

Classified Advertisements

PROFESSIONAL

J.A. CREAGHAN, LL.B.
 Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
 MONEY TO LOAN
 Morrison Bldg, Newcastle

DR. J. D. MacMILLAN
 DENTIST
 Over H. S. Miller's Store
 Telephone 73

DR. J. E. PARK, MD. CM.
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office at Res
 Property
 Office Phone 188

**LAND SURVEYOR
 AND
 TIMBER CRUISER**

R. MELROSE, D. L. S.
 Care Moody & Co., Ltd. Tel. 7

DURING RECENT YEARS

We were obliged to turn away many prospective students for want of space for expansion.

In our present premises we have space for enlarging and we will be able to accommodate all applicants.

No better time for entering than now.

Send for New Catalogue.

S. KERR
 Principal

GET READY

for the many positions that will be open to young men and women as soon as the

Big Business Boom Begins

BY TAKING A COURSE AT

**FREDERICTON
 BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Write NOW for particulars to

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal
 FREDERICTON, N. B.

WAVERLY HOTEL

Pleasant St., Newcastle, N. B.

Frank White, Prop.

Meals and Rooms furnished at moderate rates.

Special attention given to Commercial men and Tourists

Livery in connection with Hotel.

Hack meets all trains.

tf

Notice of Log and Tie Marks

This is to notify all parties that the registered log marks of D. & J. Ritchie & Co. are

Logs—Black R. (butt and top)

Ties—Black R. (at each end)

All parties are hereby warned against having logs or ties with these marks after this date, unless with our permission. Parties are also warned against copy-writing same, or using any mark that would in any way infringe upon this copyright.

D. & J. RITCHIE & CO.

tf Newcastle, N. B.

On Public Wharf

Lime, Cement, Fire-Clay, Land Plaster, Hard Wall Plaster, Fertilizer, Slag, Sewer Pipe, Hay, Straw and Coal.

Orders taken at store and promptly delivered.

STOWART MERCANTILE CO., Ltd.

Phone 45

WANTED.

Men and Ladies wanted to take orders for Private Greeting Xmas Cards in spare time. No experience necessary. Sample album free. 35 p.c. commission paid.
 3 Winchester Ave,
 Westmount,
 Montreal, Que.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th December 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, two times per week on the route North Renous and Pineville, from the 1st of April.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of North Renous and Pineville and at the office of the District Superintendent and at the office of the Superintendent.

H. W. WOODS,
 Act. Dist. Supt.

St. John, Nov. 1, 1921. 45-3

NOTICE

Prof. F. J. Liscombe a prominent teacher from New York has opened a studio for voice culture (the art-singing) and piano, in the O'Brien building, Castle Street, opposite Brunswick Music Store.

HAY, FLOUR and FEED

Quebec Hay, \$35.00 per ton
 Hard Wheat Flour in bags (Also Flour in wood)

Western Oats

Cracked Corn

Corn Meal

Shorts and Bran.

We handle stock of A 1 quality and the prices are right.

Dry Cord Wood \$9.00 per Cord. Cut in Stove lengths \$10.50 per cord.

Stove, Furnace and Blacksmith

COAL

SYDNEY MINES enough said

E. E. BENSON

Phone 162

Charles Sargeant

FIRST CLASS LIVERY

HORSES FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

PUBLIC WHARF, PHONE 51 Newcastle

GOVERNMENT ROOMS

"The Labor Hall, near Hennessy's store has been opened as committee rooms, for the party. All supporters and friends of Mr. E. A. McCurdy, the chosen candidate, are welcome.

tf

Pains After Eating

Today thousands are afraid to eat because of the pains that follow even a light meal of good and wholesome food. Mother Seigel's Syrup, taken after meals, has helped tens of thousands to enjoy their food, and put an end to the pains and miseries of indigestion. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles at drug stores.

tf

TERRIBLE POISON GAS.

A Dozen Lewisite Bombs Would Destroy Whole.

Since the war all the great powers have been hard at work on the gas problem. For it seems to be fully recognized that in future international conflicts poison gas will be the chief killer.

To the every-day peaceable citizen this idea is particularly interesting, inasmuch as it is expected that cities and towns will be systematically deluged with gas, dropped in bombs from airplanes. Whole populations—men, women and children—will be wiped out, or, if spared, will be non-combatants no longer, held, as Gas operations during the recent war were crude and hardly more than experimental. Next time they will be conducted on a huge scale, scientifically, and with chemicals incomparably more destructive to human life.

Soon after this new and frightful weapon came into use, it was realized that what was really needed was a gas that would be invisible and odorless, so as to give no warning of its presence in the atmosphere. It must, of course, be heavier than air, so as to sink into dugouts and cellars, where refuge might be sought, and there remain, as it were, in pools. In addition, to be wholly satisfactory, it must poison the human system by mere contact with the skin, so that gas-masks would furnish no protection.

The Allies chemical warfare services were working hard on this problem during the war, and solved it. A gas called "Lewisite" was developed which met all of the above-mentioned requirements, and great quantities of it were being manufactured for use in the expected campaign of 1919, when suddenly the armistice came.

A gas bomb is a mere container; its walls only thick enough to hold the gas tightly upon it, hence nearly all of its weight is represented by its contents. A single such gravity projectile may carry 500 or 1,000 pounds of the lethal stuff, and if dropped upon a town it cannot miss the target. It is estimated that a dozen Lewisite bombs of large size might, with a favoring breeze, destroy the entire population of a big city.

It is understood that since the armistice the chemical warfare service has produced a gas that is even more effective than Lewisite, inasmuch as its spread is far greater relatively to the quantity of chemical used. A mere capsule of it in a small grenade can generate acres of death.

Facts such as these cannot be made too widely known or impressed too fully upon people's minds in order that fear and horror of war may become so great that nations will no longer undertake that criminal method of settling their quarrels.

Japan Covets Siberia.

Everybody seems to imagine that Japan wants to gobble China. Not so, writes Chase S. Osborn, Jr., in the Fresno Republican. Siberia is the objective. While the world is encouraged to believe that Shantung is just the beginning of an effort to seize the major portion of China, Japan is turning elsewhere. True or not, it would seem good strategy. In search of minerals and food, thus to provide opportunity for industrial expansion, Nippon eyes Siberia, says Mr. Osborn, going on to say:

"While Japan has gone as far as she can in a territorial way in China, Siberia, alone and unprotected, and so far without being claimed by any foreign power, offers an attractive plum that makes the Japanese eye shine with an eager desire.

"Siberia, with its untold wealth, iron, coal, timber, tin, gold, fisheries, agriculture—everything and anything in quantities that have defied the science of man to measure—Siberia, a vast storehouse, untouched and unclaimed except by natives, defenceless but for a defiant will—

"Siberia, that is but a few hours away from Tokio—and Osaka—

"Siberia, the land that offers a solution for a vexing problem—that is the great prize. Japan is striving to get it with all of her tremendous energy and cunning."

Manna Harvested in Desert.

Manna is found now in the regions of upper Mesopotamia and Kurdistan and along the Persian frontier. It falls, says an official in Jerusalem, in the form of dew during September, October, and November, and lodges upon the leaves of oak trees. It immediately hardens and assumes the form of a grain. Early in the morning before the heat of the day it is gathered by spreading sheets beneath the trees, which are shaken, and the manna is then collected and stored for winter to be used as a food or shipped to Bagdad for sale in the bazaar. The manna falls on other vegetation, including grass, but all of it is lost except that which is gathered from the oak leaves. The manna is sweet and is eaten by the natives as a substitute for sugar or honey.

Love In Mid-Air.

The first recorded marriage proposal in mid-air was announced recently.

Marriages in the clouds have become as common as those in a lion's cage, and there was a recent case in Calcutta where a wedding party of twelve went up in a Handley-Page machine and had the ceremony conducted at a height of 6,000 feet.

While flying in an airplane at half this height, George Hauser, head of the production department of the Curtiss airplane plant, found courage to propose to Miss Mildred Armstrong, a school teacher. He was accepted.

Natives of Algeria bury with the dead the medicines used by them in their last illnesses.

SALVATION ARMY

Major W. H. Burrows, Divisional Commander, visited the local corp, on Wednesday last and left Thursday for Sussex. The members of the Home League, entertained him at tea during his visit here.

The Local Corps of the Salvation Army is deserving of every help. Since Capt. and Mrs. Goodwin's arrival here. The army supplied bed and board to 18 men in need, in addition to 21 meals free. New and old clothing, boots, etc to most needy cases. Our readers help at all times is most thankfully received by the Editor or the Captain at their

quarters at the Hall on Pleasant Street.
 Send your old clothing to the Salvation Army Captain for Free Distribution to Needy People. THANK YOU!



OXO and MILK

Children, invalids, nursing mothers, and old people, should take a glass of Oxo and milk once or twice a day. It is a splendid food, a perfect meal—nourishing and delicious.

Oxo in milk overcomes the difficulty of digesting milk which many frequently experience.

12c and 30c Tins.

OXO is Beef-food

\$200. given away
 Write for booklet to:—
 Oxo Limited,
 233 LeMoine St.,
 Montreal.

Does the Canadian Farmer Realize His Danger?

Reciprocity was defeated in 1911 because the Canadian farmer was convinced that any advantage resulting from the trade pact of that date was more than offset by the disadvantage of the fierce competition he would meet in his Home Market from the prosperous and highly specialized farms of the United States.

If that was the attitude of the Canadian farmer towards a free, unhampered exchange of natural products, how much more determined should be his opposition, today, towards the trade policies of the parties led by Messrs. King and Crerar?

Both these parties advocate the admission, duty free, of all foodstuffs; in other words, ALL FARM PRODUCTS. This in spite of the fact that the United States has imposed—and there is no reason to believe that it will not be permanent—a stiff "Emergency Tariff" against Canadian Farm Products. To put it plainly, the United States shuts out our Farm Products by what is practically a Prohibitive Tariff and Messrs. King and Crerar calmly propose to meet this action by admitting, duty free, into Canada, All U. S. Farm Products.

We did import in 1920 \$110,000,000 worth of Farm Products from the U.S. What would be the figure if the Tariff Bars were down, say, in 1922?

Consider the new U. S. Tariff rates, Mr. Farmer, and see where you fit!

	Old U. S. Customs Rate	New U. S. Customs Rate
Potatoes	Free	62 1-2c. per bbl.
Apples	25c. per bbl.	75c. per bbl.
Live Cattle	Free	30 p.c. ad valorem
Sheep	Free	\$2.00 per head
Wool	Free	Unwashed 15c. per lb. Washed 30c. per lb. Scoured 45c. per lb.
Butter	2 1-2c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Milk	Free	2c. per gal.
Wheat	Free	35c. per bus.
Flour	Free	20 p.c. ad valorem
Bacon and Hams	Free	25 p.c. ad valorem

Under ordinary conditions, many Farmers are Protectionists in principle, realizing as they do that the building up of great industrial centres to serve as Home Markets is really their salvation. Blind, indeed, is the farmer who would accept the policy of Free Trade in Food Products under the present conditions.

Mr. A. E. Trites, Farmer candidate in Westmorland, before the Tariff Commission at Moncton, Nov. 10th, 1920, stressed strongly the importance of the home market and declared that "No changes should be made in the Customs Tariff which will in any way adversely affect the manufacturing industries which are developing our local market."

Hundreds of farmers all over the country gave the same evidence. These are the men who are standing shoulder to shoulder behind the Meighen government as the one and only party offering

Safety to the Farmer

(National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee)