

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

"HERE AM I: SEND ME."

It is a personal challenge—this call to the colors. It is a personal duty—this service in defence of freedom and justice and peace. It demands a personal sacrifice—this crisis in the life of Canada. It makes appeal to each man by himself apart, to his conscience, to his honor, to the deepest spirit of his patriotism, to the very soul of his religion. Not in this generation, indeed never before in Canada's history, has there been a testing-time such as this. In this hour of the nation's Gethsemane the Genius of Canada puts the challenge to the young manhood of the nation. There is one answer: Here am I; send me.

The scenes of war are still too far away for many Canadians to understand its dread reality. One here and one there have felt its anguish. For the great majority the horror and ruin of it all are as the dramatic representations on the stage that vanish into the common glare and restitution when the curtain falls. Only slowly do we learn that this is no stage-play, and that its struggle is for the nation's life.

As Canadians come to know in their inmost lives that this is Canada's war as truly as it is Britain's, or France's, or Belgium's, or Russia's, a sterner resoluteness will come into the blood, and the answer to the recruiting officers will be in no uncertain tones. The recruiting has been good. It will yet be better. It was expected, natural, inevitable, that men of military training and experience would be first to answer and first to be sent. Experience counts. It was not at all unusual that newcomers from Britain would be keenest to go with the first contingent. They understand from close range observation the British situation. The average Canadian-born is no less loyal, no less daring. The call now comes to him. Will he answer: Send me?

It is quite true that as yet that call has not come home to Canadians with the urgency, the emphasis, the compelling insistence with which Asquith and all the great leaders in Britain brought it to the British youth. Complaints have been made about confusion and lack of steadiness in the lead given to Canadians in this matter of recruiting and preparing for service overseas. Much has been said about petty politics and party interests. Even personal ambitions among the leaders themselves have not been excluded. The Globe absolutely and determinedly refuses to discuss these matters. To Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster and other leaders we say in all earnestness that the one thing supremely desired in Canada today is a strong lead. The piffle of party organs, whether in praise or in blame, matters not a whit. What does matter, and will matter yet more tremendously, is wise, steady, prompt, and positive leadership—Kitchener leadership—in the militia office, at Ottawa, and always there. And this also matters; such a lifting of the entire thought and business of the Government out of the sphere where pettiness and self-interest prowl as will rally to the nation's help every heart that is true and every hand that is strong. This day next year the prattle of political partisanship may be seen to be the ghastly crime it is today.

But let no man deceive himself; the supreme question is personal. Canada says, Whom shall I send? Flag-waving, shouting, money-raising—all that may count, but for a hundred thousand young Canadians there must be one answer, and only one: Here am I; send me.

You are needed. Next spring you and your training will be needed still more urgently. The very best judgment is that for every fresh soldier the British Empire can put on the battlefields in Europe a fresh soldier to meet him can be put on by Germany. You who read these words, if you can qualify in years and in fitness, you will be needed—you, or perhaps your

son. Canada waits the answer—Canada, Freedom, Conscience.

It is no light thing, no easy thing, to face this stern situation. It is neither easy nor light to make other men face it. The burden of it will rest heavy on many, a man in the pulpit tomorrow, and on many another man in the platform during the coming weeks. Words sweat blood, whether spoken or written, when men count their cost to other lives.

But the call must be made. If Canada is to do her share through the next year or two one hundred thousand trained men, over all wastage and wounding, must be kept in the service overseas. That may mean two hundred thousand recruited, drilled, sent. Who among the morally sound and physically fit will answer, "Here am I: Send me."—Toronto Globe.

HONOR GONE—ALL GONE

No nation can play fast and loose with truth and honor and not suffer alike as a nation and through all her citizenship. Germany will find out that there is a difference between truth and a lie, between honor and knavery. Before all nations she will be made to pay, and to pay in full, for her deliberate repudiation of the fundamental moral obligation. Her chickens will come home to roost. Her persistent violation of her own national honor may be found to have destroyed for a half century the world's respect for Germany's pledge—her "serap of paper." The teaching of her universities, the practices of her diplomacy, and the drill sergeant ethics of her whole civilization tend to warp the moral character of her people, so obscuring in them the distinctions between right and wrong that a promise based on "the word of honor of a German gentleman" may be a thing suspect for more than one generation and throughout all Christendom.

Every day's reports add to the heaped up evidence of Germany's self-betrayal. The other day two despatches, neither better nor worse than dozens of others, illustrate the deeper depth to which the German sense of honor has been sunk by Germany's treason to morality. One was a despatch from Chicago, telling how the Foreign Office at Berlin stole—"stole" is the right word—the American passport of Charles A. Inglis, a Chicago traveller in Germany, and gave it to the German spy, Carl Hans Lody, who by means of it was enabled to ply his detested trade in Britain, but who paid the just penalty in the Tower of London the other day. In that incident the German Foreign Office was directly implicated in the dishonorable system of espionage at its basest, and also proved itself guilty of a vulgar offence not only against an American citizen, but against international courtesy, of which the State Department at Washington may take official cognizance. Any Government proved guilty of such trickery puts itself outside the pale of international good society.

The other recent despatch from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, told that ten German officers of the steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," taken early in the war, broke their parole and escaped disguised as firemen on a Dutch vessel. Those ten officers may now return to Germany's service, but in days to come it will be known that German officers of a captured ship are not to be treated as "gentlemen of honor," and that for them the privilege of parole means a chance of escape.

Self-respecting Germans, and sympathizers with Germany's cause in Canada and the United States, are surely not blinded to the irreparable breaches of national honor involved in incidents such as these. In the light of Harnack's charge of "Britain's treason to culture," how humiliating, how worthy only of a barbarian, is Germany's treason to honor! History has no record of such crimes against honor committed by responsible



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Government officials, or by officers in the Army or Navy, either in Britain or in the United States. British officers paroled in South Africa by the Boers roamed far and wide, but their honor as gentlemen and the honor of their regiments held them true to their word. Had it been otherwise they would have been forever disgraced. Cannot intelligent Germans understand? Do they not yet see that however indulgent Britons or Americans may seem to be towards other breaches of the international code, they will neither justify nor tolerate the unchivalric knavery of sinister espionage in times of peace or the cynical disregard of the obligations of honor in times of war? Honor gone—all gone!—Toronto Globe.

THE RIGHT WAY TO DO IT

Everyone must see that at present England has to take much more than the ordinary precautions of war-time against spying or other furtive hostilities on the part of enemy subjects here, says the Manchester Guardian. After due discount for exaggeration, it is clear that the extent and the minuteness of Germany's pre-war arrangements for spying and collusive action in neighboring countries go beyond all previous experience. The fact that, on this account, we have to take unusually drastic precautions makes it particularly necessary that we should take them coolly, with our eyes open, not in the random ways which panic might suggest, but with care to limit the possible bad results of a painful necessity. We all fell as sure as we can feel of anything that such measures as the general internment of German subjects means the infliction of a great deal of hardship on hundreds or thousands of inoffensive persons lest one well-disguised secret-service agent should remain free to do us an injury—say by sending word to Germany, through a neutral country, of the date of some important movement of troops for transport abroad, or what not. We cannot lightly omit any precaution that might seriously help to avert, say, the torpedoing of a transport filled with our troops. But a sense of the inevitable hardships occasioned by our precautions to many persons whose Germanness is little or nothing but a technicality, and who are in essentials as dutiful and loyal citizens of this country as any of us, will prompt honorable Englishmen to do what they can in order to mitigate or relieve these hardships, and also to refrain from supplementing necessary acts of national self-protection with a crusade of private spies or with the thoughtless cruelty which prompts sensational papers to instigate indiscriminate German-baiting as if it were a sport like a day's ratting.

One of the numerous offences—in the German Government's eyes—for which the German Socialist paper the "Vorwärts" has been suspended during the war

was its plea that English prisoners in Germany should be treated as well as German prisoners in England. It would not be gratifying to our national pride if the comparison did not continue to tell in our favor. Nor, in view of what has appeared in all our newspapers concerning the kindness of many—not all, but many—German civilians to "distressed British families in Germany," would it be to our credit if destitution were the general lot of the wives and children of the poorer kind of interned Germans. One need not dwell on the danger of retaliation against the multitude of English now in Germany. Even if we had not left there these hostages for our conduct, we should all wish to conduct ourselves decently, for the honor of England in neutral countries and for the keeping of our own self-respect. A little thought will show those who are thrown off their balance by the fear of finding enemies everywhere in our midst that we must not be governed by our fears alone, and that, even from the point of view of self-protection, we shall do best if we concentrate on simply those measures which do most to avert actual danger and at the same time show that we are quite sincerely sorry for the many innocent and unlucky people upon whom suffering is inflicted because it is not humanly possible for us to distinguish between the unknown contents of their minds and those of secret enemies. There should surely be some organized effort, either by the Government or by the public, to prevent unnecessary suffering among those whose bread-winners have been taken away.—Sydney Post.

Ventilation of Farm Buildings

Ventilation of farm buildings is the title of a recent bulletin prepared by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr. Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, and Mr. E. S. Archibald, B. A., B. S. A., Dominion Animal Husbandman, and issued as Bulletin Number 78 of the regular series of the Experimental Farm Bulletins. This is an illustrated publication of thirty-two pages and treats exhaustively of the subject of ventilation.

During the past ten years, or more much experimental work has been carried on at the Experimental Farm in Farm Building Ventilation, and the results of these experiments are clearly outlined, and from them, recommendations are set forth, and these only after most thorough investigation and repeated trial under every likely condition or handicap. The bulletin is divided into three parts: Part 1 is entitled Ventilating the Cow Barn; Part 2, Ventilating the Horse Barn, and Part 3, Ventilating the Piggery.

The Rutherford system of ventilation, which is fully described and illustrated in this bulletin, is now in operation in the barns and stables on all Experimental Farms and Stations from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



Tenders for Motor Patrol Boat

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Motor Patrol Boat" and accompanied by an accepted cheque for 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, will be received up till noon on the 25th November, 1914, for this construction and delivery at Picton, N. S., of a Motor Patrol Boat for Fishery Service.

Specifications and plans may be had on application to the undersigned or to the Agent of Marine and Fisheries Department, St. John, N. B., or to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. C. Dockyard, Halifax, N. S.

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, November 2nd, 1914.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

Any person who is 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 agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties: Six months' residence upon 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 solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead, Price \$3 per acre.

Duties: Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B. —Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

TAX NOTICES—Poor and County Rates and Road Tax Notices can be had at The Advocate Job Dept.

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TIME TABLE, STR. "DOROTHY N." 1914

Commencing on May 11th, the Str. "Dorothy N." will run on the Redbank route, daily, (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:

Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a. m. every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m. daily.

Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 3 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Derby at 3.30 p. m.

Leave Bell's Wharf, Derby for Newcastle at 6.40 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Derby at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night.

Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle, return fare 35 cents.

Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Derby, return fare 35 cents.

Excursion Tickets Good for Date of Issue Only

Freight on Saturdays will be held over until the early Monday morning trip.

Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m.

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