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Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my feet to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER

is the beginning of our busy season, but students can enter at any time, and it is well to get the "lice broken" before the rush begins.

Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

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THE FALL TERM OF THE FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
Will Open on MONDAY, AUG 26, 1918
There is a greater demand for our graduates than ever. Get particulars regarding our courses of study, tuition rates, etc., and prepare to enter on our opening date. Descriptive pamphlet on request. Address:
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Social Service Council for Newcastle

A Social Service Convention was held in the Newcastle Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon and evening of last week. Ald. H. H. Stuart presided. Among others present were: Newcastle Baptist Church—Rev. E. A. Kinley, C. C. Hayward, Mrs. H. R. Melanson, Mrs. A. McNastles; Newcastle Methodist Church—Rev. F. T. Bertram, John H. Ashford, Mrs. J. Robinson Allison, Mrs. T. A. Clarke; Newcastle Sons of Temperance—James Falconer; Douglasstown Presbyterian Church—R. H. Jessamin and Miss Annie Jessamin.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. H. A. Goodwin of St. John, President of the N. B. Social Service Council, and Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Dominion Council. Rev. Messrs. Goodwin and Shearer explained the objects of the movement. It is a federation of churches and other bodies for such cooperative efforts for social betterment as are agreed upon. Eighteen units are united in the N. B. Council, the Roman Catholic representatives being Drs. G. J. Broderick and J. D. Maher of St. John.

Local, Municipal or County Social Service Councils, uniting local congregations and other bodies in dealing with local problems, reforms, and service, stand related in a similar way to the Provincial Councils, as the latter to the Dominion.

Rev. Dr. Shearer spoke of the N. B. Public Health Act as being one of the best if not the best of the kind in Canada. Rev. Dr. Shearer pointed out that by a federal law anyone who does that which endangers the morality of a child has committed an indictable offence and is liable to two years' imprisonment. He severely criticized the Senate of Canada for refusing to pass the following bills agreed to by the Commons: Raising the age of consent from 14 years to 16 years and the age limit of seduction from 16 to 18; and of seduction by employer in any industry to 21. The Social Service Council would re-submit these bills to the government in hopes to have them again passed and forced upon the Senate's attention.

The meeting decided by unanimous vote in favor of having a local Council for Newcastle and vicinity, invitations to be issued to all Churches, Women's Institutes, Red Cross Societies, the Town Improvement League, etc. in the district to each send five delegates to another. Convention to be held in Newcastle Town Hall Monday evening, Sept. 23rd inst at 8 o'clock, at which convention a permanent Executive will be chosen and the organization completed.

The meeting elected provisional officers as follows:
President—Rev. W. J. Bate
Vice-President—All clergymen and Salvation Army Officers of the district.
Secretary—H. H. Stuart
Treasurer—Mrs. Thomas A. Clarke
The evening meeting was well attended. Rev. W. J. Bate presided. The speakers were Revs. H. A. Goodwin and Dr. Shearer. Twenty-four subscriptions to "Social Welfare" were taken and much money was subscribed to the Social Service Council fund, some paid in cash and some promised, the latter to be paid to the Treasurer, Mrs. T. A. Clarke.
In his address Rev. H. A. Goodwin paid a very high compliment to the Newcastle Town Improvement League which he said had been organized on practically the same lines and had been doing the same work as if it had been nominally a Branch of the Social Service Council. He had, while living in Moncton, often read with great pleasure the reports of its meetings and work.
Rev. Dr. Shearer spoke a full hour on the burning questions of the day and was heard with rapt attention. The speakers were given a hearty vote of thanks on motion of Revs. L. H. MacLean and E. A. Kinley.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT
Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.
To Mrs. R. D. BAMBURCK:
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.
Dear Mother—
I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.
Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.
Your affectionate son,
Rob.
Manufactured by the
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

NERVOUS TROUBLE

The nerve system is the governing system of the whole body, controlling the heart, lungs, digestion and brain; so it is not surprising that nervous disturbances should cause acute distress. The first stages of nervous debility are noted by irritability and restlessness, in which the victim seems to be oppressed by their nerves. The matter requires immediate attention, for nothing but suitable treatment will prevent a complete breakdown. The victim, however, need not despair for even severe nervous disorders may be cured by improving the condition of the blood. It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich blood that this medicine has cured extreme nervous disorders after all other treatment had failed. The nerves thrive on the new blood made by these pills; the appetite improves, digestion is better, sleeplessness no longer troubles the former nerve shattered victim, and life generally takes on a cheerful aspect. Every sufferer from nerve troubles, no matter how slight, should lose no time in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, thus regaining their old-time health and comfort.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WAR NEWS

Tuesday
The capture by the British of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in four weeks is announced by Field Marshal Haig.

"We have passed through many dark days. Please God, these will never return," says Field Marshal Haig. The commander then says: "The enemy has now spent his efforts."

The Germans delivered a counter-attack yesterday against the positions won by the British west of Gouzeaucourt, facing the Hindenburg line southwest of Cambrai, the enemy assault had been completely repulsed. In this same sector the British line was advanced during the night south of the town of Havrincourt.

On the Flanders front the British progressed northeast of Neuve Chapelle and north of Armentieres.

Wednesday
The Hindenburg line, save where it is already in possession of the British, is under fire from the British guns along the whole of its length. The Germans have been forced back until they have reached ground which is seamed with old trenches, and their retirement has naturally slackened. They are compelled to find temporary relief in a partial reversion to the old style of fighting.

The Wotan section has gone, and it remains to be seen whether the Selgried section, which lies between the Semee and La Perre and the Almeriche, which runs further south will prove a more lasting security. At present the British are across the hinge of the Hindenburg line south of St. Quentin, and from Marquion they threaten Cambrai from the northwest. The French are also close to La Perre and are keeping the Germans upon the Aisne very busily occupied.

During last night the British line was advanced slightly in the region of Vermand, northwest of St. Quentin. The Germans delivered a counter-attack in the region of Ecourt, St. Quentin. It was repulsed after stiff fighting.
There was sharp fighting also at Gouzeaucourt. The Germans were beaten off except at one point, where one of the British posts remained in enemy possession.

Though the most terrific rains since the fight began last March are falling, Allies today are not ceasing to batter the Germans, harassing them from Dixmude to Rheims. Nevertheless the operations are steadily slowing down.

The Canadian sector is quiet and many of the troops are getting a well-earned rest. Some of the infantry battalions have been on the constant move for six weeks, marching when not fighting, with never an hour to write a letter or darn a sock. The American offensive was begun on the Meuse and the Moselle at five o'clock this morning.

The region of the Meuse and Moselle is on the Toul front, before the important fortress of Metz, in German Lorraine. This is a point where the American concentration has been going on for months.
The American line is within two or three miles of the German border. At some points the line actually touches the Lorraine line. The battlefront is approximately 15 miles from Metz.

British forces have effected a crossing of the Canal du Nord to the northwest of the town of Havrincourt. The canal line here forms the main defence of Cambrai on the southeast. The British troops captured the towns of Vermand, Attilly and Vendelles, along the front northwest of St. Quentin. In their advances towards St. Quentin the British have progressed as far as the western outskirts of Holmon Wood.

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the kind guaranteed by its makers to possess as its important basis the above strictly correct formula. That formula, stamped on every can, results in a paint that truly excels in covering capacity—and that stands the severe "climate test" of Canada in a way that spells true economy for all who use it.

D. W. Stothart
Newcastle

NOTICE
TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid, EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS.

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives; and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption, NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.