—BIG—

BOYS' SUITS

—FOR—

Ages 12 to 18 years

now in stock at

MOODY'S

PRICES:

$5.50 to $14.00

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BOY'S SUITS

Ages 6 to 12 years

PRICES:

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EXTRA PANTS

All Sizes

Tweed and Corduroy

Small Boys' Wash Suits

We have what the Boys' need in furnishings

Let us show them to you.

MOODY & CO.

SUNNY CORNER

Sunny Corner, April 17—Miss Etta Mutch is spending a few weeks with Mrs. George Leach.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McLean are being congratulated on the arrival of a young daughter.

Mrs. Frank McFarlane has moved to Chatham having spent the winter months with her mother, Mrs. Fred Stewart.

Miss Ena Cormier was a visitor in Redbank Wednesday.

Miss Stella Mullin has returned to Normal school after a two weeks vacation at her home here

Mr. Clarence Burns arrived home from Northern Ontario last week. There was about six feet of snow there when he set sail for Newcastle.

Miss Bella Forsyth has gone to Boom Road to keep house for her father.

The stork arrived in Sunny Corner last week and left a little boy with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckley.

Connie Kingston's many friends in this village were very sorry to see his name with the wounded in last Tuesday's Times.

The roads are almost impassable at the present time. One is in danger of sinking from earth's view in one of the numerous mud holes.

MORE PORTFOLIOS

A bill is now before the Nova Scotia Legislature asking authority for the Governor-in-Council to create two additional portfolios in the government. There are now only three ministers in the Nova Scotia government holding portfolios.

SOUR MILK DOUGHNUTS

One cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 2tab lespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1-4 teaspoon nutmeg, 1-4 tea spoon cinnamon, 1-4 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon salt, 3½ cups bread flour, I mix mine the day before wanted and find them much better.

If a fowl seems tough, add either a pinch of soda (saleratus) or a little vinegar to the water in cooking.

Eggs for Hatching

from Prize-Winning

Barred Plymouth Rocks

I will sell a limited number of settings from my prize-winning Barred Rocks. Pen is headed by First Cockerel at Fredericton Poultry Show, 1917. Hens are famous Ringlet Strain, imported from winner of leading prizes on Barred Rocks at Presque Isle Fair, 1915-16.

$1.50 Per Fifteen

R. A. N. JARVIS

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

14-16-18.

PERSONALS

Miss Ruth Stewart visited Chatham friends last week.

Mrs. Michael Hall, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

W. F. Copp returned on Monday's Limited from a business trip to Montreal.

Mr. Robert McPherson, of Moncton, is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Miss Josie Flanagan, of Laketon, was the guest of Mrs. Howard G. Underhill last week.

Pte. R. A. Williston of Blackville, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williston.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ferguson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son on the 15th inst.

Pte. Thomas Davies of the Forestry Battalion, Sussex, is spending a few days with his wife and family here.

Mrs. F. J. Desmond who has been visiting friends in New York for the past few weeks, returned home last week.

Miss Annie Harriman went to Hotel Dieu, Chatham, last week for treatment. Her many friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

Simon P. Paoli, proprietor of the well known firm of L. M. Poole & Co. of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was in town on Thursday on a business trip.

Misses Reta and Yvonne Buckley entertained last evening in honor of their friend, Miss Florence Doyle, who leaves shortly for New York, where she will enter St. Vincent Hospital, to train for a nurse.

MILLERTON

Millerton—Mrs. Randolph Crocker has gone to Kingston, Ont., to visit Major Crocker, who is on military duty there.

Miss Helen Crocker has returned to MacDonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que., to resume her studies in Domestic Science. Miss Crocker has just recovered from an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Douglas Brown and children are visiting with friends in St. John

Miss Daisy Peterson has returned home after a two months visit with her sister, Mrs. Albert Hill of Montreal.

Miss Addie Weeks has returned home after a few days visit with her aunt, Mrs. John Russell of Newcastle

Mr. W. G. Thurber spent Monday in Harcourt.

Miss Jessie Lyon spent Wednesday in Chatham, the guest of her friend, Mrs. F. S. Groves, of Calais, Maine, who is on a visit to her uncle, Mr. J. L. Stewart.

Miss Gladys Parker spent a few days in Chatham this week.

Mr. and Mrs James Esson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl at their home on April 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burrill and family, and Miss Maud Young, went to Three Rivers, Quebec, on Sunday's Limited.

Miss Bertie Clark has returned to her school at Richards, N. B.

Miss Nellie Stothart has returned from Chatham, where she has been attending the wedding of her sister.

Miss Ethel Flett is recovering from her long illness.

A NEW SOURCE OF SEED OATS

(By Jas. Bremner Jr.)

The Dominion department of agriculture have during the last year, been resorting to new means to enable the farmers of Canada to procure more, and a little better grade of Seed Oats, than they have been generally sowing in the past.

This is the way it is being done. At the Government Elevators in Winnipeg are inspectors who examine all the oats that come in from the farmers, and when a good lot of oats comes along it is put aside, and a germination test is made, and if it will grow it is thoroughly cleaned and put in an elevator by itself for seed.

Now if it is necessary to buy Western Oats this spring the farmers should not forget to ask their dealer for Canada Western No. 1 Seed Oats. No. 2 Oats or feed oats should never be sown for the risk is too great. A great crop may be harvested but more often a great crop of weeds in the result. Some feed oats sold to the farmers on the North Shore last spring contained about 1000 noxious weed seeds per pound, and most of these were mustards.

The following is a list of men who were planning on bringing in a number of cars of these No. 1 Canada Western Seed Oats.

The Stothart Mercantile Co. Ltd., Newcastle

Dennis Sullivan, Renous

Jas. Robinson, Millerton,

M. Shaffer, Blackville

J. P. Quinn, Blackville

In addition to this list for Western Seed, Mr. Shaffer has a car of P. E Island coming. Last year this man handled a lot of Island Seed Oats, so the farmers around Blackville seem to be more fortunate in this regard than most farming sections.

Farmers when buying seed Oats should be sure they are buying seed oats, and not some poor, unclean seed. If a farmer gets oats and is a little suspicious of them, he should send in a pound or two to the Seed Branch, Ottawa, Ont., and they will tell him what kinds and how many weed seeds they contain if any, and the percentage of germination.

By using good seed the farmers of New Brunswick can easily increase their production by twenty per cent.

Chatham—The Fair of Nations held in the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday last week, by the Red Cross Ladies, was a great success, netting about $700. The total receipts were nearly $800. Fancy work $300; tea room $150; home food $140; refreshment booth $90, etc.

"By Their Fruits, Etc."

We believe it was the witty Lamonchere who once said that banquets were the assassins of proper perspective. Bearing this in mind we are disposed to be somewhat charitable towards the after-dinner orators at Hamilton this week who joyously concluded that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the "greatest of all Canadians." There is no occasion to quarrel with a matter of terms, anyway. Sir Wilfrid may or may not be Canada's greatest statesman. It depends a great deal upon the condition of mind, the point of view, and the experience and understanding of those who render judgment, as to the relative degree of the Liberal leader's position in Canada as a statesman. The little boy, when asked who was the greatest man in the world, replied with earnestness, "My father." So the ardent Liberal, after a pleasing banquet may look up at his political father and, like the little boy, say to him that he is the greatest of all.

The Canadian people are entitled, however, to a review of the public life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when they are told, almost ad nauseum, that he is the foremost Canadian of his time. They have a right to ask: What have been his achievements? What has he done for Canada? To what extent is the country richer because of him—richer in things spiritual and material? Are the liberties of the people safer because of defenses that he has set up? Are their national and imperial aspirations more likely of realization in consequence of the leadership he has given?

There are three great problems, apart from the war, confronting this country today: (1) Imperial relations (2) transportation; (3) national unity. Let us consider Sir Wilfrid's part in regard to these issues. Is it unfair to say, touching each of these problems, that he has practically created them? We do not think it is unfair, and propose to state the reasons for this belief.

We ought not to have division in Canada touching our imperial relationship. And yet we have. From the day, back in 1867, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed Confederation tooth and nail, declaring that he "cared nothing for the English Colonies," but was concerned "only with Quebec," he has stood in the path of every Canadian advance toward closer Empire union. In 1891 he uttered the fervent wish that Canada would leave the Motherland as "the ripe fruit falls from the parent tree." in 1892 he denounced British diplomacy and openly declared for Canadian independence; in 1900 he refused until forced by public sentiment, to send troops to South Africa; in 1907 he killed an Imperial Conference attempt to weld the Empire more closely together; in 1910 he introduced a Navy Act that contained that if there is an anti-imperial issue but not least, he refused, in 1912, the aid to Britain, that conceivably, might have rendered the present war impossible. So, in the light of this record, it is not outside truth to say that if there is an anti-impreil issue in this country, its existence is properly chargeable to Sir Wlifrid Laurier.

The more serious financial problem in Canada is that of transportation. Here again overwhelming evidence convicts Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the chief creator of that problem. The C. N. R. and the G. T. R.-N.T.R. are heavy charges upon the public purse today. They are unable, despite the millions of aid that have been poured out to them, to pay their way. Except for the assistance granted to them from the taxation of the people they would probably have long ago passed into the hands of a receiver. The N. T. R. alone cost the people of Canada $200,000,000. It stretches from the Atlantic coast to Winnipeg through what for the greater part of the way is an absolute wilderness. Its cost, according to the report of an expert commission, was $40,000,000 more than was necessary had it been built with honesty and care. The C. T. P. with which it connects at Winnipeg, is located upon the fringe of western settlement, and judging from its present showing, may not be a paying investment for many years to come. The C. N. R. is not radically different, except that it found favor as a private suppliant for public funds until it got so deep into the public treasury that the country appears to be compelled in self-defence to maintain it. To have permitted Canada to become entangled in these tremendous responsibilities would have been a great sin. To have invited the situation by rash, heedless action to satisfy the ambitions of a vain character, and in defiance of the Minister of Railways of the day, constitutes a much greater offence.

Then, as to the last of these great domestic problems—the differences of race in Canada—wherein lies Sir Wilfrid's claim to statesmanship? Where did the racialist trouble begin, and who began it? A French half breed Louis Riel, twice rebelled against the Dominion Government in Western Canada. On each occasion the insurrection led to the loss of lives by loyal Canadian citizens. On the last occasion Riel was captured and placed on trial for his life before a judge and jury, regularly chosen. Liberals in Parliament first dared the Government to permit the man to be hanged according to the verdict of the court. But when the Government allowed the law to take its course they, or some of them—Sir Wilfrid Laurier notably—participated in a protest. On November 22, 1885, a great meeting of French Canadians was held on Champ de Mars, Montreal, for the purpose of protesting against the execution of Riel. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the chief speaker, and the Liberal Montreal Herald reported him as saying:

"The cause which Riel represented was as sacred a one as ever existed."

"If I had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan when the rebellion broke out I would have taken up arms against the Gofernment."

"Riel has fallen a victim to the injustice of his Canadian Government."

"Riel has been condemned by a jury strange to his race and religion."

Is it too much to suggest that the racial prejudice which here was set on foot, and which was rekindled by the surrender to clericalism in the autonomy measure of 1908, still lives and flourishes in Quebec and finds its outlet today in the French-Canadian language propaganda which Sir Wilfrid fathered in Parliament last session, and in connection with which Baurassa is the leading figure among his people?

And so the record shows that as a statesman Sir Wilfrid has been fruitful only as the creator of national and empire problems. True statesmanship aims at solution, not provocation.

DOAKTOWN

Doaktown, April 18—The "Sleeping Beauty" drama which was put on again in full costume, by popular request, on Monday evening in the Orange Hall, was a decided success.

Rev. Chester Earle recently visited friends in this vicinity

Mrs. Robert Ross and two boys of Newcastle, are guests of Mrs. Ross's brother, Mr. Jas. Swim.

Mrs. Chas. Betts and daughter Mary Jane, went to St. John one day last week, where Dr. Crocket will perform an operation on Miss Betts' eye.

Miss Margaret Doak has returned home after visiting relatives in Nelson and Chatham.

Miss Hoffman, popular milliner of Blackville, was in town on Saturday with a great assortment of ladies, misses' and children's hats.

Mr. and Mrs. McDougall of Norton, spent a few days with their cousin, Miss Margaret and Annie Doak quite recently

Mr. Earle Hovey and his sister, Miss Beatrice, visited friends here on Monday.

Mr. Thomas Parker spent Tuesday in Fredericton.

Mrs. Leverett Green of Blissfield was a visitor to town on Tuesday.

Miss Hilda Bean has returned to her home in Blackville after visiting relatives here.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England met last week at the home of Miss F. M. Hinton. Another meeting will be held on Thursday of this week at the home of Mrs. Miles Russell.

Mrs. George Price of McNamee, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Everett Lyons on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Ogilvie, sr., has returned home after visiting her neice, Mrs. E. A. Logan at Fredericton.

Quite a number of our men and boys are leaving our town to go stream driving, as the big wages this year are quite encouraging.

Mr. Lester Parker, of Derby, was in town on Tuesday.

BROWN-BETTS

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Betts, Doaktown, was the scene of a happy event on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when their fourth daughter, Miss Elsie Gladys, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Calvin W. Brown of Grand Manan, by the Rev. S. W. Stackhouse, pastor of the United Baptist church. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was gowned in white silk crepe de chene, with overdress of silk embroidery net, with pearl trimming. She also wore bridal veil caught up in Juliet style with orange blossoms, and carried a large bouquet of carnations and roses. The bridal couple entered the parlor to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding wedding march, beautifully rendered by Mrs. J. C. Wilson.

The groom's gift to the bride was a gold wrist watch, to the organist a handsome brooch. After the ceremony all proceeded to the dining room where a dainty supper was served. The bride's travelling suit was of blue serge with hat to match.

The happy couple left by the 9 o'clock express for Newcastle, enroute for Cape Tormentine, where they will spend the summer.

The bride who was a popular young lady was the recipient of many useful and costly gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Brown's many friends wish them a long and happy wedded life.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Every year, more than 2,000,000 children and youths are recruited in the United States and Canada to industrial and commercial enterprises. School statistics show that 75 per cent. of the children who enter school leave between 14 and 16 years of age to work in mills, factories and stores

The percentage going to work at this age with definite training is negligible. These young recruits to industry are employed in highly specialized tasks. Drifting from job to job, in later years, many settle down to become handy men and unskilled labourers. Hardly one in a hundred ever obtains a chance to become a skilled worker or master of a trade. What wonder that employers bewail the shortage of skilled workers and that the labour market is overstocked with thousands of unskilled workers.

To meet this situation Canada must provide some form of technical training whereby all who enter agricultural or industrial occupations shall be provided with at least the preliminary elements of vocational training.—Conservation.

Single Tax Is The Remedy

Advocated by Vice—President of the N. S. Farmers' Association

At the 21st annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, held in Amherst January 23rd-25th 1917 Vice President Wm. Murray read the following paper on Equitable Assessment, a subject very much discussed by and of great importance to the farmers of New Brunswick, as well as those of Nova Scotia:

Mr. President and members of the N. S. F. A.

The subject the Program Committee has allotted to me to open up, is one in which I know you are all interested. The equitable assessment of farm property is one which touches us all where we are tender. I realize that there is not a member of this Association who is not perfectly willing to pay his taxes when his property is justly assessed but under our present assessment law we all find that quite often there are many abuses which might reasonably be avoided.

It always appeared to me as if the present law was enacted to give a bonus to shiftlessness or laziness and to punish energy and efficiency. You all have the different types of farmers in your sections. One type lets everything about his place go without any care as long as possible and his place presents a dilapidated appearance. Buildings without paint, fences tumbled down and the road side filled with stones and covered with weeds. He spends the time that would improve the appearance of his holding, either talking politics with the passers or by driving to the town or village a number of times each week, when one trip a month might do all his business.

The other type is a hustler, attends to his business, has his buildings painted up in good shape, everything about the place shows that he is on the job six days a week. His real estate may not be any better than his neighbor's but he at least makes it look better.

Well, what is the result as regards the assessment of these properties

Well, speaking for my county at least, the man who lets everything go to wreck and is a deficit to his district, gets a bonus for doing so by being assessed for as little as possible, while the man who keeps things in shape and has his place so that it is attractive to look at, gets punished for being an asset, a progressive citizen in his community, by having to pay probably near twice as much as his neighbour who owns as much real estate as he does and probably is making just as much money of his holding.

It certainly looks to me like the landlord law in Ireland when if the tenant improved his holding he had to pay higher rent for it next year.

Then the vacant farm is held by its owner, owing to it being assessed so low that he does not mind paying the taxes on it, whereas if it was assessed as high as if occupied it would be sold to some one who would improve it and keep the weeds from going to seed and blowing over the adjoining farms. Also, it would be paying its share of school taxes and doing road work.

Now you may say that it is always easy enough to find fault with existing conditions, but how about a remedy? Well, my remedy for the present assessment law would be a single tax and that on the real estate. Encourage improvements instead of discouraging them and make vacant farms pay as much if not more taxes, than the adjoining ones.

I would also say that it would be an improvement on present conditions if real estate was assessed at or near its value, so as to be something of a guide to parties looking for farms to buy. When a farm is assessed at one half or one quarter of what an owner asks for it, a purchaser thinks there is a nigger in the wood pile if he has come from a part of the world where things are assessed at about their real value. Of course the percentage could be reduced so the taxes would not be higher than they are by the present system.

Listen to what Mayor Taylor of Vancouver says:—"The city of Vancouver, like many individuals, has had to curtail its expenditures in every direction, but notwithstanding this, when the council brought down the estimate for the current year, and struck the tax rate, the resolution to exempt improvements carried for the sixth time without a dissenting note. This fact should be sufficient to counteract any reports that Vancouver has suffered because of the single tax method. Every municipality except two in British Columbia exempts improvements; the British Columbia government does the same and imposes a wild land tax. The last legislature passed a measure which comes into effect within five years, to raise all revenues of the province from land and natural resources, and retains only one other tax, that on incomes, which are exempt up to $1,500."

I think that I will not say any thing more on this subject, as there are many of you who can handle the subject better than I can, so I will leave it in your hands, and I hope that it will be thoroughly discussed.

J. & T. Bell Goods

AT

MacMillan Shoe Store

If you like the J. & T. BELL goods we ask you to come in and look over our different lines. They are very choice and I think will please you.

MacMillan Shoe Store

SMUT IN GRAINS

Its Presence Means Loss of Milions of Dollars to Canadian Farmers.

One way to increase production on Canadian farms is to prevent the loss caused annually by smut in cereal grain. An average loss from smut of one per cent. of the crop means a loss of millions of dollars to the farmers of Canada. Losses have frequently run from 10 to 40 per cent. on individual farms.

Agricultural surveys conducted by the Commission of Conservation have shown that a very small percentage of the farmers in the five eastern provinces treat their seed grain for smut, while among farmers in the prairie provinces this practice is general. It pays the western farmer to treat his seed and it will also pay the eastern farmer.

At a farmers' meeting recently held in Western Ontario, one farmer stated that he had purchased seed wheat which had a little "bunt" or stinking smut in it, but thought it was not worth while treating it. As a result he had a badly smutted crop, causing a decreased yield and disagreeable threshing, and he was docked 20 cents per bushel when he marketed it.

The formalin treatment for stinking smut of wheat and smut of oats is effective and easily applied. The formalin is mixed with water at the rate of one pound to 45 gallons of water, and the grain is either immersed in the solution or sprinkled with it until every kernel is thoroughly wet. The grain should then be placed in a pile and covered with sacks or blankets for several hours, or over night. It should then be dried sufficiently to run through the seeder. Care must be taken to prevent the treated grain from coming into contact with sacks, blankets or floors upon which there may be smut spores.

When the treatment has been properly performed, treated seed will practically always give better yields than untreated seed. Try it for yourself with your seed for 1917.—F. C. N. in Conservation.

WILL BRITAIN ADOPT CENTS?

Among the many reforms brought appreciably nearer by the war is the revision of the British coinage system. Their coinage is admittedly the most complicated in the world, and as a consequence their trade in foreign countries has suffered by reason of the inability of other countries to master its intricacies.

A Bill is being promoted to change all this. The Decimal Association, supported by the Chambers of Commerce, urge that the unit should be the florin instead of the sovereign. The florin would contain one hundred cents, and so the shilling would become a fifty cent piece, and the sixpence twenty-five cents. There would have to be a one-cent piece, just a trifle less valuable than the present farthing.

The five shilling piece would be swept away altogether. On the other hand, two new nickel cents are suggested. One of these would be a ten-cent piece (equivalent to two pence half-penny at present,) the other a five cent piece (equivalent to a penny farthing.)

Behind the suggestion is the closely allied one that the metric system of weights and measures should be introduced.

The first session of the new council will be held to-night.

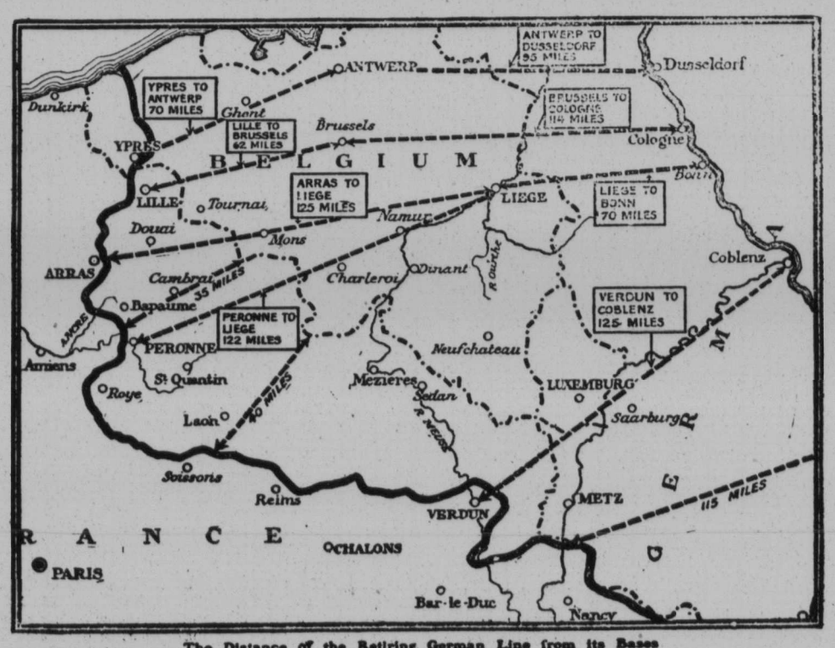
BOOKS

We have just received a shipment of the following Books which we are selling at 30 cents each—a very small advance on the old price.

ELSIE, BESSIE, MILDRED, ALGER, and HENTY BOOKS

These books are always in great demand, so please select the numbers missing from your set at once.

FOLLANSBEE & CO'Y



The Distance of the Retiring German Line from its Bases

In this map eight main distance lines are taken stretching from various points on the fighting line: (1) to the French frontier, (2) to the German advanced bases in Belgium, (3) to their main bases on the Rhine. South of Metz the Germans are about 115 miles in a direct line to Mannheim, at Verdun about 125 miles from Coblenz, and at Péronne they were 122 miles from Liege, and nearly 200 miles from the Rhine at Bonn