Always the Same

PURITY FLOUR

Day in and Day out.

Week in and Week out.

Year in and Year out.

Always the same.

718

FACTS ABOUT THE WAR

GERMAN FUTURE ATROCITIES . AERIAL TORPEDOES

Every day seems to indicate more clearly that the German negotiations with the United States about the Lusitania and similar outrages have been simply a cloak to gain time for Germany and, in the end, humiliate the United States, without the least intention of voluntarily accepting the demands of the United States. During these negotiations she had been putting forth her greatest possible efforts in the construction of a large number of enormous submarines, larger, more powerful, and of a greater radius of action than any submarine even vaguely considered possible at the outbreak of the war. These new submarines are of the monitor type with very heavily armored deck and upper structure and have at least one large turret in which are mounted a full set of large guns, nearly as powerful as those carried by the first class battle cruisers. These dangerous vessels, atrvel at a comparatively high speed. When firing, they submerge all but the turret, thus presenting the smallest possible target. If forced to run, by approach of superior numbers or greater force, they submerge completely, as the regular submarines. It is reported, on good authority, that they will be able to attack, openly, any vessel of less power than a first class destroyer. Since they have been designed, especially, for attacks on merchantmen, it is evident that any unconvoyed merchantman, however heavily armed will have a short but tragic fate when she falls in with one of these new sea monsters. It is estimated that these boats are so constructed and equipped that they will be able to make a complete return voyage from their German base to the American coast and back without taking on supplies of any kind after starting. In the last German note to the United States, Germany has stated that her future submarine policy, beginning March 1st, will be to sink on sight, any armed merchantman. She classes passenger vessels as merchantmen and, apparently, she is to be the sole judge as to whether her prey is armed. If there is any act, move, or appearance which her submarine murderers can possibly misconstrue as suspicious the boat will be sunk, with or without warning, as these modern pirates wish. It is not difficult to foresee many more terrible tragedies like the Lusitania in the near future. Germany has already threatened that she intends to commit far more terrible outrages in the near future than she has in the past.

From the outbreak of the war there have been almost innumerable predictions as to what might, logically, be expected of air warfare developments, in a very general way. Many of these were ridiculed as impossibilities. Some of them have not yet been realized. But, many of them have been far more than realized. The wildest prophesies as to size, speed, armor, armament, and stability have been far exceeded. Special gun mounts and special guns have been developed for any of these new planes. The carrying capacity, too, has been developed far beyond what has ever been considered even remotely probable. In fact, aeroplanes have already been made, to a very great extent, fool proof. It is very dificult to realize that it is only a few years since the most reliable aeroplanes were considered virtual death traps, in which only the most dare devil men would risk a flight. Recently, wireless control has been applied to aeroplanes so that they may be started and navigated without a living soul aboard. And about the latest development is the invention of an aerial torpedo and its combination with the wireless controlled aeroplane. This aerial torpedo is made to fly through the air exactly as the famous Whitehead torpedoes rush through the sea and they are directed by wireless to exactly the spot desired. Thus is now possible to load an aeroplane with a number of these aerial torpedoes, start it toward a given point, guide and control it by wireless, and when it reaches the point automatically release the torpedoes, and then direct them by wireless to the exact fort, battery, or the like to be blown up. What defense could there be against such weapons? We may well ask; "Is there anything really impossible in the present age?

Liberal Candidate Elected

Brampton, Ont., Feb. 24—W. J. Low Liberal candidate in Peel County, was elected to the legislature by a majority of 305 over J. R. Fallis, former Conservative member, whose resignation of his seat owing to the disclosures in the recent investigation into the horse purchases in Peel opened the constituency. Mr. Fallis' majority at the last election was 627.

The Deathless Story Of Canada's Glory!

(Claudius Clear in British Weekly)

Claudius Clear, writing in "The British Weekly" for January 27, refers at some length to Sir Max Aitken's official story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. In a review of the story, Claudius Clear, after some preliminary descriptions and statements proceeds:

"I will not attempt to follow step by step the course of a narrative which should be read in its completeness by everyone interested in this war. Sir Max Aitken warns us that at the present time certain details cannot be made public. But he tells us truly that the unanimous view of those who saw the Canadians arrive was that, judging the men by their physique and their soldierly swing, no more promising troops have come to swell our ranks since the days the Expeditionary Force landed in France. That promise was fully redeemed. Labour, zeal, driving power, and efficiency have characterized the Canadians, from the first, and as General Alderson told them, "The Canadians never budge. Lads, it can be left there, and there I leave it. The Germans will never turn you out."

"First came the battle of Neuve Chapelle. It was meant to give our men a new spirit of offensive and to test the British fighting machine, which had been built up with so much difficulty on the Western front. There was also a hope of gaining the Aubers ridge, which dominates Lille. The result fell far short of this, and the price was too heavy. The real strength of the Germans was very much underrated. The British were weak in lacking machine guns, and put too much trust in rifle fire. There was also a terrible tragedy in the non-arrival of supports at a point and at a time when the appearance of reserves might have made all the difference to the fortunes of the day. The fatal result was a delay which Sir John French says would never have occurred had the "clearly expressed orders of the General Officer commanding the First Army been more carefully observed." Sir Douglas Haig himself hurried to set things right. But it was too late, for the enemy had pulled himself together. The Canadian infantry took no part in the battle, but the activity of the Canadian artillery was considerable and important. The Canadians received their baptism of fire in extremely favorable circumstances, but within a week their great trial and their great glory were to come in the terrible and wonderful Battle of Ypres.

"It is in his description of the part played by the Canadians in the Battle of Ypres that Sir Max Aitken touches his highest, and that is so high that hardly anyone has surpassed it. Let it be remembered that the Canadian Division consisted in the main of men who at the outbreak of the war were neither disciplined nor trained. In its higher and regimental commands were to be found lawyers, college professors, business men, and real estate agents, ready with cool slf confidence to do battle against an organization in which the study of military science is the exclusive pursuit of laborious lives. With what devotion, with a valour how desperate, with resourcefulness how cool and how fruitful, the amateur soldiers of Canada confronted overwhelming odds may, perhaps, be made clear even by a narrative so incomplete as this."

"The beginning of the battle was the frightful attack of asphyxiating gas projected into the French trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets. The French, taken by surprise, had to give ground for a considerable distance. The 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was "in the air." But I must allow Sir Max Aitken to speak for himself:

"The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian Division, enormously outnumbered—for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immensely heavy artillery—with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day and through the night, and then through another day and night; they ddddd lllllllll llooooooo mm mm mmu fought under their officers until, as happened to so many, those perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valor because they came from fighting stock."

"Another passage must be quoted: "At 6 a. m. on Friday the 2nd Canadian Brigade was still intact, but the 3rd Canadian Brigade, on the left, was sent back upon St. Julien. It was apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved, and a powerful German attempt to outflank it developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had been broken or outflanked, need not be insisted upon. They would not have been merely local.

"It was therefore decided, formidable as the attempt undoubtedly was, to try to give relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far, far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. The attack was carried out at 6.30 a. m. by the 1st (Ontario) Battalion and the 4th Battalion of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, acting with Geddies' Detachment. The 4th Battalion was in advance, and the 1st in support, under the covering fire of the 1st Canadian Artillery Brigade.

"It is safe to say that the youngest private in the ranks, as he set his teeth for the advance, knew the task in front of him, and the youngest subaltern knew all that rested on its success. It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play upon the advancing troops.

"They suffered terrible casualties. For a short time every other man seemed to fall but the attack was pressed ever closer and closer. The 4th Canadian Battalion at one moment came under a particularly withering fire. For a moment—not more, it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Birchall, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane cooly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his example had infected them fell dead at the head of his battalion. With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward (for indeed they loved him) as if to avenge his death.

"The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight by battalions whose names should live for ever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of the German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle the last German who resisted was bayoneted, and the trench was won.

"The measure of our success may be taken when it is pointed out that this trench represented in the German advance the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original line of the Allies, and that it was two and a half miles south of that line. This charge, made by men who looked death indifferently in the face—for no man who took part in it could think that he was likely to live—saved, and that was much, the Canadian left. But it did more.

"Up to the point where the attacking ant conquered, or died, it secured and maintained during the most critical moment of all the integrity of the Allied line. For the trench was not only taken, it was held thereafter against all comers and in the teeth of every conceivable projectile until the night of Sunday, April 25, when all that remained of the war-broken but victorious battalions was relieved by fresh troops."

Here I must leave the book. Already I have given enough to recall the finest passages of Napier, perhaps the two very finest in his book.

Serious Crime to Stop Recruiting

An American, employed in the Sugar Refinery, was given in custody by Sergeant Bennett, of the 115th Battalion. He answered the double charge of drunkenness and dissuading a recruit from signing the honor roll at the recruiting office on Germain St. The sergeant testified and stated that the man had interferred with him while attempting to secure a recruit. He also told the sergeant he would be a traitor to enlist, as fellows going to the front, were not treated in accordance with their agreement made when signed on here.

The Magistrate told the man he would have to adapt himself to the sentiments of the people of St. John and stop talking against recruiting. The American said his friend, whom the sergeant had attempted to recruit for the 115th Battalion, was under the influence of liquor and that he merely asked him to wait until he was sober before he signed on. He admitted that he had been drinking and denied any hostility to the Allies. The Magistrate took a lenient view of the affair and let the man go with a caution.—St. John Globe.

BYE-ELECTIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, Feb. 27—In the Vancouver provincial bye election yesterday, M. A. Macdonald, a leader of the Liberal party, defeated Hon. Chas. E. Tisdall, the new minister of public works in the new Bowser government, and also left ex-Mayor Taylor, an Independent candidate, badly at the foot of the list. The vote was:

Macdonald	9,592
Tisdale	5,432
Taylor	194

In the Rossland bye-election, same day, Hon. Lorne Campbell, Minister of Mines, was elected. The vote stood:

Campbell	331
Wilson, (Liberal)	322
W. W. Lefeaux, (Socialist	49

Hon. Mr. Tisdale is a former resident of Fredericton, while Mr. M. A. MacDonald is also a Maritaime Province man.

Newfoundland To be Dry

Stringent Prohibitory Law to go Into Effect New Year's

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 29—On Dec. 31, 1916, Newfoundland, which means the Island itself and the Atlantic seaboard of Labrador, the latter being a dependency and administered by it, will automatically come under the operation of the most stringent prohibition law that has ever been devised in the world. This measure prohibits the import, manufacture or sale of any intoxicants whatever, except for sacramental, medicinal or manufacturing purposes. The advocates of prohibition attach great importance to the fact that Newfoundland is an island and that Labrador is a semic-Arctic area, and that because of these two facts it will be possible to exert a control over imports which will give the measure a greater chance of success than a similar one could have anywhere else in the world.

For forty years Newfoundland has been working toward the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The first steps were taken in the nature of what is known as local option enactments.

All over the island the percentage of convictions for drunkenness has been for years past the lowest in the world, and its lack of criminal elements cannot be approached in any community under the sun. Although the colony has 250,000 people, virtually all its offenders of every class and for every kind of illegality from drunkenness up to murder, can be housed in a single penitentiary at St. John's, with accommodation for about fifty persons, which is rarely ever full, and which even more rarely has an offender for a capital crime. Not for eleven years has there been a murder committed and similar offences are really rare.

Despite these facts, however, the temperance element in Newfoundland have been steadily demanding prohibition.

When the great world war began and Newfoundland had to take her part therein as a section of the British Empire by enlisting men for naval and military service, which she voluntarily did immediately it broke out, the sentiment for immediate prohibition was greatly strengthened and at the session of he Legislature in April, 1915, resolutions in favor of submitting the question to the people at the polls by a plebiscite vote were introduced and were accepted by the government. An adequate majority was decided by the Legislature to be roundly 25,000 votes. The people gave the prohibition measure this majority with 387 votes to spare.

Outstanding Facts

Newfoundland and Labrador have an area of 162,000 square miles.

Population, 250,000.

Possesses only one penitentiary (at St. John's) with capacity of fifty, and that seldom filled.

Not one murder recorded in the last eleven years.

Liquor consumption under local prohibition 181,000 gallons a year.

Revenue from import duty on liquor $302,000 a year.

Vote for absolute prohibition. For 25,000; against, 5,000.

VIOLENT ATTACKS OF DYSPEPSIA

Suffered Tortures Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

St. Jean de Matha, Jan. 27th, 1916.

"After suffering for a long time with *Dyspepsia*, I have been made well by "Fruit-a-tives." I suffered so much that at last I would not dare to eat for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago, I received samples of "Fruit-a-tives" and after taking them I felt relief. Then I sent for three boxes and I kept improving until I was well. I quickly regained my lost weight—and now I eat, sleep and digest well—in a word, *I am fully recovered*, thanks to 'Fruit-a-tives.'

MME. CHARBONNEAU.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. 49-6mos.

EDDY'S

WHEN MATCHES ARE WANTED

Prohibition in Ontario

Toronto, Feb. 29—Prohibition for Ontario is forecasted in the speech from the throne delivered at the opening of the Ontario legislature this afternoon. Mention is made that the temperanec provision will be subject to a vote of the people. Further taxation for the purposes of increasing the revenues, aid to northern settlers and the creation of a labor branch of the public works department are other features of the government programme.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

ADVERTISING THAT DOES PAY

The class of advertising that pays, and pays well, is that which you see in the clean, well-printed paper, where the type is new and bold, each line showing up nice and clear. The kind that has both individuality and originality. There is a marked distinction between this class of advertising and the kind you see in the poorly printed papers where originality does not exist in their composition. The originality and individuality in the make-up, and the air of professionalism about the advertisements in

THE UNION ADVOCATE

are among the most noticeable features of the advertising columns of this paper. Advertisers are wise to this, and that is one of the foremost reasons why all the larger display advts. are inserted in The Advocate.

There is another very important reason why The Advocate is being used so extensively as an advertising medium, and that is in relation to circulation. The large circulation which The Advocate now has, is a well distributed one among the class of people who read advertisements—not made up of people who take no particular interest in reading either advts. or news matter, and simply placed on to swell the lists. They are bona fide paid up subscribers, and judging by the increased advertising patronage of The Advocate during the past few months, they are desirable ones.

The Advocate in its persistent endeavor to make itself popular with the reading public of the North Shore, is now realizing the good fruits of its determined efforts; and in making itself felt wanted by the people, and gradually worming its way into their homes, it is also increasing its power as an advertising medium, and is carrying to the 10,000 people who read it, the weekly messages of bargains, etc., from the advertisers who patronize its columns. They reach all of the people all of the time.

The Better Kind OF PRINTING

It does not cost any more to have good stock and ink used in the production of your stationery than to have the same turned out on inferior stock and cheap ink used. Quality is the main feature in stationery, for there is nothing that makes a man's business look so cheap as the use of cheap paper. You want a smart, snappy letter head, on first quality stock that will make a strong bodied ink stand out—something original and up-to-date, so that when the wholesale dealer receives it, he will know, by its appearance, the kind of man he is dealing with, and you may bet he takes notice of this little detail. Do away with that old rubber stamp—it's cheap, alright, but too much so for YOUR business.

There is not a cheap sheet of paper used in the production of printing at The Advocate Job Dept. unless it is the wrapping paper, and then if you will examine that carefully, you will find it of superior quality. Our bonds and woves are picked. We do not buy Job lots because we can get them cheap. We stock only the goods we can assure our patrons a repeat order on, and not have to offer him something "just as good." We carry lines to suit every business, and prices to match. We also carry envelopes to match our bonds, and patrons have no trouble in selecting a suitable stock for their printing. Our inks are also graded, and bought to match each quality of stock used. Patrons who are now having their printing done here, know the truth of these words.

Good stock and high grade ink, harmonized with a touch of that originality and individuality found only in practical printers who make a practice of keeping in touch with all the latest ideas, all tend to make the work turned out of The Advocate Job Dept. superior to all others. Samples of stock and printed prices mailed upon request.

We Specialize on Fine Half-tone and Color Work, Book and Catalogue Printing.

THE

UNION ADVOCATE

Phone 23 NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359