

### Like Regiments Fallen in Battle

**L**EITH HILL, Surrey, England, is one of our precious possessions of natural beauty. The eminence is 965 feet, the highest point not of Surrey alone, but of southeastern England. The tower by which the knoll is named adds nearly 100 feet to the height and is a familiar landmark. It was built in 1766 by Richard Hall, of Leith Hill Place (at one time a member of the old Irish Parliament), in order that the public might enjoy a still more extensive prospect from the hill. His body lies under the tower. He left directions for his burial head downwards, so that when the dead awake at the sound of the Last Trump and the world is turned upside down, he should alight on his feet.

Below the hill stretches the great weald of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, about 60 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth—a wonderful panorama of agricultural and pastoral lands, farmsteads, cottages, church spires, woods, and ponds. Grand in all conditions of weather, it is at times entrancing under the changeable play of cloud and sunshine, which, by bringing out vivid if fleeting glimpses of shapes and colors, turns the prospect into a spectacle of living beauty. On very clear days the gleam of the sea may be seen through Shoreham Gap, straight ahead in the far distance, recalling Tennyson's lines on the similar view, "long known and loved," from his house at Blackdown (above Haslemere), which lies away with other hills on the extreme right:

"Green Sussex fading into blue  
With one gray glimpse of sea."

Into this scene of loveliness, peace and contentment the war has obtruded itself. Is there, indeed, any spot in England that is not feeling its influence, one way or another? Here the mighty conflict has wrought one change, at any rate, for the better. That is the happy and comforting promise of more food. In an acquaintance of many years with the prospect from Leith Hill, I have never known so large an extent of the weald being turned into tillage as is the case to-day. Where before there was meadow and pasture, the eye may now rest on fields after field of upturned bare earth, prepared for root crops, or mantling already with the tender green of the spring corn.

Suggestions of the sinister side of war also are not wanting. All through the summer of last year the dull beat of the big guns in France was heard on the hill. On occasions other disturbing sounds fall on the ear—sharp, ringing blows, followed by tearing and rending, and then the toppling of the long column of a fir tree to the ground. Behind the hill among the miles of pine woods the woodman's axe is busy at the call of the Timber Supply Department for mine props, fencing rails, sleepers for railways, and other purposes associated with the war. Already the woods by Cold Harbor Common, close to the hill, and in the Tillingsbourne Valley, farther afield, have been cleared. The woods on each side of the avenue leading from Abinger Common to the hill are marked out for felling also.

The inhabitants of the district are mainly women, almost all the male householders and their sons being on their country's service. Lady Lugard, Abinger Common, expressing their views on the matter, said to me:

The district forms part of the Wotton estate, which has been in the possession of the Evelyns—one of the great county families of Surrey for close on 400 years. When the trees in question were first scheduled for felling the present head of the house, anxious that a public treasure should be preserved, offered an equivalent amount of similar timber on a more remote part of the property. The offer was accepted, and accordingly other trees have been cut down. Nevertheless, the order has now gone forth that the woods originally scheduled and afterwards exempted must also be felled.

Wotton House, the seat of the Evelyns, is but a couple of miles distant from Leith Hill, situated in the woods. That old English worthy, John Evelyn, the diarist, lived there in the 17th century. He was an intense lover of trees, appreciating them for their utility as well as for their beauty. His "Sylva, or Discourse of Forest Trees," published in 1664, stimulated the landholders to plant an immense number of oaks, which a century later proved of the greatest service to the nation for building ships of war. I think he would be sorely grieved at the scenes now to be witnessed around his beloved Wotton. In his Diary Evelyn writes of a great hurricane, from which the woods suffered severely. "Myself had about 2,000 trees blown down," he says, and this almost in sight of my dwelling—now no more Wotton (Wood Town), but stripped and naked and almost ashamed to own its name. He pictures the trees lying "in ghastly postures like whole regiments fallen in battle by the sword of the conqueror."—London Times.

**A Bookkeeper.**  
Keen powers of deduction are evidenced around the camp where the paper "Li' Gas" is published, as shown by the following conversation between two soldiers: "That new recruit must have been a bookkeeper." "What makes you think so?" "I noticed him trying to place a bayonet behind his ear."

**She Knew Him.**  
"You won't object if I go on with my knitting while we talk, will you, Mr. Bewley?" "I always think that one should keep one's mind occupied."

### LOW-FLYING PLANES.

Have Been Useful in Checking the German Drives.

The uses of the airplane as an auxiliary to infantry in action are being continually extended. It is the opinion of military leaders in France that the need for more and more machines and trained men is shown by the success of the low-flying airplanes in operating against the Germans during the past two months.

On the western front, this spring two factors—German recklessness of life and the success of the Allies in holding back the German armies—gave the opportunity of developing on a large scale this method of harassing attack.

The success of the low-flying airplanes is of two kinds—the slaughter they inflict, and secondly, the disorganization they cause. This second factor is of more importance than most people realize. An unexpected check to troops on march is always troublesome. Men wonder what has happened. Suddenly bombs begin to fall, men are killed, horses stampede, wagons are smashed and the road blocked. Until the Allied airplanes are seen the terror is mysterious.

When they are seen, with the irresistible implication that the German planes have failed to drive them off, the psychological effect is very severe.

The work of the British airmen received a reluctant tribute in a recent issue of the Berlin Vorwaerts, which was captured in a raid on the German trenches. The German newspaper, in an article full of apparently sincere admiration for British flyers, said: "never before have the British thrown their airmen in such great masses behind our front as they are doing in their present retreat."

But the higher command of the British air force is by no means satisfied. A high official pointed out to the Associated Press correspondent in discussing this phase of airwork, that "never before was the need of the air force for trained men and finished material so urgent as it is to-day." He added: "It has been said loosely that the Allies are masters of the air and have achieved supremacy in flying. But the aerial situation is too fluid to justify such words. As a cold fact, complete mastery of the air could only come if there were no German machines able to take the air."

"Superiority is another matter, and it is true that at the moment this may be claimed by the Allies. For example, the British record of bombs dropped in April shows twelve to one against the Germans. The present superiority can be maintained and must be maintained, not only on general grounds but particularly for the development of the new tactics of the low-flying airplane."

"What is needed is more machines and more trained men, and it is difficult to see how this can be done. People, the men and women of the Allied countries who in the last analysis must give or withhold effective superiority in the air."

**A Turkish Plot.**  
Describing conditions in Constantinople during the early part of the war, Ambassador Morgenthau tells the following incident:

"The atmosphere was exciting; how tense the situation was a single episode will show. Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, had accepted an invitation to dine at the American Embassy on Oct. 20th, but he sent word at the last moment that he was ill and could not come. I called on the Ambassador an hour or two afterward and found him in his garden, apparently in the best of health. Sir Louis smiled and said that his illness had been purely political. He had received a letter telling him that he was to be assassinated that evening, this letter informing him of the precise spot where the tragedy was to take place, and the time. He, therefore, thought that he had better stay indoors. As I had no doubt that some such crime had been planned, I offered Sir Louis the protection of our embassy. I gave him the key to the back gate of the building; and, with Lord Wellesley, one of his secretaries—a descendant of the Duke of Wellington—I made all arrangements for his escape to our quarters in case a flight became necessary."

**Imperial War Pensions.**  
Great Britain will have to pay \$250,000,000 a year pension for the war ends by next March, according to an estimate made by A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Alfred W. Watson, a Government actuary, estimates that by 1930 the annual pension charges will have fallen to \$200,000,000, and that each succeeding decade will show a reduction of \$50,000,000, but that these pensions will not have entirely disappeared by 1970.

Fifteen thousand cases of war disabled soldiers are reported each week to the Minister of Pensions. The total number of disabled British men on the list is now placed at \$41,026, of which 29 per cent. were cases of injury to the eyes or loss of sight resulting from wounds.

**To Be Encouraged.**  
"Uncle Zeb Jorsum thinks he's a great weather prophet." "Yep," replied Farmer Cornatoss. "We encourage him all we kin. It's worth while to have one feller in the village who kin be depended on to loom up now and then with words of wisdom on somethin' besides politics or runnin' the war."

**The Origin of Conscriptio?**  
The Athenians had a mode of universal military training more like that of modern Europe than were most of the other military training schemes of the ancient world. Every Athenian youth was compelled to do two years of garrison duty at Piraeus, the Port of Athens.

**Cured Him.**  
"I've cured my husband's insomnia." "How did you do it?" "Fretted I was ill and had the doctor prescribe medicine which I gave to give me every half-hour all night long."

### ONTARIO'S GROWTH.

War Has Had Marked Effect on the Province.

Since the year before the beginning of the war, the increase of the population of Ontario, up to the year 1916, has been 99,285. The figures of the Registrar-General's Department show an increase for the Province of Ontario, but that of 1914 was away bigger than the other years.

The population figures, as given by the Registrar-General's report, are:

1913	2,677,600
1914	2,749,840
1915	2,757,350
1916	2,776,885

The figures for 1917 are not yet available, but are expected in a short time, and it is thought these will show a slight increase over 1916.

During the years recorded the birth figures have shown an increase till 1915, and then a decided decrease is notable. The figures are:

1913	64,516
1914	66,225
1915	67,032
1916	62,264

Whether there is any truth in the old story that during war time male births outnumber female births is hard to say, but since the war started the fact is apparent. But in 1914 (the war broke out in August) the reports show that the male births in the earlier months were just as much in advance of the female births as during the latter months.

The number of births by sex during the last three years are:

1914	Male	Female
1914	34,031	32,194
1915	34,701	32,331
1916	33,663	31,601

Since 1913 there has been a large decrease in the number of marriages in the province. In 1913 there were 3,697 more marriages than in 1916. In 1913 there were 26,998 couples united (while in 1914 the figures had dropped to 24,245, in 1915 to 23,506, and in 1916 to 23,401).

Since the beginning of 1913 135,631 people have died in the province, 1916 having the largest record, followed by 1913. The figures for deaths are:

1913	34,317
1914	32,440
1915	33,294
1916	35,580

The statistics show that the cities have the smaller increases in births, while the places other than cities and towns have the larger figures.

Another thing that the report brings out is the fact that illegitimate births have not increased since the war. The figures, as quoted show that there has been a decrease since 1913:

1913	26.6
1914	22.1
1915	21.9
1916	20.9

**The Largest Drydock.**  
More particulars of the contract which the St. John Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. has secured from the Department of Public Works for the construction of a drydock and ship repairing plant at Courtenay Bay, St. John, are available. The contract calls for the construction of a drydock which will be of the first class and the largest on this side of the Atlantic. It will, when completed, be capable of accommodating the greatest ships of any navy in the world or the largest mercantile vessel, and will be built or completed.

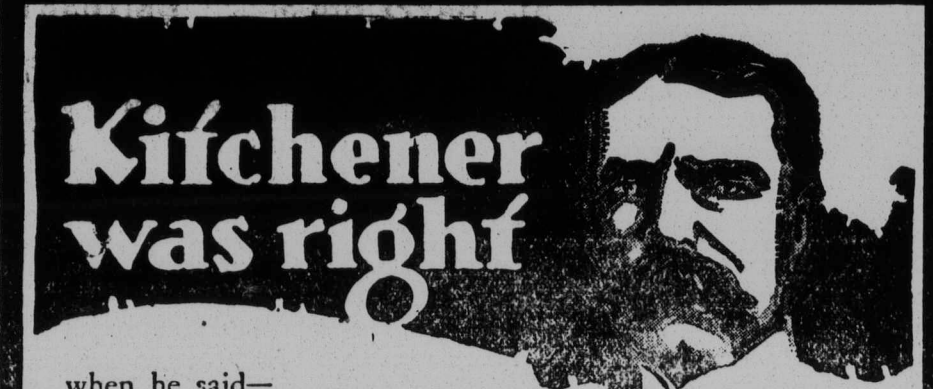
The length of the new dock will be 1,150 feet, and its width at the bottom 125 feet, with 40 feet of water over the sills. The control of the enterprise is in the hands of the Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., of Midland, Ont., a strong and wealthy corporation with extensive provincial and international operations in the harbor of St. John which the company has contracted for, will, it is expected, be started within sixty days, and both should be completed within three years. The contracts call for an expenditure of close upon ten million dollars.

**Sudden Thunder Works a Wonder.**  
A sharp peal of thunder during a severe electrical storm at Ormskirk is credited with restoring his sight to a blind soldier. The veteran, who had been sightless for a year as a result of shell-shock and gassing, was asleep at the time. The shock awakened him suddenly and he immediately regained his sight and was completely restored.

**An Extensive Yawn.**  
Two soldiers in the front-line trench were watching an enemy plane circle overhead.  
First Soldier—(opening his mouth in an extensive yawn)—Aw—oo!  
Second Soldier—For the love of Mike, man, shut your mouth. Frits might think it's a dugout, and shell it!

**Hatchery Provides Many Fish.**  
The Dominion Fish Hatchery at Belleville has in the past four years provided for distribution in restocking provincial lakes and streams no fewer than 21,539,000 salmon trout fry, the total being made up: 1915, 1,500,000; 1916, 6,900,000; 1917, 6,089,000; and 1918, 7,050,000.

**Motor Had Through Ticket.**  
A young lady of Fredericton who had just learned to drive a motor car essayed to return the car to the garage recently, but failed to gauge accurately its impetus, the result being that she passed completely, if not neatly, through the end of the building.



when he said—  
"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."

**N**OW the only way we can possibly live up to that obligation is by going without in order that our soldiers may have. For the money we waste is not money at all—it is equipment, clothing, shot and shell that are urgently needed in France. By denying ourselves, therefore, we enable Canada to procure to the fullest extent the materials and labor which she and our Allies need for the successful prosecution of the war.

What happens when we fail to save? A pull on labor by the Government in one direction and a pull on labor by the people in the opposite direction.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are of no use to the country if goods and services can be secured only to the extent of eighty millions of dollars. So we must do everything in our power to release both goods and labor for the purposes for which Canada needs them.

**W**HETHER it be food, coal, wool, steel, leather, labor or transportation, the result in all cases is the same. Whoever competes with the nation by freely satisfying his own desires, selfishly appropriates to his own use that which is so urgently required for our fighting men in France.

For the sake of your country and the boys "over there," spend cautiously. Think of what Lord Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, "Is this something I really need or can I do without it?"

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### RAMMED HUN SUB.

British Captain Receives Decoration From the King.  
For sinking in the Mediterranean in June, 1917, a large German submarine, which he believes was the former German cargo ship Deutschland, Captain John Thompson of the British mercantile marine, has been awarded the decoration of the Distinguished Service Order by King George.

The rammer's huge size, Captain Thompson said afterwards, convinced him that it was the Deutschland, a belief which was strengthened when a lifebelt with that name on it floated to the surface after the vessel was rammed.

When pressed for particulars of the encounter, the captain replied: "I am the man who sank the Deutschland, but I cannot talk about it."

The Deutschland has been variously reported as captured, or sunk by the British. In March, 1917, the submarine was reported as having been towed into a British port. Later a report said that the vessel whose arrival in Baltimore and later in New London, in the summer of 1917, with cargoes from Germany, created international sensation, had been converted into a war sub, and was renamed the U-53.

### SMOKE TACKETTS

**T & B CUT**

### Advertising Rates . . .

The Rates for Transient Advertisements in The Union Advocate are as follows:—  
Per inch first insertion . . . 50c.  
Per inch each subsequent insertion . . . 25c.  
Lost, Wanted, For Sale Ads. first insertion . . . 50c. each subsequent insert . . . 25c.  
Reading Notices, per line . . . 10c.  
Birth, Death and Marriage Notices, Cards of Thanks, etc., . . . 50c.  
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All prices above are for cash.  
Persons having no account with this paper will be billed by a remittance with the copy of advertisement.  
20% discount given on Red Cross and Patriotic Advertisements.  
Yearly Display Rates on application.  
Newcastle, N. B. May 1st, 1918.

### "S. S. Max Aitken"

Until further notice the Tize Table of the above steamer will be as follows:  
Leave Redbank every morning (Sunday excepted) at 8.45 A. M.  
Leave Newcastle for Chatham, N. B. at 12.15 P. M.  
Leave Newcastle for Newcastle, N. B. at 12.15 P. M.  
Leave Chatham for Newcastle, N. B. at 4.15 P. M.  
Leave Newcastle for Redbank, N. B. at 4.15 P. M.  
On Saturdays will return from Redbank to Newcastle in the evening.  
Calling at all intermediate points between Redbank and Chatham including Nordin, Bushville, and Depuestown.  
Information regarding Freight and Passengers rates will be furnished by the Captain.  
All freight must be delivered 15 minutes before steamer is scheduled to leave.  
Commencing Saturday July 6th. Every Saturday will be Excursion day from Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle and Nelson, to Redbank at intermediate points.  
Leave Chatham at 3 p. m. and Newcastle at 4.15 p. m. Returning to Newcastle at 8.30 and Chatham at 9 p. m.  
Fare for Round Trips 50c. Children from 8 to 12 yrs 25c. from all points. Tickets good for date of issue only.  
Evening Sail  
Every Saturday evenings the people of Newcastle will have an opportunity of having a sail to Chatham and return. No stopover at Chatham. Tickets 25c.  
Newcastle Steamboat Co. Ltd.  
When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order—1

Every 10c Packet of  
**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN 25 WORTH OF ANY OTHER FLY CATCHER.  
Clean to handle. Sold by all Drugists, Grocers and General Stores.