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Orders Issued For The Third Contingent

Active Mobilization Will be Under Way All Over Country in Few Days--To Adopt New Plan For Recruiting.

Ottawa, Jan. 11--Orders for the mobilization of the third Canadian expeditionary force were sent out today and will be actively under way at all recruiting centres within a few days.

In order to secure greater local interest in recruiting and to have the men better prepared for regimental drill the plan is to make the headquarters of each of the old militia regiments throughout

the country a recruiting centre where the men will also be held for a short time and given some preliminary training. The men thus recruited by companies at the local centres will later gather at battalion mobilization centres. For the first contingent at Valcartier, for the second contingent at the headquarters of divisional areas. The new plan is expected to be better than either.

Germans Drop Bombs Six People Killed

Aeroplanes Paid Sunday Visit to Dunkirk, French Coast Town--Two Raiders Brought Down by Shrapnel Fire.

London, Jan. 12, 3:14 a. m.--According to French despatches to the London morning papers fifty bombs were dropped on Dunkirk Sunday by aeroplanes which were cruising over the town from eleven o'clock in the morning until nearly four o'clock in the afternoon. They came from all directions and were met by heavy shrapnel fire. Two of the raiders were brought down, one outside the town and the other twenty-five miles away.

In spite of the long ordeal the populace displayed no panic. The bombs included some of the incendiary type, but little material damage was done. Six persons were killed at Dunkirk and the suburb of Malo, and it is reported that several persons were killed at St. Pol and Adinkerke, but this has not been confirmed. It appears that the absence of a large number of French aeroplanes from Dunkirk must have been known to the Germans.

British Reply to U. S. What Britons Expected

Britain Willing to Do Everything Possible to Mitigate Disarrangement of Commerce, but Must Keep Contraband of War from Reaching Enemy

London, Jan. 11.--The London afternoon papers, commenting on the reply of Foreign Secretary Grey to the American note concerning unwarranted interference with American shipping, are unanimous in calling attention to

The Westminster Gazette says: "A belligerent is guarding his own interests. No obligation rests upon a neutral to help a belligerent or to prevent the embarkation of contraband. We do not wish to throw the slightest responsibility on the United States, but in dealing with a friendly neutral, we can in a variety of ways consult his convenience, and the people of the United States may be assured that we will do whatever possible to mitigate the state of war to them. Close co-operation between the two governments will have good results."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Foreign Secretary Grey's reply was just what every Briton will approve, who warmly desires the friendship of the United States but who also is determined that no legitimate weapon shall be sheathed which can be used to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion."

The Globe expresses the opinion that Sir Edward Grey's "frank and friendly reply goes in some directions even further toward meeting the wishes of the United States than some of us think prudent."

Continuing, the Globe suggests that the principal trouble over the question of contraband has arisen through the change in the American practice and the present prohibition of the publication of ships' manifests until thirty days after the vessels have left American ports. In this connection the paper says:

"If the consequent detention is (Continued on page 8)

Visit in the Interest of the Patriotic Fund

His Honor Lt. Gov. Josiah Wood and H. B. Ames Addressed Local Branches in Chatham on Saturday Afternoon

(Commercial)
His Honor Lieut.-Governor Wood and H. B. Ames, M. P., Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, are at present visiting the chief provincial centres in connection with that fund. His Honor, accompanied by his private secretary Mr. Cruikshank and Mr. Ames, arrived in Chatham from Fredericton Friday night. Mr. Ames met the Executive of the local branch Saturday morning and in the afternoon a public meeting was held at the Town Hall at which were present representatives from the Chatham, Newcastle, Loggieville and Altwick branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. A large number of ladies, many of them members of the local Red Cross Society were also present. Mr. Ames delivered a highly interesting and lucid address, explaining the detail in connection with the proper collection and distribution of the fund in Canada, and as a result, many of the difficulties experienced by the members of the several executives were cleared away.

Owing to the late arrival of Lt. Gov. Wood, the meeting was called to order by Ex-Lt. Gov. Tweedie, who explained the object of the meeting and introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P.

In opening his address Mr. Ames spoke of the objects and aims of the Canadian Patriotic Fund and said that his presence here was to assist in the organization of every town and country district in Northumberland County in order that everyone could have an opportunity of contributing to this worthy object before anyone was asked to contribute a second time, as they would certainly be called upon to do were the war to continue for any prolonged period; and to endeavor to explain some of the matters that apparently were not clear to the minds of a great many chief of which was the question of affiliating with other centres in the formation of a Provincial Branch, or dealing direct with head office at Ottawa. He wanted to obtain information too, with the end in view of organization in a manner that would give the best results in New Brunswick and also to impart any information at his disposal which as a member of the executive at Ottawa had been gained by experience in dealing with all parts of the Dominion.

The executive at Ottawa had had as much trouble in organizing at first as any of the local associations, but they had gradually worked out a system which can be applied successfully and give good results. He had found two ideas prevalent in Canada with regard to the organization for the collection of the Patriotic Fund. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba provincial organizations were desired. In Alberta two offices were required, one at Edmonton and the other at Calgary. The city of Vancouver had a separate organization from the Province of British Columbia which had its head office at Victoria. In Nova Scotia there was a provincial organization with headquarters at Halifax. Ontario and Quebec were dealing direct with Ottawa. A provincial organization had been started in New Brunswick, but many were desirous of dealing direct with Ottawa. There were two desired results: First, to have a most general and generous contribution; and second to have every soldier's dependents

cared for by a committee who would have the work done as it should be.

There was a great difference in regard to the amounts contributed and number of men enlisting in different sections. An industrial centre which had been hard hit by the war naturally would send many volunteers owing to the lack of employment, and on account of business depression would not be in a position to contribute money in proportion to its needs. Therefore the surplus from other sections that were generous in money and had probably contributed fewer men could be applied to the deficit of the former. Hence the advisability of having a common Canadian fund.

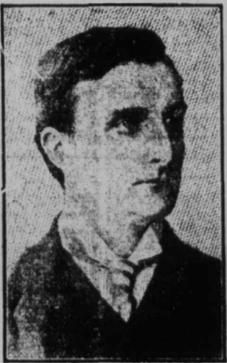
Judging from what he had seen during his visitation through the Maritime Provinces, the speaker was of the opinion that the Lower Provinces had suffered less business depression on account of the war than any other part of Canada.

In the apportionment that had been made, New Brunswick was expected to give between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The executive committee had not considered this an excessive burden for the province. This amount would about care for 600 families for one year at the rate of \$18 per family. Mr. Ames referred to the excellent work of the ladies throughout Canada in connection with the Patriotic Fund, and spoke at some length of the efficient work being done by the ladies of Montreal among the families of the soldiers. He was glad to see so many ladies at this meeting.

The speaker referred to the sister organizations--The Red Cross and Belgian Relief Funds--and said that the Patriotic Fund was not envious of anything the others might accomplish or contributions they received, as all three were working along similar lines, that of rendering assistance where it was needed. The Patriotic Fund had four chief sources of revenue, viz: Contributions from individuals, from corporations, from councils and municipal bodies, and the holding of entertainments of various kinds. The doctors of McGill and Laval were giving their services free to soldiers' dependents, chemists made up prescriptions at cost.

It was the policy of the Ottawa executive to make such an allowance to wives as would enable them to live on a scale of decency while the war lasted, even in those cases where perhaps formerly they may not have got to the same standard, as they felt that the sacrifice these women were making entitled them to so much aid from the general public without a thought of charity. In a crisis of this kind all were called on to do their part. Those who could, went to the front and those who remained would have to pay. The monthly cheque coming to the soldier's wife was not charity, it was her dividend cheque. A satisfied soldier's wife was the best possible recruiting sergeant, should more volunteers be asked for, and he was of the opinion that they would be required.

There was now about \$2,000,000 in the fund and in response to the criticism that enough money had been subscribed, Mr. Ames claimed that the Ottawa executive were looking ahead, as the longer the war continued the greater would be the demand on the fund. If the war terminated sooner than (Continued on page 8)



SIR EDWARD GREY
Foreign Secretary

Great Britain's debt of gratitude to the United States and her desire to repay it by interfering with American trade as little as necessary to secure the safety of this country and her Allies.

The papers take the ground that the Foreign Secretary's facts and figures, unless they can be explained or rebutted, prove that enormous supplies, necessary to the prosecution of the war, have reached the enemy under cover of neutral trade.