"SALADA"

Is Really, in Sober Truth, the Cleanest and Best Tea Sold—

E 230

Black, Green or Mixed Sealed Packets Only.

Why "The Fiddlers" Was Banned

Statement is Fouud in it About Canadian Soldiers Which Officers Pronounce Grossly Incorrect

"The Fiddlers," the now celebrated pamphlet by Arthur Mee, stays on the prohibited list in Canada, and the maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment for having it in the citizen's possession remains.

Premier Borden recently presented to the house the report of Surgeon-General J. T. Fotheringham, director of medical services. It characterizes the publication as irresponsible, grossly exaggerated and overdrawn, a gross libel on the men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and submits from commanding officers at the front "positive evidence to the contrary of statements made in the pamphlet, both as regards alleged alcoholism and disease." The report strongly recommends it as most desirable that circulation of the pamphlet should be prevented.

Sir Robert Borden added that the government was procuring further overseas evidence bearing on the subject, on receipt of which a further statement would be made to parliament.

In opening his report, Geo. Fotheringham says the pamphlet was apparently meant to attract attention to alleged shortcomings on the part of the British government in the matter of temperance legislation, and would appear to affect Canada only in so far as Canadian troops were held up therein as horrible examples of the result of certain alleged failures on the part of the British government.

Without being meant as an attack on Canadian authorities or Canadian troops, its statements, Gen. Fotheringham says, reflected very seriously upon the morals and military efficiency of Canadian troops. Harm had already been done by similar irresponsible and exaggerated statements from other sources. Alarm and anxiety had been aroused in some quarters in Canada altogether out of proportion to what the facts of the case would warrant, and ill results could not fail to follow upon the publication of the pamphlet.

Statements, the general continues, occur in the pamphlet reflecting on the Canadian troops as to alcoholism etc., and these were all grossly exaggerated and overdrawn. It was a gross libel on the men, and a great unkindness to their relatives at home, to set forth isolated examples without stating percentage and number of troops involved, and equally unfair to quote as representative of present conditions the state of affairs at the outset of the war, and particularly at Salisbury Plain, if for no other reason than that the majority of the first contingent were British-born and left but few relatives in Canada.

The evidence of Major-General John Hughes is quoted. On July 28, 1917, he reported to Ottawa that there was less than one case per thousand men per week of drunkenness, and this was the average of all camps in England.

General Fotheringham makes similiar, denial of allegations made as to disease among Canadian soldiers and concludes that the circulation of statements such as fill the pamphlet in question is most undesirable among the people of Canada, and should be prevented by any measures open to the authorities, having regard to the troops themselves and the Canadian public.

TWO YEARS FOR BIGAMIST

At Burton, on Saturday, Wesley Morgan, of Tracey, pleaded guilty before Judge Wilson, at speedy trials, to the charge of bigamy and got a sentence of two years in the Dorchester penitentiary

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

Sticky Fly Destroyer. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

Meatless Days For Canadians

No Bacon or Beef can be Served on Tuesdays or Fridays in Resturants or Hotels--No Wheat For Distillation

An Ottawa despatch on Friday says: Definite regulations, to come into effect at once, for restricting the use of beef, bacon and white bread in public eating places and for prohibiting the use of wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol, have been promulgated by order-in-council, at the instance of the food controller. The serving of beef and bacon is prohibited on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at more than one meal on any other day. Substitutes, such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes, etc., must be provided at every meal at which white bread is served. Under the order, the expression "bacon" includes cured (either pickled or smoked) sides, backs, hams and any potion of what is termed in the trade Wiltshire sides.

The term "public eating places" includes any hotel, restaurant, cafe, club or other place where meals to the number of twenty-five per day are served to persons other than members of the family or household of the proprietor. In all such public places there must be prominently displayed a printed notice to the effect that all persons, in ordering their food, ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her Allies and their armies, for wheat, beef and bacon, and that the food controller requires the public to do everything in its power to make these commodities available for export by eating as little as possible of them, and by making use of substitutes, and avoiding waste.

The regulation relating to the use of wheat in the manufacture of alcohol reads:

"No person shall use any wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol unless such alcohol is to be used for manufacturing or munition purposes, and no person shall use wheat in the distillation or making of alcohl for manufacturing or munitions purposes unless such person has obtained a license therefor from the food controller for Canada. No fee shall be payable for any such license."

MARRIED!

When a girl marries and enters into a strange environment she is confronted with a trying task. The experience of Marjorie Wilde is so comprehensively described by Theodoe Dreiser in "Married" in September Cosmopolitan that every reader will appreciate it with sympathetic understanding.

Theodore Dreiser is the author of "The Genius," one of the best selling novels in the past ten years— a novel that created world-wide comment for its daring discussion of the artistic temperament.

This is Mr. Dreiser's first appearance in Cosmopolitan, and he has given it his best work.

The story is profusely illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.

RUSSIAN NOTABLES TO MEET

Petrograd, Aug. 13—The provisional government has postponed until August 23 and 24 the meetin gof the extraordinary national council at Moscow. Members of all four Dumas representatives of the municipalities Zeemstvos councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, and other political and Sociaslist organizations will participate in the conference which was called by Premier Kerensky late last night. The government will make at the conference a declaration concerning the serious condition in the country, emphasize the necessity of great sacrifices from all classes and announce measures which it proposes to take.

Petrograd, Aug. 15½—The general allied council of Cossack troops has addressed a memorandum to Premier Kerensky urging him to defer the election for the constitution assembly. The plea of the Cossacks is made on the ground that "A population weakened by a long disorganization of power generally shows signs of inertia," and because of a third of the Cossack population is at the front and cannot participate in the elections.

LOOKING FOR A WIFE

The Moncton Times has received from a member of the 236th Highlanders, Valcartier Camp, a request that they advertise for a wife for him.

Miramichi Horse Lands Money

Horses of Edward Dalton and Joseph Napke Race at Moncton Last Week

On Friday the racing was well attended and keen contests marked the two events of the afternoon. In the 2.19 class four heats were required and in the 2.35 class there were six heats. The track was in fair condition, although a little soft from the morning rain.

Summary:

2.19 Trot and Pace, Purse $300

Nancy Weston, Robert Brown, St. John	2	1	1	1	
Miss Keifer, H. G. Kitchen, Fredericton	1	6	6	3	
Cochato Lady, C. E. Smith, Halifax	3	2	2	2	
Oakley H., Joseph Napke, Redbank	4	3	3	2	
Mattie March, J. B. Gilkers, Norton	5	4	4	4	
Brage R. H. Edwards, Halifax	6	5	5	6	

Time, 2.19½, 2.21¼, 2.22, 2.23¾.

2.35 Trot and Pace, Purse $200

Lake Be Sure, Geo. M. Finney, Sackville	7	5	1	2	1	1
Queen Earl, Harry Ballard, St. John	1	1	3	5	3	2
Claude C., Jas. Hennessy, River Hebert	2	2	2	1	2	3
Dr. Clarke, D. W. Wilber, Moncton	4	4	4	3	4	
Colin H., Albert Hinton, Bathurst	6	7	5	4		
Echo Todd, Jr., Edward Steeves	5	3	6	dr		
Florett, W. S. Teed, Sackville	3	6	dr			

Time, 2.21¼, 2.21¾, 2.22½, 2.25¾, 2.25½, 2.30.

Spendid racing marked the second and concluding day of the Maritime track meet at Moncton on Saturday. The attendance was very large. The results of the racing are as follows:

2.15 Class—Purse $300

Corwin Hale, 2.13¼, by Hale T., S. A. Rockford, Tignish, P. E. I	1	3	1	3	3 1
Lillia Burns, 2.13¼, b. m., by Bobby Burns, T. V. Monahan	2	2	2	1	1 3
1 Troas, b. g., 2.12¼ by Walnut Hall, L. T. Dryden, St. John, N. B.	3	4	3	2	2
Nelda Snell, 2.10¼, by Expedition, Edward Dalton, Newcastle	5	dis			

Time 2.16¼, 2.18½, 2.18, 2.19, 2.22, 2.18.

2.25 Trot and Pace

Purse $300.

Victoria, b. m., 2.24 by Quoine, D. H McAllister, Sussex, N.B	1	1	1
Marshall M. Jr., 2.22¾, b g Peter Carroll, Halifax, NS	6	2	2
Will Be Sure, 2.16¼, by Be Sure, Edward Dalton, Newcastle, N. B.	5	4	3
Queen Catherine, c. m., Gavin Harding; Kensington, P. E. I.	3	5	4
Little Kitty, 2.23¼ b. m., by Almont, John B. Gilchrist Norton	4	6	5
Belmont Miller, b.g, by Aquire, R. H. Edwards, Halifax, NS	2	3	d

Time—2.18½, 2.19, 2.20½.

The officials were Frank Powers, Halifax, starter; A T. Cochrane, Moncton, A. E. Trites, Salisbury, and Charles Sargeant, Newcastle, judges; J. A. Kelly, Shediac, clerk of the course; George B. Willett, Pierce Delahunt, Moncton, and O'Neil, St. John, timers.

NEW BRUNSWICK UNDER REDISTRIUBTION

New Brunswick will have eleven members in the next House of Commons instead of thirteen as at present.

The province is divided as follows Restigouche and Madawaska unite, Victoria, previously with Madawaska is joined with Carleton, Sunbury which used to be with Queens is attached to York ,Queens and Kings unite on a new constituency to be known as Royal, Albert, which has been with Kings, goes on to St. John County. There will be one member for St. John city alone and another for the city and counties of St. John and Albert together. The rest of the province remains as before.

of the Irish parliament, membership in which was restricted to Protestants, Ireland was united with Great Britain.

Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

A few drops of a drug called freezone applied directly upon a sore corn gives quick relief and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freezone, which costs very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

This drug is an ether compound and dries in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.

Demobilization Of The Canadian Army

WHEN the Huns are at last driven back across the Rhine, and the Kaiser is brought to cry "enough"; when the thunder of the artillery ceases, and the boys in the trenches pass along the joyous words — "Home again" — how will Canada be prepared to receive her great army of soldier sons from overseas?

The re-absorption of this great body of men at the close of the war presents a problem more difficult than the one Canada solved in raising and outfitting her citizen army and sending it to the aid of the Mother Country. The fact that Canada's army is composed entirely of volunteers, obligates the Dominion with the duty of seeing to it that these men are properly cared for at the close of the war and judiciously guided back into civil life. Were the men representing Canada in the trenches professional soldiers, our obligation would be discharged with the last pay-day. But Canada's soldiers are not fighting for money, nor spoils. They came from the bench, the forge, the factory, the farm, the mine, the office and the counting house, in answer to the call of the Empire, in order that liberty and democracy might prevail in the world. They will expect to return to similar occupations, and it is our duty to see to it that they are properly assisted in doing so.

According to figures obtainable, the present recruited strength of our overseas forces is about 400,000. Taking it for granted that the war will continue for several months, and that the whole of our present enlistment, and even more, is used in this last drive against the Hun, what will we do with our men when the war is over and they return home? Will they be turned out to shift for themselves, and, if so, will the country be able to absorb such a large number without causing serious complications in our industrial and financial programme?

Only a superficial consideration of conditions in Canada makes it quite apparent that this problem of caring for our soldiers after the war is one of utmost importance and even if our Dominion and Provincial Governments, backed up by our leading statesmen and thinkers, give the problem serious attention during the remaining months of the war, we will be none too well prepared to successfully handle the situation.

Some of us are wont to belittle these after-the-war problems with the remark that Canada will be able to meet the situation and that the problems will solve themselves. They point to the fact that more than a million volunteer soldiers were absorbed in the Northern United States at the close of the Civil War, without causing any change in the economic conditions. As we read back through the history of that great struggle and the so-called reconstruction period, it might seem at first thought that our cases are some what similar and that what happened in the States will happen in Canada. However, a close comparison of Civil War conditions and those which prevail in Canada, shows many broad differences.

The population of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War was about 31,000,000, of whom something like 11,000,000 lived in the Confederate States. The census figures of that period show that upwards of two-thirds of the population in the Northern States was rural and this proportion also held in the Southern States. This was shown again in the enlistments in the Union Army, where a large percentage were attested from the farms. Up to the Civil War period and for many years after, the United States was emphatically an agricultural nation, with manufacturing limited to certain small districts in New England and the North Atlantic States.

Against this situation, we find that Canada's 8,000,000 population is about evenly divided as between urban and rural, while of our 400,000 soldiers recruited to date only 12% came from the farms and ranches, and taking it for granted that all of the farmers and ranchers will be reabsorbed onto the farms, what will we do with the remaining 88% of this army of ours?

It is interesting to note the occupational proportions of our overseas forces:

Professions	12,000
Merchants and employers	5,200
Clerical workers	42,000
Manual workers, skilled	128 200
Manual workers, unskilled	53,500
Students	8,400
Farmers	38,300
Ranchers	2,600
	290,000

The total enlistment since has been increased to about 400,000 but the proportions among the occupations of the recruits apparently remain practically the same.

What Canada needs above everything else is more farmers, for our consuming population is too large for our producing population. It would, of course, be close to Utopian if every one of our returning soldiers could be transplanted at once to our vacant land areas and enrolled on the producing side of our population. But it would be folly to expect that any large number of men who enlisted from the professions, the trades and the clerical positions, would be able to make good on farms or will have any desire to go onto the land. They lack the knowledge. Their temperament and modes of life have been quite different from those of the successful farmer.

A recent survey of labor conditions in Canada, which deals with present conditions and the prospects for after-the-war conditions indicates a possible demand for about 200,000 more men after the war. It is quite reasonable to suppose that 75% of the returning soldiers will require employment. It is estimated there are 200,000 munition workers now employed in Canada, and that only one-fourth of this number will be retained in this and similar kinds of employment after the war. Thus we find that Canada will be called upon to find employment for a large number of her returned soldiers and for the larger number of the present munition workers and that she will have to provide the machinery to properly distribute and care for this large number seeking employment at the close of the war, if we are to maintain our prosperity and prevent serious congestion of unemployed in the cities and towns.

A majority of the returning soldiers will inevitably gravitate to the cities and commercial centres. Even the Civil War soldiers flocked to the cities, and it was not until several months after the mustering out began that the men were absorbed in any great numbers onto the farms. It is quite evident from this that it will be necessary to put forth every effort to develop and increase all branches of our industrial life to care for this flood of labor that will be sure to flock to the cities and towns.

After the surrender of Lee, the Union Army was demobilized at the rate of 300,000 per month. The largest return of soldiers was made during the three months of May, June and July, 1865, when close to 700,000 were returned to their homes. There was for a time a general rejoicing and celebration to welcome the "Boys in Blue"; then came the stern reality that these men must be provided with means of earning their living. Employment agencies for the returning soldiers were opened in every city and town. Many were received back to their old positions. Farms that remained idle or only partially worked during the war were put under work, providing employment for thousands of returned soldiers. But plans made for the soldiers were mostly local. In some places it was impossible to care for men properly. In other sections there was a need for more. The country was in a serious condition financially, a situation which the statesmen seemed to think demanded more careful attention than that of making plans for the care of returning soldiers.

Taking it for granted that it will be possible to return the Canadian army to our shores in large numbers and within a short time after the end of the war, it would seem from the history of the Civil War that it would be more desirable to turn this great body of men back into civil life only in such quantities as the body politic could assimilate. This can only be accomplished through adequate plans worked out well in advance and administered by men who have expert knowledge of labor, industrial and financial conditions in all parts of the Dominion.

Among the most practical plans suggested is that of making a careful census of our overseas forces directly after the war is over to ascertain the employment requirements for the men upon their return to Canada. Such a census would show how many were desirous of returning to the farm or of taking up that class of work upon their return; it would show how many carpenters, masons, machinists, etc., would require employment and when they would be available.

There will be, as a matter of course, a number of men who will have positions awaiting them — others will have relatives or friends who care for them until such time as they have secured employment. Such men will not be a charge upon the country and could be mustered out among the first. But what of those who have no relatives to look after them and who have no resources upon which to rely during the assimilation period? The nation must certainly care for these men, and their number will be large, as shown by the enlistment from the laboring class.

It is estimated that it would require 400 large transports to bring back all of Canada's overseas forces within three months after the close of the war. As this number of large boats would be impossible to secure, it is quite evident that we cannot count upon returning more than a few thousand each month. The mustering out of the Union Army consisted for the most part in sending regimental trains back to the place of recruiting, a task requiring only a few days duration. Canada can hardly count upon the return of all of her men short of a year or more after the close of the war.

The question follows, how are the men to be handled after they return to Canada? It would seem to be desirable that they be kept in camps or mustering-out depots until the proper authorities are satisfied they can be provided with employment. Under such a general scheme and with their care on this side provided for by proper provincial or sectional depots, there should be a minimum of difficulty in getting the men back into civil life.

The proposed plan of awarding a free homestead to soldiers, regardless of whether they have any agricultural experience, is fraught with many dangers, as Canada's experience after the South African war demonstrated. Such a plan merely feeds the government land to the hands of speculators, without fulfilling the object of caring for the soldier.

Again, most of these returning men know little or nothing about farming. True, the outdoor life they have led will, in a large number of cases, bring a desire for a continuation of this life. But some specially designed plan for co-operative community farming is the only way in which most of these men who lack agricultural education may hope to make a success as farmers. For those desiring to take up farming, the Government might well afford to maintain them for a year at a sectional camp, even providing for the support of their families in order that they might be given the instruction necessary to give them a chance to win success from the land. Once they have secured this education and are placed upon a farm, among neighbors of a similar type, there to receive continued advice and instruction and guidance from Government experts, there is hope that a majority will succeed.

All these problems must be studied carefully. Their solution will require time and the best brains of our country. The start should be made by the Government at once by the appointment of a commission, composed for the most part of civilians—for it must be remembered that the problems of demobilization of a large army of volunteers has to do with industrial, labor and financial problems, and that the military specialists will have completed their tasks and won the laurels when the war is over.

(Signed) J. S. DENNIS.

Shocking Fatality In York County

Sixteen Year Old Boy Accidently Shot by Older Brother

The quiet little village of Durham, York Co., was cast into gloom Sunday afternoon when the news spread quickly around that one of its well known young lads had been accidentally shot by his older brother while fooling with a rifle.

Early in the afternoon some of the neighbors had gathered in to spend a few hours at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Banks. Preston Banks, a fifteen year old son, was sitting in a corner of the living room. In the opposite corner was his brother, Frank Banks, aged about twenty-six years. In the room where the boys were sitting were two old Spanish Mauser rifles, which had not been used since last winter. Preston Banks, in the act of getting up for something, spied the gun nearest him and picking it up said to his brother in a joking manner, "I got you!" His brother on the alert grabbed the other gun and pointing at him said, "No, you haven't" and pulled the trigger and in an instant he was horrified to see his young brother fall to the floor dead. The bullet went through his heart, out his back, through the wall into the next room and lodged in a bag of damp clothes which had been hung there recently.

It had been thought that the rifle which caused the fatality was unloaded, but inquiry brought out the fact that James Banks had loaded the weapon about a fortnight ago to shoot a woodchuck and had not removed the cartridge.

The Financial Post estimates that Canada's wheat crop this year will be worth half a billion dollars.

CANADA'S CHECK BREAKS RECORD IN NEW YORK

A cheque for $96,111,111.11, the largest ever recorded in New York clearing house, drawn by J. P. Morgan & Co. for credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, in settlement of the $100,000,000 loan recently floated for the Dominion by a syndicate headed by the Morgan house, was paid here by the Liberty National Bank Friday. The largest previous cheuqe shown in the clearing house records was more than $26,000,000 less than today's.

It is rumored that Admiral Jellicoe will retire in favor of Sir David Beatty.

WHAT is so beautiful as the soft, rosy, delicate skin of the baby. And yet baby's skin is so tender and so easily chafed and irritated that it must have care and consideration.

It is a fine habit for mothers to have Dr. Chase's Ointment at hand for use after the bath. By its soothing, healing influence it soon allays the inflammation, brings relief and comfort, and prevents the development of eczema, for eczema is the natural result of neglected skin irritation.

Mrs. W. L. Barnes, Timmins, Ont., writes: "I want to tell you about the case of my little boy who had baby eczema when he was three months old. It started on the top of his head, on his forehead and around his ears. The doctors failed to do him any good, so I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment on the recommendation of a friend, and in a month's time the child was entirely free of this disagreeable skin disease. He is now four years old, and has never had any further trouble from ailments of this kind."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

R. A. LAWLOR, K. C. J. A. CREAGHAN

Lawlor & Creaghan

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries

21-0 MONEY TO LOAN

Morrison Bldg, Newcastle

Dr. J. D. McMillan

DENTIST

Lounsbury Block, Newcastle

N. B.—Out of town one week beginning the last Monday of each month. 15-1yr.

W. J. DUNN

HACKMAN

Hack to and from all trains and boats. Parties driven anywhere in town. Orders left at Hotel Miramichi will be attended to

33-1yr. NEWCASTLE, N. B. Phone 100-21

DALTON'S

Livery, Sales and Exchange Stables

Edward Dalton, Prop.

McCallum Street.

Phone 47 43-1yr.

Rooms To Let

At Nordin, N. B., For particulars, Apply to

3-0 E. A. McCURDY

Prompt Payment!

Chipman, N. G., May 1st

M. R. BENN, Nordin, N. B.

Dear Mr. Benn:—"I am very well pleased with your promptness in paying up my claim in full."

(Sgd.) REV. E. E. MOWATT, The Manse"

41-1yr.pd.

Electrical Work

Electrical work of all kinds promptly done by the CANADIAN GEAR WORKS, LTD. 35-0

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the 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.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in 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.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. XLX-15-40

Chas. Sargeant

First Class Livery

Horses for Sale at all times.

Public Wharf. Phone 61

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting under the style and firm name of James A. Rundle & Co., between James A. Rundle of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick and the undersigned James Robinson of Millerton in the County and province aforesaid under partnership agreement bearing date the fourth day of October 1996 made between said parties whereby the said partnership was to continue for a period of ten years from said last mentioned date, has been dissolved since the expiration of the term for which said agreement of partnership was entered into and which expired on the fourth day of October last past.

Dated the seventh day of November, A. D. 1916.

13t JAMES