town of Newcastle.

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