

Local Recruiting Committee Meet

Send for Copies of Enrolment Law--Think Description of Both Men and Wealth is Coming--Who Should Be Saluted?

The Newcastle Recruiting Committee met Friday night, W. A. Park presiding; R. Corey Clarke secretary. Among others present were Judge Lawlor, A. A. Davidson, J. W. Davidson, J. D. Creighton, Wm. E. Fish and R. A. N. Jarvis.

The minutes of last meeting, May 5th, were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Capt. L. P. D. Tilley stating that the enlistments for following battalions were: 165th (Acadian)—641, 145th—649, 115th—1059, 152nd—1060.

That meant about 100 each were yet needed for the 132nd and 115th and 500 each for the other two. Mr. Park said that Moncton people were engaging automobiles and bands in a determined effort to get more recruits in Westmorland and Albert counties.

A. A. Davidson said that buttons for rejected recruits would soon be available. He had attended the meeting of the N. B. recruiting committee on May 17th. A report given there from the recent Ottawa meeting implied that the sentiment in favor of conscription was strong all over the country and would force the Government to take action soon. The present method of recruiting left men that should be taken and was taking to war many men that could not be spared from the agricultural, industrial and commercial walks of life. There should be conscription of the unmarried men. The recent action of the N. B. legislature in favor of conscription was the first practical step taken in Canada to that purpose. There should be a more equitable system of taking both men and means. The conditions of enlistment were about the same the whole province over. It was suggested that all N. B. be opened as recruiting ground for the 145th and 165th. Col. Guthrie still favored a house to house canvass of all districts for recruits. Copies of the new provincial law, requiring revisors to prepare lists of all men available for military service had been promised him as soon as they could be printed. He had received none yet. He thought there was nothing compulsory except as to the revisor's duty. Men might answer the canvassers or not as they pleased. It was the duty of recruiting committees to do the canvassing as soon as lists were available. He suggested that the committee take action to secure the copies.

On motion of J. D. Creighton and Judge Lawlor, the secretary was asked to write to Capt. Tilley that such copies be sent as soon as possible. J. W. Davidson, the recruiting officer, said he had been up in the Blackville-Renoson district, both sides of the river, for about a week and had got but one recruit. Work seemed very plentiful, mills had started up everywhere. The men said they would make more money at home, and many thought that conscription was only a bluff. It was the same all over N. B. Recruiting was very slow everywhere now. Mr. Park said it certainly looked as if the voluntary system was a failure. W. E. Fish said the only remedy was conscription. The secretary said that the getting of information through the revisors would secure a lot of valuable information which would be exceedingly useful when conscription came. Rev. W. J. Bate said that he could see the injustice of the conscription of men without a corresponding conscription of wealth. One was as fallacious as the other. W. E. Fish said that conscription of wealth would have to come to the much greater degree than it had been so far tried in Britain. What had been done was not a patch to what would have to be done in that line. R. A. N. Jarvis asked if anyone who takes a course and buys an officer's uniform and parades the streets with it, can compel privates to salute him, when he is not going to the front. Privates of the 132nd had asked him to bring the matter up. J. W. Davidson said he had asked the party to enlist, but he said he would not go except as an officer. W. A. Park said it was purely a question for the military to decide. A. A. Davidson thought the boys were right in not wishing to have to salute. No man could now train for an officer who was not attached to a corps. J. D. Creighton thought the party, not being now on active service, but merely waiting for a commission should take off the clothes. Mr. Jarvis thought the party was hindering recruiting. No action was taken. The party referred to is a young man who has taken an officer's training and has applied for a commission in the C. E. F. and is waiting to get the same in any Battalion that has a vacancy. Adjourned to meet next Friday.

132nd Band Subscription Closed

Enough Has Been Received--Proceeds of any Entertainment Now in Hand May Be Donated to Regimental Fund or Field Comforts

The Editor of the Union Advocate: Dear Sir:—Since the amount asked for, for the 132nd Band, has been realized in contributions already received or donations promised, I would suggest that this fund be closed so far as it concerns the public. However, any parties such as schools, having entertainments underway, the proceeds of which were intended for the band fund, may donate the same to the 132nd Battalion towards Regimental funds or Field Comforts. All such contributions will be most thankfully received. It has been decided that no schools will be overlooked as regards giving of the Panoramic picture, although the amount contributed did not reach the required sum mentioned in my circular to the schools. I wish to most heartily thank the press of the North Shore Counties for the valuable space they have given freely and cheerfully in support of the 132nd Battalion Band Fund, and in due season an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures will be published in the local press.

L. D. JONES, Major, 132nd Batt. Treasurer Band Fund Chatham, N. B., June 1st, 1916.

Copenhagen, via London, June 1.—A Berlin despatch to the Politikon says that the court which conducted the preliminary examination of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, decided that he should be prosecuted for treason. Dr. Liebknecht was arrested in Berlin for having participated in a peace demonstration on May Day.

Every 10c Packet of

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WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drugists, Grocers and General Stores.

Manitoba Dry Since June 1st

Except That The Hudson Bay Company Refuse to Close Their Liquor Shops

Winnipeg, June 2.—The Provincial Law went into effect yesterday. The first step in the challenge to be made by the Hudson's Bay Company to the operation of the Manitoba Temperance Act was taken this morning when they refused to close their retail stores and displayed their liquor, contrary to the provisions of the act. The Manitoba government accepted the challenge and the attorney-general's department ordered the confiscation of the retail stock, which represents nearly \$1,000.

It is understood that the company invited the action taken by the government in order to set up a test case, which will involve the question of the privilege to trade without interference, as is claimed by the company to be their rights in the deed of surrender of 1870. The company will now take action against the government in the civil courts for interfering with its rights.

THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

Has Not Had An Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. MARRIOTT, 73 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont., August 9th, 1915.

"I think it my duty to tell you what 'Fruit-a-tives' has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives', I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 31 years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives', and I know now that I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain".

WALTER J. MARRIOTT, 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.

OBITUARY

GEO FERGUSON

George Ferguson died at his home 505 Michigan Avenue, Menominee, Mich., on Sunday, April 26th. Mr. Ferguson had been troubled with rheumatism for the past fourteen years and for five years had been unable to work. Dropsy was the cause of his demise.

He was born at South Esk, Miramichi, in March 1855. For more than thirty years he had been a resident of Menominee. In June 1891 he was married to Elizabeth Fenigan of that city. He was a member of the Menominee police department for two years. From 1896 to 1911, he was employed by the Isaac Stephen Co. at Wells, Mich. Since he left the company in 1911 he had not been able to do any work.

Besides his widow he is survived by three children, Daniel of Detroit, Harold and Ethel of Menominee. He was a Sir Knight of the Maccabees and a member of the Masonic Order. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge, Past Master D. G. Wilson gave the Masonic service and Rev. Frederick A. Euder had charge of the church services. Those who acted as pall bearers were all members of the Masonic Order. Interment took place at Riverside cemetery.

One brother, Joseph Ferguson, of South Esk, N. B., and two sisters, Mrs. John Menzies, Cassilis, and Mrs. John Vye of Wilson's Point, N. B., also survive.

Pawned His Wife For \$34

Husband Lost Ticket, Then Fought to Recover Her

New Orleans, June 1.—In January Spurgie Gates, then jobless, faced tough times and an unpaid board bill for himself and wife at C. E. Brown's, 1802 Bienville street. Everything of value the couple possessed had found its way into the pawnshops, but still \$34 was due Brown, who was growing irate. Gates figured that he had one more possession that he could pawn. It was his spouse.

Would Brown take Mrs. Gates and hold her as security for the uncollected account? Sure! In fact, he beamed over Gate's proposal. The pawn ticket was duly made out, the wife delivered to the landlord and Gates set out with high resolves. The husband finally had enough money to get his wife out of pawn. Brown asked for the return of the pawn ticket before delivering his security. Gates couldn't find it. Thereupon an argument ensued over the question of principal and interest, and the two men fought while the woman sat on her trunk, not knowing whether she was liberated or still a hostage.

Judge W. D. Chamberlain settled the argument. He allowed Brown \$41 and Gates to receive back his pledge. Then the judge fined the men \$15 apiece and an equal share of court costs for disturbing the peace.

A Very Liberal Constitution for Denmark

In Effect June 5th Instant--Men and Women Vote, and There is no Property Qualifications For Any Office

London, June 2.—Reports received here from Denmark confirm the earlier rumors that the new constitutional law adopted in that country will go into effect on Monday, and a general election under its provisions will be held in July. Premier Zahle announced last fall that the Government intended to put the new constitution in force on June 5, 1916, and waiving the right to propose a pro-rogation of the old constitutional law owing to the war.

According to correspondents for the German and other continental papers the Danes are preparing for a new era in government. It is believed the constitution which was unanimously passed by the Parliament a year ago and promptly signed by King Christian, is by far the most democratic in Europe.

That this reform was accomplished in the midst of a world war in which the reactionary forces of every country are seeking by open and secret means to wipe out all progressive movements, was a surprise. The reason for this action is found in the fact that during the last three years the conservatives had presented no less than eleven amendments to the constitution, each more reactionary than the other, and had been overwhelmingly defeated on all of them. At last they say the light, and realized that the day of political privileges in Denmark had gone forever. The party then made its twelfth proposal, which was at once recognized by the other parties as furnishing the foundation upon which it was possible to build. It is conceded in Denmark that it was by no means the love of democratic reform, but simply the in-

stinct of self preservation that compelled the conservatives to co-operate for constitutional reform.

The new constitution is hailed in Denmark as the opening up of new paths for the development of freedom. The fundamental fact that all political privileges which were formerly bound up with the ownership of land or capital have been abolished under the new law, and that universal and equal suffrage has been granted to all men and women 25 years and over in age, shown the democratic character of the new constitution. The lower house is to have a membership of not more than 140. It is 114 at present. The membership of the upper house is increased from 66 to 72. The life of the lower house has been extended to four years instead of three as before, and of the upper house to eight instead of six years. Hitherto the age limit for the lower house has been 30, it is now reduced to 25, making all voters eligible. For the upper house the qualification age is left at 30, with the provision that it shall be reduced one year at each succeeding election until the age of 25 is reached.

Twenty-two seats in the lower house will be distributed among the various parties according to the votes which they obtained, but for which they did not secure representation in the majority elections. In this manner, a party which may not have sufficient votes in any one district to secure an election will be insured of representation in parliament. Parties having a very large majority in any one district may count their superfluous votes toward securing additional representation in the general election.

Shackleton Returns From Antarctic

Fails to Reach the Pole, but Finds 200 Miles of New Land—His Ship Destroyed in Ice

London, June 2.—Sir Ernest Shackleton has safely arrived in the Falkland Islands. So far as is known not a single man of the Shackleton expedition lost his life, but anxiety was not at an end until all the men and marooned in the south Polar regions have been accounted for. 22 men were left on the South Shetland, Lieut. Shackleton's story is a narrative of conquest by sheer courage and endurance, of difficulties as nearly insurmountable as ever a similar expedition encountered.

Almost from the first, after starting from South Georgia in December, 1914, Shackleton's ship, the Endurance, experienced unfavorable conditions. Within a month the little ship was forging its way through ice floes. A new land, with a coast line of about 200 miles and great glaciers discharging into the sea, was discovered during this period. Future maps will show this latest addition to British territory—named Carid coast—but will contain no mention of New South Greenland, which Shackleton proved to have been a myth.

The Endurance pushed on, only to meet with worse conditions. At length she became wedged in ice floes, while bergs towered above her, as though they might at any moment overwhelm the vessel.

For weeks on end the Endurance resisted the pressure, but by August it was apparent she must be crushed into splinters. The party was then forced to make camp on one of the ice floes. "The terrific pressure," said Shackleton, "terminated in the tearing out of her stern and rudder posts." The main deck drove upwards, ice cut into the hull, the fires were extinguished, and, caught in a trap from which there was no escape, the vessel became a hopeless wreck.

The little party of explorers found themselves strangers in a frozen world of their own. They were the sole inhabitants of the field of ice. Their only sustenance was the small supply of provisions taken from the lost a hip and their only hope of safety was in three small boats. Days of danger followed. An attempt to escape was foiled after a period of fruitless efforts. "At times," said Shackleton, "the various units were isolated on separate floes."

Light colored cuffs are a mistake, for they soil easily and frequently make the hands look larger and more prominent.

Thrift in Meat Production

How Much of The Large Quantity of Meat We Consume is Wasted?

The following figures taken from the Agricultural War Book for 1916, giving the annual consumption of meat per capita in the countries mentioned, were of course, compiled before the commencement of hostilities in Europe in August 1914:

Country	Lbs.
Australia	175
United States	172
Argentina	140
Canada	133 1/2
United Kingdom	119
Germany	113
France	89
Denmark	76
Norway and Sweden	74
Belgium	70
Austria-Hungary	64
Russia	50
Spain	49

Reduced to ounces the foregoing means that for each man, woman or child in the countries enumerated there are consumed approximately the following quantities of meat on an average each day:

Country	Oz.
Australia	7 1/2
Canada	6 1/2
Argentina	6 1/2
United States	7 1/2
United Kingdom	5 1/2
Germany	5
France	3 1/2
Denmark	3 1/2
Norway and Sweden	3 1/2
Austria-Hungary	2 1/2
Belgium	3
Russia	2 1/2
Spain	2

The four countries latest to develop, it will be noticed, are the largest meat consumers. There are several reasons for this, one is the freer life the people lead, another is the abundance of the flocks and herds, comparatively speaking, and a third is the largeness of the open country. The next two, Britain and Germany, have leisure classes and ruling castes that are great meat eaters. France is noted for delicacies of food into which other elements than meat enter to some extent. All the remaining countries have large peasant and poorly paid industrial classes whose circumstances compel to severe measures of economy and thrift. Germany and France possess similar elements, but the dominating military class in the first-named country are most indulgent in the consumption of meat and hearty food. In Britain the consumption is more evenly distributed than in any other European country, hence the position of the home country in the table.

Turning to ourselves the question, in the first place, is do we not eat too much meat, and do we never consider that if we ate less there would be more for export, that more money would come into the country and that we should be practicing that highest form of economy—national

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Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9:00 A. M. for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Return—Leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

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13 1/2 Hours Route via Cape Cod Canal Express Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill

Leave North Side India Wharf, Boston, week days and Sundays at 6 p. m. Same service returning from Pier 18, North River, Foot of Murray St., New York City.

St. John City Ticket office, 47 King St. A. C. CURRIE, Agent, St. John N. B. A. E. FLEMING, T. F. & P. A., St. John, N. B.

EDDY'S

WHEN MATCHES ARE WANTED

thrift? In the second place, the problem that presents itself, is how much of the six ounces credited to each individual per day is actually consumed and how much wasted? Higher words how much fat, bone, gristle and skin are thrown into the fire or garbage barrel that could be used perhaps for food and if not for fertilization, or for some manufacturing purpose. It has been stated that fully ten per cent. of the food in the principal hotels and restaurants is thrown away, possibly absolutely to the detriment of the country. The government in its encouragement of the saving habit and discouragement of wastefulness, has called upon the people to preserve paper and rags. In the eating of less meat and the saving of the seeming refuse are surely other ways in which Canadians can practise both those eminent qualities—economy and thrift.

SEVEN SONS IN ONE FAMILY VOLUNTEER

Amherst News:—Mr. James McNutt, of Richmond, may well be proud of his sons though with the pride there is sorrow since one of the 7 of the boys who volunteered to wear the khaki now sleeps in a cemetery near the firing line in France. Out of the 7 boys, all save one succeeded in passing the physical tests. Despite his eager protests the youngest was rejected. The oldest, Private Charles McNutt, gave his life for the Empire in March. Beside the McNutt boys some 10 or 11 others of the other men of Richmond have enlisted. For a small rural community the record is certainly one to deserve praise.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

SUNDAY SERVICES

UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. M. S. Richardson
Morning service, 11 a. m.
Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.
Preaching service, Derby, 3 p. m.
Evening service, Newcastle, 7 p. m.
Mid-Week Service—Wednesday prayer and testimony meeting 7:30 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Anglican
Rev. W. J. Bate
Holy Communion—Every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. and first Sunday in month at 11:00 a. m.
Morning and Evening Prayer—Matins at 11:00 (except 3rd Sunday in month, no service.) Evensong at 7:00.
Daily Prayers 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Wednesday Evensong 7:30.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

(Catholic)
(During winter months from November to May.)
Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9:00 a. m.
Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11:00 a. m.
St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1:30
Children baptized, when there are baptisms, 2:00 p. m.
Sunday School Classes, 2:30 p. m.
Vespers, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7:00 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Harrison
Sunday Services 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.
Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

THE KIRK

St. James Presbyterian Church
Rev. S. J. MacArthur, M. A., B. D.
Worship, Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.
Sabbath School, 2:30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY

Capt. P. Forbes
Holiness Meeting—11 a. m.
Praise and Testimony Meeting—3:00 p. m.
Salvation Meeting—8 p. m.
Public Meetings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—8:00 p. m.

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the 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. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

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. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141. sept-30

IF YOUR CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED

Look Mother! If tongue is coated, cleanse little bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"