

RECRUITING TAKES NEW START

16 Volunteers the Result of The Recruiting Efforts of the 145th Batt. in Newcastle From Saturday till Monday

16 recruits—2 for the 132nd and 14 for the 145th—is the result of the campaign of the officers and band of the 145th Battalion, who came to Newcastle on Saturday to look for men to help fill up their ranks. The 145th Band, in which is one Newcastle boy—Allan Murray—gave a concert in the Park early in the afternoon. It is a good band, and the concert was much appreciated. The bandmaster, Sgt. G. Herbert Perry, who has composed several pieces, among them "Miss Edith Cavell our Martyr Nurse," and "Canada for Mine," the latter of which the band sang as a refrain between their instrumental acts Saturday night, and which has a taking air, is well known to Newcastle theatre goers, before which he has in the past appeared as the leader of the well-known musical troupe "Perry's Peerless Players."

The party went to Chatham on the 3 o'clock boat and gave an open-air concert there in Elm Park, where a recruiting meeting was held. Mayor Hickey presided and the speakers made eloquent appeals to eligible young men to come forward and fill up the ranks of the three New Brunswick battalions—132nd, 145th, 165th—which were still considerably under strength. The addresses were interspersed with selections by the splendid band, which were greatly enjoyed by the large number in attendance. No recruits were secured. They returned to Newcastle in the evening and a recruiting meeting was held in the Park, the musicians and speakers occupying the Band Stand. The Park and adjoining streets were well filled with people, among whom were a large number of men. Ex-Mayor C. J. Morrissey, chairman of the Patriotic Fund, presided, and introduced the speakers. Capt. Lawson, Chaplain of the 145th, was the first speaker. As an officer of the 145th, he wanted to speak a word for that battalion and for the cause. The North Shore Battalion was doing nobly. People had the privilege of welcoming home men with scars. So much was at stake that everyone must feel the importance of doing everything possible. It was recognized that it was not practicable for all men to go to the front. Everyone knew his duty. But anyone between 18 and 45 and not indispensable at home, was bound to listen to the call. If he refused, his burden would be unbearable, when his comrades return from the war. For a time the prospect for Britain had looked bad, but it was now clear that Britain would, as usual, win at least one battle—the last. The Empire was now organized. Men were most needed now. Would they come with the speakers?

Capt. Campbell The next speaker was Capt. Rev. Dr. Geo. M. Campbell, who was heard here with such pleasure in April last. He said that for a man to respond to the call there must be the conviction that our cause was a just one. And there was no doubt at all about its justice. The response of the Empire had been a marvellous one. When Lloyd-George had called for money, enough had been secured to finance not only Britain but Russia and even France. Behind Lloyd-George stood Kitchener—who now is dead, but who is alive for ever more. He had called for men, and they had come. All parts of the Empire had responded. Still there was a call for more men. It was realized that the outer lines of Canada's defence were in France. Every man that falls in the war leaves a gap that his friend must fill. Every Belgian who died laid down his life for us. The supreme moment was now upon us. We have moved the toe out of his trenches, but the day of advance calls for the expenditure of more men and munitions. He called on everyone to follow the drum—join the 132nd, the 145th, or any other unit, but come, come!

Major Hannington Major Hannington was the last speaker. He said that while there were doubtless many in that park who were weary and would fain rest, the same moon and stars were shining down upon their boys in the trenches, who were motionless and silent for fear of shot and shell of the enemy. So it was not too much to ask of the audience that they stand silent a short time while the speak-

ers talked about the war. It was a great pleasure for the officers and band of the 145th to come into Northumberland County and the beautiful town of Newcastle. All knew the condition in Europe. Did they not realize that the time for action was now? If they did, they were getting their hands in order preparatory to going to save the situation. They needed more hands in the 145th. Let it be remembered that that was a band which would play their boys right up to the German trenches. Only a few days travel away their own flesh and blood were in peril. He didn't believe there were 10 slackers in the province. The trouble was that some did not understand the urgency of the need. No credit to those who were going. They had heard the call and they had to go. The 145th needed 350 more men, the 132nd 100 more. If the 145th were not soon filled up men would be drafted from it to fill other battalions, or the men of others drafted into it. That would not be the best for either. Organize your churches and your societies to recruit. Women, as you are honest, as you believe in God, pray for the 145th. With a last stirring appeal for recruits, the speakers closed.

The Recruits The following recruits signed the roll immediately at the close of Major Hannington's appeal: Cornelius McCafferty, Newcastle—145th; Thomas J. Delano, Newcastle—145th; Freeman Johnston, Newcastle—132nd; Guy Tozer, Nelson—132nd; Arthur Eagles, Nelson—145th. On Sunday the following volunteered: Wm. E. McEvoy, Newcastle—145th; Stanley Treadwell, Newcastle—145th; Stanley Malley, Nelson—145th; Charles Malley Nelson—145th; Dr. Gordon Atkinson, Newcastle—145th; Stanley Casey, Newcastle—145th; Harold Casey, Newcastle—145th; Arthur McMurray, Newcastle—145th; Hector McQuarrie, Newcastle—145th. On Monday, the following came in, making 16 in all: James L. Ryan, Nordin—145th; Robt. Butler, Nordin—145th; Major Hannington and Bandmaster Perry left Newcastle on the Limited Monday, well pleased with the recruiting tour. Sunday morning, Capt. Lawson preached in the Methodist church, and Capt. Campbell, assisted by Lieut. Rev. Tompkinson, occupied the Baptist pulpit, very acceptably in each case.



The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

F. B. McCurdy For Important Position Appointed Parliamentary Secretary for Militia Department—Analogous to Under-Secretaries in British Cabinet

Ottawa, July 17—The important announcement is made that the Governor-in-Council has appointed a parliamentary secretary for the purposes of facilitating the conduct of the militia department in the minister's absence, and of insuring continuity of departmental operations. F. B. McCurdy, M. P., Shelburne and Queens, has been appointed to this office. Although one of the younger members of the House of Commons Mr. McCurdy's business efficiency, untiring energy and systematic and thorough attention to public matters have long been recognized by fellow members on both sides of the house.

With the increase of the Canadian forces there has been a corresponding increase in the demands on the time and energies of the Minister of Militia. His devotion to the interests of the force and its members has always impelled him to know at first hand the conditions surrounding the various units and thus it is frequently necessary that he should be absent from Ottawa. Mr. McCurdy's appointment will secure the advantage of continuity of service, and insure that the business and policy of the department may be carried along without interruption in the absence of the Minister by someone constantly in touch with the operations of the militia department.

The Prime Minister today announced that the Governor-General in-council has constituted the office of parliamentary secretary of the department of militia and defence, and that Mr. McCurdy has accepted the appointment. The secretary will be a member of the militia council, and in the absence of the minister will be its chairman. In that capacity he will preside over and administer that department during the absence of the minister from Ottawa.

of the court of Criminal Appeal involves a point of law so exceptionally important that it is desirable in the public interest that a still higher court should deal with it. This has been done only twice since the Court of Criminal Appeal was established eight years ago.

Col. McLeod O. C. at Shornecliffe London, July 17—Col. H. F. McLeod, M. P., late O. C. of the 12th Batl., New Brunswick, has been appointed commandant of Shornecliffe camp.

The Declaration of London; Why it Was Abandoned British Foreign Office Addresses Note to Neutral Governments

London, July 14—The British foreign office addressed a note to neutral governments today, explaining the reasons which prompted the abandonment of the Declaration of London. The declaration was abrogated by an order in council, published on July 8, and a similar decree was issued in Paris on the same day. The present British note explains that the allies adopted the declaration of London at the beginning of the war because in their anxiety to conform to international law, they believed the declaration provided a suitable digest of principles and a compendium of working rules. "These rules," says the note, "did not necessarily possess the force of law, but seemed in their main lines to present a statement of rights and duties of belligerents based on experience in previous conceptions of the manifold scientific improvements in warfare, and produced conditions altogether different to previous naval wars. It then became clear that the attempt made in times of peace by the declaration of London to determine the principles of law and their application, failed to produce a satisfactory result. "The allied governments, forced to recognize the situation thus created, therefore decided they must confine themselves simply to applying the historic and admitted rules of the law of nations."

New Faces for the Wounded (London Daily Mail) An ordinary looking young man in a military uniform was holding a lever in the Hall of the Royal Society of Medicine when I arrived there on June 16 to attend the Congress of the British Dental Association. One after the other distinguished dental surgeons, mostly in khaki, came up to pay their tribute, which consisted chiefly in stroking the man's nose. Only when my own turn came was the mystery solved. The young man was an ex-soldier most of whose face had been shot away, and the clean-cut, well-shaped nose was an artificial one prepared and fitted by Lieutenant Derwent Wood, A. R. A., who later gave a demonstration of his masks for facial wounds. After describing his method in detail and showing numerous masks, Lieutenant Wood took a plaster cast of one of his cases. After a mould is obtained it is dried and a plaster "positive" is taken, giving a model of the wound and surrounding healthy tissues. On this the sculptor reconstructs the missing portions of the face. When both the outer and inner surfaces are completed, the electrolyser makes an exact reproduction in virgin copper 1/32nd of an inch thick, which is then coated with silver painted in natural colours, and fitted to the face, usually in connection with a pair of spectacles. As artificial hair on eyelids and

Homeseekers' Excursions Via C. G. Railways To Manitoba and the Canadian North West—Choice of Routes—The Clay Belt Country

Second class excursion return tickets will be sold every Wednesday until October 25th, to Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, and numerous other points in the Canadian North West. These tickets will be good for return within two months from date of issue. Full particulars can be obtained from any ticket agent of the Canadian Government railways. Holders of these tickets have the choice of different routes. They can travel via Quebec and Canadian Government Railways to Winnipeg—the route of the Western National Express, or by the new "Transcontinental Line" via Toronto, North Bay, Cochrane, Ontario and Canadian Government Railways to Winnipeg. Homeseekers' tickets reading via Quebec will be good for stop-over at Doucet, Que., Hearst, Ont. and intermediate Canadian Government Railways stations, while tickets routed via Transcontinental Line will permit stop over at Cochrane, Ont., Hearst, Ont., and intermediate stations, with the additional privilege of purchasing side trip tickets if desired at Cochrane for points on Canadian Government Railways east of Cochrane for points including Doucet, Que., at special low fares. The above arrangements will permit passenger to inspect splendid new farming country in Quebec and the famous "Clay Belt" of new Ontario—a rich farming territory opened up by the new line of the Canadian Government Railways.

War Losses (From the New York Times) General Jacob Eugene Duryee, civil war veteran, has prepared a study of war losses which show that the German casualties in the present war exceed the war losses in Europe and America for the entire eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. His study shows that in the battles of the eighteenth century there was a total of 1,865,700 men engaged, of whom 316,450 were killed or wounded; in the battles of the nineteenth century there were 7,315,917 men engaged and 1,088,641 killed or wounded, making a total for both centuries of 9,181,612 men, with casualties of 1,405,091. He quotes the British official estimate of German losses, published in the Times of May 11, showing casualties of 2,822,079, concluding that in the twenty-one months since August, 1914, the Germans have lost 1,084,000 more men than were lost by all the nations of Europe and America in the battles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. eye-brows will not stand the weather, tinfoil split with scissors and soldered to the modelled lids has been substituted for eyelashes. Eyebrows are simply painted on. The making and fixing of a mask takes about one month.

CONVENTION HERE AUGUST 10th

Representatives of all Churches, and Temperance Organizations, and Individuals Favorable to Prohibition Called

The regular monthly meeting of the Newcastle Town Improvement League was held in the Police Magistrate's room on the 13th instant. Present: J. M. Troy, in the chair; Rev. P. W. Dixon, Rev. Dr. C. W. Squires, J. R. Lawlor, J. Ander, James Stables, A. E. Petrie, J. H. Ashford, W. H. Finley, and the Secretary, H. H. Stuart. On motion of the secretary and Rev. Father Dixon, Rev. Dr. Squires was elected a member of the Executive, in place of Rev. Dr. Harrison, removed from town. A printing bill of \$1.25 was passed. Rev. Father Dixon reported from the committee appointed to enquire about the new Provincial Act. Mr. McCurdy, another member of the committee, had received a letter from the Attorney-General stating that the Prohibition Act would become effective immediately after the repeal of the C. T. A. In such an event, he presumed, an Inspector would be appointed at once. Rev. Mr. Wilson, secretary of the N. B. Branch of the Dominion Alliance, had sent the T. I. L. four copies of the new act. The act states that it comes immediately into operation upon repeal of the C. T. A. From the Prohibition Act it is quite evident that if properly enforced it would do away with the use of liquor as a beverage everywhere except in private families. There was no selling allowed for beverage purposes and no drinking anywhere outside of home. The penalties were severe. And whereas a drunk man cannot now be compelled to tell where he got his liquor, he can under the new Act be put in jail for 24 hours, at least, until he does tell. Seizures will be allowed at any hour, instead of only by daylight, as now. He would advocate the repeal of the C. T. A., so that we could have the new Act. Under the latter, if properly enforced, people would have to be sober. It would be a very great blessing. We should see to it that drinking people no longer suffer for the benefit of a few who want to get rich selling them liquor. We do not despise a man who drunk himself, treats another, but there is no excuse for the sober man, who for profit, is willing to ruin his neighbors. It was the duty of the T. I. L. to do away with the Scott Act and get the new law as soon as possible. The Scott Act was too loose—whether made that way purposely or not. There would not likely be any difficulty about getting an inspector appointed. J. Ander, another member of the committee, said he understood that the Attorney-General had promised that an Inspector should be appointed as soon as any County repeals the C. T. A. And, if there should be no Inspector for a short time, Section 91 states that any policeman or constable can enforce Prohibition. Mr. Troy said a committee was needed to organize the county. The church and temperance societies must cooperate. An active committee was needed, to show to the public the superiority of the new law over the Scott Act. Mr. Ander said it was necessary to have the signatures of 25% of the voters of the County to the petition in favor of having a vote taken on the question of repeal. Mr. Troy said a committee was needed for each town and parish. The secretary thought the first of things for the T. I. L. to do was to appoint a strong local committee, to cooperate with similar committees from Chatham and the parishes and with the Dominion Alliance. Judge Lawlor pointed out that most mistakes a tremendous loss in those who canvassed for signatures to the Petition for Repeal, would have been certified copies of the Dominion Voting Lists and make affidavit to the genuineness of each signature. Meeting adjourned till July 17th at 8.30.

Minutes of previous session were read and approved. The chairman reported having seen County Secretary-Treasurer, H. P. Whiston about the Voters' Lists required. There were some 8000 names to be copied. Mr. McCurdy read a letter he had received from the Attorney-General, dated July 3rd in reply to his enquiry as to when the Prohibition Act should become operative in this county should we repeal the Scott Act, and when, in such case, the Provincial Inspector would be appointed. Hon. Mr. Baxter's reply stated that the new Act would come into operation just as soon as the Scott Act is repealed, and that a Provincial Inspector will be appointed just as soon as there is anything for him to do. Copies of the Prohibition Act were now in print, and could be obtained from Mr. R. W. L. Tibbits, at the Provincial Secretary's office. Mr. McCurdy said he had since written Mr. Tibbits and had received two copies. On motion, a committee of three were appointed by the chair, to make necessary arrangements to secure copies of the Voters' Lists for the County. Committee—Messrs. McCurdy, Hayward and Meash. The Secretary moved, seconded by Rev. Dr. Squires, that a County Convention be called, of representatives from all the churches, delegates from all Temperance Societies, and all others interested in the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, in order to bring the County under the provisions of the new Provincial Prohibition Act. This was carried unanimously. On motion of the Secretary, seconded by Rev. S. J. MacArthur, it was unanimously resolved, that the Convention be held in Newcastle Town Hall on Thursday, August 10th, beginning at 3 p. m., with a public meeting in the evening, at 8 o'clock. It was moved by Rev. S. J. MacArthur, seconded by John H. Ashford, and carried unanimously, that a committee of eight be appointed to give the necessary notification to the churches, temperance societies and others of the Convention. The following committee were selected: Reva. W. J. Bate, P. W. Dixon, S. J. MacArthur, M. S. Richardson and C. W. Squires, Mayor Fish, Mr. Troy and the Secretary. The meeting adjourned to meet again on call of the chair, or on the regular date—August 10th.

Col. McAvity Home Speaks Highly of late Major Belyea and Lieut. Ferguson Col. J. L. McAvity of the gallant 26th returned to St. John Friday night, and met with a royal reception. Col. McAvity left Liverpool on July 4th. He left the firing line on May 25th, and has been under medical treatment since that time. On the 25th of June he was granted three months' leave of absence, and hopes to be back at the front when it expires. Major A. E. G. McKenzie, Campbellton, is in command of the battalion at present Lieut. Movatt, had been unfortunate enough to lose a part of one foot. Col. McAvity spoke very feelingly of the brave officers he had lost. Speaking of Major W. H. Belyea, he said: "The regiment sustained a tremendous loss in those who canvassed for signatures to the Petition for Repeal, would have been certified copies of the Dominion Voting Lists and make affidavit to the genuineness of each signature. Meeting adjourned till July 17th at 8.30.

July 17 The T. I. L. met in adjourned session in Police Magistrate's room, Monday evening, July 17th instant. Pres. J. M. Troy in the chair. Other present: Rev. P. W. Dixon, Rev. S. J. MacArthur, Rev. Dr. C. W. Squires, Mayor C. E. Fish, Ald. C. C. Hayward, E. A. McCurdy, Alex. Ardies, Edward O'Donnell, John H. Ashford, Ald. H. H. Stuart, Sec.-Treasurer, In-

say Capt. Ferguson, for he was in orders to be a captain when he was killed," said Lieut. McAvity. "was another of our fine officers. He was a personal friend of many of the men of the battalion and his death was keenly felt. He was machine gun officer and was another man who was considered one of the most and had been the most successful in his work of any man in the brigade.