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Few of us eat enough of the "Staff of Life."

Make your Bread from

PURITY FLOUR
More Bread and Better Bread



GERMANY VERSUS THE ALLIES

THE NEW MILITARY EPOCH

(Toronto Globe)

Trench warfare, in the opinion of a Boston journal, is "the epoch of coward crimes." It does not question the valor of the individual soldier, but insists that armies, taking them "as a mass organization," were never so cowardly as they are at the present day. It is not denied that as great feats of valor are performed as ever in the history of the world, but there is a smile of fine contempt at the spectacle of millions of men facing each other and apparently unable to advance.

So far as the Allies are concerned, the methods of warfare of which complaint is made were not of their choosing. Mechanical preponderance in war is no new idea. Napoleon always believed in the omnipotence of artillery. If the idea has been carried to such extremes as to deadlock gigantic armies in the present campaign and drive warfare underground, it cannot be that account. It is due to the necessity imposed upon them to fight the Prussian barbarian with his own weapons. This is not cowardice; but military caution and sagacity, for the aim of every good General is to win victory with a minimum loss of his men. The casualty lists for the seventeen months of war show that the main object of war, the killing or disabling of the enemy and the weakening of his military power, is being attained by the Allies on an unprecedented scale. The spirit of the allied armies is certainly not akin to cowardice, whatever may be said of the military system that invented asphyxiating gas and submarine warfare on non-combatants.

Speaking of the differences between trench war and field operations, General von Kluck, in a recent interview, declared:

"This is a sort of siege war on a more extended front and of unlimited duration, and this is always much more wearing than operations on the march, for in the latter there are skirmishes and battles on particular days. In between are long intervals when, though the troops must be on the march, yet they enjoy certain rest and recovery; but in the trench war constant activity is demanded. There are three grades—the first on the front, the second for support and the third in the rear. The first line must be constantly on guard, even though the enemy appear inactive, for one never knows what he may do next. The least inattention may bring death to a soldier and his comrades. Even when the official report says 'quiet prevails' on the front it must not be supposed that now the troops are really having a rest. By no means. In former wars, moreover, winter campaigns were unknown. But our troops have gone through all the hardships of one winter in the trenches, and now stand before a second. As to the continuous strain on the men, the present war makes far greater demands than former wars, and as the troops have held out in the most wonderful manner it is proof that, physically, mankind is more capable of exposure, and so there can be no talk of a relaxing civilization."

A war that entails greater hardships and dangers, and that calls for perpetual vigilance and dogged endurance, cannot be said to be "an epoch of coward crimes," for it is impossible, when discussing the question of moral courage, to differentiate between armies in the mass and the individual soldiers that comprise these gigantic forces. Open warfare under present conditions would be national suicide for the army concerned. Recklessness in war is not the highest moral quality, and it rarely wins victories.

SUNNY CORNER

(Held from last issue)

Jan. 3—Miss Dora Murphy, Lyttelton, was the guest of Miss Ames McAllister Monday and Tuesday of last week.

Misses Emma Gulliver and Ida Mullin called on friends in Redbank last week.

Miss Lula Mullin spent Monday evening the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Nowlan.

Mrs. James McDonald was the guest of Mrs. Allen Tozer Wednesday evening.

Mrs. I. Blackmore called on friends the latter part of the week.

MUNITIONS AND THE WAR

At the outbreak of war Germany had great accumulations of all kinds of munitions, from the smallest rifle cartridge to the enormous long range ordnance, firing a shell nearly the size of the average man and throwing it to a distance of twenty odd miles. And, what was of even greater importance, she had such a thorough census of her industries and such a complete organization for controlling them, that she was able to turn the whole country into one vast munitions factory, in almost inconceivably short time. That explains more than any other one fact her rapid successes in the early stages of the war when the allies found it such a terrible task to check her on the road to Paris. That was the beginning of the end for Germany and her allies. At that time the allies saw plainly, in a horrible dream, the Prussian heel of militarism crushing them relentlessly into life-long unrelenting slavery. The smoke awoke them to the greatest effort they could put forth. They, in turn, have organized, in a few months, as completely and thoroughly as Germany did, in forty years. Every available factory in every ally country is producing war munitions of one kind or another, to its greatest capacity. In addition, enormous orders are being filled in the U. S. and other neutral countries. So large are these orders that the railroads and ocean boats can not carry them. There are great continuous streams of war munitions and supplies pouring into every ally country in addition to the enormous quantities made by each allied country. In addition we are now more than beating Germany at her own game. In money we have outclassed Germany since shortly after the war started and in men we are fast approaching the time when we shall exceed the numbers she can put in the field. It may be that we are already in the lead in men. Germany is steadily weakening in every essential resource while we are steadily and rapidly increasing. Who can doubt the end, or that it will be here before very long?

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try It! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine. Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots loosen, and the hair falls out fast. Surely get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

I. C. R. Takes Over Line to Musquodoboit

The Service in the Meantime Will be on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Leaving Dartmouth at 3 p. m.

Halifax, Dec. 31—The operation of the Dartmouth to Deans branch of the government railway system will be undertaken on Monday, January 3rd. The trains will run from Upper Musquodoboit, leaving at 5.30 in the morning and arriving at Dartmouth at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, thus making the run of 70 miles in four hours. Returning the train will leave Dartmouth at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving at Upper Musquodoboit at 7.30 o'clock in the evening. The trains will run on three days each week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. It will be a mixed service, passenger and freight. Cavocchi and Pagano, the contractors who built the road have been running the service for some months and have thereby been a great convenience to the people travelling from Halifax to Middle Musquodoboit. Now it is to be undertaken by the I. C. R. as a branch of the system that extends from Halifax to Winnipeg. The desire of the people on the shore and through the Musquodoboit valley is at last to be gratified with the operation of the road as a part of the I. C. R., and in this respect the beginning of 1916 will be memorable. It will be noted that the road in the meantime will be operated not to Deans, but to Upper Musquodoboit.—Halifax Herald.

FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

Items of Interest Culled From the Second Volume of The Advocate During the Years 1868-9.

The first volumes of The Advocate were bound by F. Beverly & Son, Booksellers and Stationers, Fredericton, N. B.

The Boston Type Foundry Co., of Boston, the first letter foundry in New England, advertised in The Advocate, in 1868.

November 12th, 1868, was Thanksgiving Day.

The Hon. John M. Johnson, M. P., died at Chatham on Sunday evening, November 8th, 1868.

The evidence against Driscoll and Shaughnessy, for the murder of the soldier Brennan, is given in the November 19th issue. The trial took place in Fredericton, and the prisoners were found not guilty.

Steamer Arrival—Nov. 19—Steamer Emperor came in yesterday about 2 p. m. Did not call at Kichibucto or Chatham, and had a very hard time getting up, as the river was full of ice, scratching her belly. Capt. Babbitt deserves a good deal of credit for pushing on under such circumstances, as he had several passengers and a large amount of freight.

There was hardly an inch of snow in Newcastle in November 1868.

The Advocate of Nov. 26th issue contains a lengthy account of two addresses presented to the Hon. Peter Mitchell, then Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Richard Hutchison, Esq., was elected on Dec. 24th, 1868, to fill the vacancy made in the House of Commons by the death of Hon. John M. Johnson, defeating J. C. Gough, Esq.

The Morning News, St. John's first daily, was issued in December, 1868, according to an announcement in The Advocate of that date.

The columns of The Advocate were pretty much taken up in a "Paper War," being carried on between the different weeklies of the province.

Commercial Bank paper sold in St. John by brokers on Friday, Jan. 15th, 1868, at 88 cents.

Philip James Whitehead, a seaman on the ship "Frank Lovitt," died in the hospital in Londonderry, Ireland, on Dec. 14th, 1868. He was a son of John Whitehead, formerly of Richibucto.

Hon. Joseph Howe was sworn in as President of the Privy Council on the 30th of January, 1869.

There were thirty-five pupils in the Military School of Instruction, which opened in St. John, on Monday, Feb. 1st, 1869. Lieut. S. U. McCully, of Chatham, and Rowland C. Gitchell, of Newcastle, were among the number.

Rev. Samuel Bacon, M. A., the first minister of the Anglo-Catholic church to reside in the North-Eastern part of this province, died at his residence at Bushville on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 16th, 1869, aged 79 years.

Velocipedes were the rage in St. John in 1869.

Tenders for the construction of three further sections of the Inter-

colonial, one in the province of Quebec, one in New Brunswick, and the third in Nova Scotia, were called for on March 4th, 1869.

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in St. James Church by the Rev. Mr. Nichol, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, on Sunday, March 14th, 1869.

Militia Appointments, 1869—No. 6 Company Division, Parish of Newcastle—

To be Captain—Capt. James Russell, from late 1st battalion.
To be Lieutenant—Lieutenant John Fish, from late 2nd battalion.

In '69 the ice ran on Thursday, April 22nd.

The death of Daniel Witherell, a native of Manmouth, Maine, occurred at his home here on Sunday, May 2nd, 1869, aged 70 years. He came here in 1830.

Newcastle had its first bank—the Montreal Bank Agency—in 1869.

Wm. M. Kelly was elected by a vote of 990 to 250 over P. J. O'Connell, to serve in the General Assembly, in May 1869.

The April 22nd 1869, issue of The Advocate contains a lengthy account of the hanging of Dowe, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Tuesday, April 6th of the same year. The rope broke twice, and the details of the hanging are horrible.

The "Bill to incorporate the Tracadie Hospital Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, Saint Joseph" was passed in the House in April, 1869.

During the winter of 1869 about 160 tons of fresh fish were shipped to United States markets. They comprised bass, trout, eels and smelts.

The March 25th, 1869, issue says: "We notice in the Summerside Progress the death of an old veteran named Norman McPherson, at the ripe old age of 102 years. He emigrated to Prince Edward Island about 40 years ago, having served His Majesty George III in the 79th Highland regiment for 16 years previous to the battle of Waterloo."

The death of John Brander, a native of Speymouth, Scotland, occurred here on Wednesday, March 24th, 1869. He resided here nearly 40 years, and was 70 years old at his death.

A velociped school was opened in Newcastle and Chatham in March, 1869.

KILLED FIVE TURKS;
REVENGE FOR LUSITANIA

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 8—Jan. Cooper, a former mill overseer in this city, who joined the British army after the loss of his wife's child on the Lusitania, has written friends in this city that in a fight on the Gallipoli Peninsula he jumped out of a trench, rushed to the opposing lines and killed five of the enemy without receiving a wound.

Cooper said that his act was inspired by the remembrance of what happened on the Lusitania.

ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

"Fruit-a-tives" Now Known as Woman's Best Medicine

"FRUIT-A-TIVES," the famous fruit medicine is particularly well suited for the use of women, because of its mild and gentle action and its pleasant taste.

In severe cases of Constipation, Indigestion, Bloating, Sick Headaches, Pain In The Back, Neuralgia, or a General Run-Down Constitution, "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine needed to correct such troubles and restore the sufferer to complete health.

As a tonic, "Fruit-a-tives" is invaluable to purify and enrich the blood and build up strength and vigor.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid 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 a 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.—44388. 49-6mos.

Another Instance -cf- PROMPTNESS

Here is another instance of satisfaction given a mail order customer of The Advocate Job Department, which is only one of many received from time to time at this office. Promptness and good work are the secrets of the success of The Advocate's Job Department; and the following letter, as a voucher, shows that even in "rush" orders careful attention is not eliminated. This letter was received from a Toronto gentleman, and was written from Windsor, Nova Scotia. We have since been advised by the writer that a large number of replies to the circular in question had been received very shortly after its circulation. Following is the letter:

Windsor, Nova Scotia.
December 7, 1915.

Miramichi Publishing Co., Limited,
Newcastle, N. B.

Dear Sirs:

I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which you filled my last order for printing. As this was "rush" order, I was prepared to make allowances for imperfections in the job, but I must say that if days instead of only a few hours had been devoted to the job, it could not have been executed in a more pleasing and satisfying style. In my opinion the circular alluded to is a well-nigh—if, indeed it is not altogether—a perfect piece of printing. Anyway it suits me perfectly. An office that can turn out such excellent printing as I consider this circular to be should be able to please anybody.

Yours very truly,

(Name withheld.)

The writer of the above letter, who has done considerable business in the lower provinces, has had several pieces of work done by The Advocate, and has been given entire satisfaction in all cases. It can, and will, do the same for you. You may be satisfied with the work you are receiving now, but you may be better satisfied after you have seen the class of work turned out by The Advocate. Samples of stock and prices printed will be mailed upon request. Write today.

THE UNION ADVOCATE

ADVERTISING DON'T PAY

Some merchants who do not advertise will tell you. They place their opinion above the opinion of the many thousands who do advertise because they KNOW that it pays. The trouble is those merchants do not know how to advertise RIGHT. They do not give their ads. the proper attention—they do not change often enough, and hardly know what to write when they do change them, and then blame the paper because their business does not increase. An infant will not thrive on ten bottles of poor milk in a year, nor will an advertisement increase a man's business with only ten changes in a year.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Look at the matter as a Business Proposition. Figure up what your business will allow you to spend, and then find out, AND MAKE CERTAIN, where you can get the best results for the amount you spend. Give your advt. the same careful attention you give to buying and there will be a pleasant surprise in store for you at the end of the year.

So far as circulation is concerned, The Advocate is in the lead. There is not a corner in Northumberland County in which The Advocate does not circulate. As a matter of news—it leads, others follow. It gives the biggest dollar's worth of news of any other paper in the county. It gives the news first, while it is fresh. We receive weekly, letters, kind, thoughtful letters, commending us upon our work. Hundreds of new names have been added to our lists within the past few months. We expect these new subscribers will bring many more new ones.

Just think, Mr. Advertiser, what this enormous increase in our circulation means to you! You are not in business for your health—you are spending money in advertising for the purpose of getting increased business. As a business proposition, it is up to you to use the paper with the largest bona-fide paid up subscription list, and that paper in Northumberland County is THE UNION ADVOCATE.

Get in Touch With 10,000 People

every week through the columns of

THE
UNION ADVOCATE

Phone 23 NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359

You need this book

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE

Sent FREE to any address

160 pages of valuable building information—52 useful plans—complete details on how to make improvements on the farm that are fire-proof, weather-proof, time-proof and economical—besides scores of other interesting facts.

It's the standard authority on farm building construction. It has saved thousands of dollars for more than 75,000 Canadian farmers and will save money for you. If you haven't a copy, send in the coupon NOW. The book is free.

Canada Cement Company Limited, MONTREAL.

FILL IN COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

Canada Cement Company Limited, Herald Building, Montreal.
Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete" 1

Name _____
Street and No. _____
City _____

EDDY'S

WHEN MATCHES ARE WANTED

Shell Makers From Canadian Troops

Skilled Workmen Released for Munitions Work in England at Request of Lloyd George

Ottawa, Jan. 5—Canada is helping Lloyd George by releasing for munitions work in England about one thousand skilled mechanics from among the Canadian troops who have gone overseas. The request for their release came some days ago, and was promptly acceded to by the Minister of Militia. To-day the following cable of thanks from Lloyd George was received by the Minister of Militia:

"I thank you most warmly personally as Minister of Defence, and the Canadian Government, for the ready response which you made to my request, made to you through Sir Max Aitken, to release certain highly-skilled mechanics from the Canadian forces for work in our factories. I thank you again for your quick cooperation, which is another sign of the ties that bind the Dominion and the motherland. The resolution of our men in the field and in the factory is more powerful than ever, and we look forward to undoubted victory."

(Signed) Lloyd George.