

NEWCASTLE RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Newcastle Relief Committee was held in the Town of Newcastle on Monday night.

Mrs. J. A. Allen, R.N., who on October 25th, took over charge of the relief work among Newcastle destitute patients and other sick people who were in need of suitable nursing, asked to be relieved of her duties on the 1st of November.

Instant, great regret and the heartfelt vote of thanks for her inestimable services, the resignation of Mrs. Allen was accepted. She had charge of the Relief Work in Newcastle, and also several cases in Nelson. Many cases, as high as fifteen or sixteen a day for some time, had been looked after by Mrs. Allen, who assisted by Miss Laura Williston, R.N.; Miss Yvonne Buckley, Miss Jessie C. P. Crocker,

Miss Annie Masson, Miss Annie McGowan, Miss Jackson, Mrs. L. H. MacLean and Miss Agnes Treadwell. Other ladies volunteered their services but had not been required. Mrs. Allen was compelled to give up the work into which she entered wholeheartedly and most effectively, because of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Allen and family having previously planned to leave town by the 14th instant, to spend the winter elsewhere.

Mrs. Allen gave a detailed account of her work and leaves seven cases, two in Nelson and five in Newcastle, which will be looked after by her assistants. All services have been rendered gratis. Besides, many persons volunteered to supply food to the sick, and \$100.00 in cash was subscribed and paid by one firm and seven individuals.

The money, most of which is still in hand, will be held to help needy cases through the winter. It is probable that much more will be needed for that purpose.

Newcastle, Nov. 12.—There were good-sized congregations at all the Newcastle churches this forenoon, and a great attendance at the union service in the square at 11 o'clock, of both civilians and military. The services were led by Rev. W. J. Bate of the Anglican church, one of whose sons lies in a soldier's grave in France. He was assisted by Rev. F. T. Bertram, of the Methodist church, who gave the scripture reading; by Rev. L. H. MacLean, of the Presbyterian church, who addressed the meeting; and by Rev. E. A. Kinley, Baptist, who conducted the closing devotional exercises. The band and different church choirs provided the music, and the "last post" was sounded at the close, in memory of the heroes who will never return to their native land. Rev. Mr. Bate delivered a message from Rev. Father P. W. Dixon, the aged pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, greeting that he was physically unable to be present, as he had planned, having been up all night at Bathurst, and having to retire immediately after the close of his own services this morning.

PEACE PROBLEMS

(By Frank H. Simmonds in New York Tribune.)

The actual signing of the armistice opens the way to that peace congress of which the world has been talking for the past four years. In that period there have been a series of appreciations of the fact that a general settlement, comparable in its magnitude to that of Vienna in 1815, was inevitable when at last the guns came to liquidate the present struggle.

What has never been properly perceived in this country is the written under the task and the obstacles which make it almost inevitable that many months will elapse before the settlement is reached. The definite document, the reasons why a settlement even within the limits of next year are slight in the extreme.

After the first abdication of Napoleon the victorious Allies met in Vienna in November to reconstruct Europe. They were still in session when Napoleon returned from Elba in the following March and they fled until June 9 before they signed the final armistice. Nor would this settlement have come had it not been because of the pressure of events. It was Napoleon who in reality made any agreement possible at Vienna, by restoring unity of purpose to his enemies, who were beginning to be separated by conflicting ambitions.

Thus, in the case of the last general settlement in Europe much more than a year divides the actual ending of the final settlement. In the interim there had been signed a treaty between France and her enemies, the Treaty of Paris, executed promptly after Napoleon's abdication, but the second Treaty of Paris, following the second abdication was not signed until Nov. 30. Thus the settlement hung over all the period from April 7, 1814, to November 30, 1815.

In the present case we have to face certain conditions which recall those of 1814-15. First of all it is necessary to find a German government with which to negotiate. In 1814 this was supplied by the return of Louis XVIII. Thanks to the aid of his brother, Louis was able to take over French administration with relatively small difficulty, both in 1814 and once in 1875. The fabric of government was not destroyed; there was merely a change in the sovereign.

But in the case of Germany we have something approaching a genuine revolution already, and there is good reason to believe that the disorder may extend in the following ways: In any event no government can be more than provisional until there has been a general election, a submission of the new order to the people. With any other government the Allies must hesitate to do business lest it be repudiated later by the people. But an election can hardly come before demobilization, before evacuation of the regions to be occupied by the Allies. In fact all that can be done before the German chaos has settled into some form of order.

We may then conclude that any real peace conference in the present year is out of the question. We may suspect that any gathering early next year is unlikely, given the existing situation of chaos, not merely in Germany, but in Austria and in Turkey. Peace can only be made with governments, and for the moment there is no government in Austria or Germany, and no money in Turkey. Such as Louis XVIII constituted in 1814.

Nor is this the sole difficulty. We are not merely to deal with Germany in making the new peace but we have to reconstruct the map of Europe, Asia and Africa and re-order the relations between the nations of the world. We have to create new countries and we have to re-write the international law governing countries in their dealings hereafter. In word, we have to free the smaller peoples and to construct a league of nations.

Looking to the task of liberating the smaller peoples, it is apparent that the problem is colossal. The conflict between various claims is bound to be sharp. We have already the protests of the Jugoslavs against Italian claims in the Adriatic, Greek protests against Italian claims in Albania, Rumanian protests against Polish policy in Eastern Galicia. The German minority in Czechoslovakia is already becoming vocal and the racial problems of Russia are manifold.

It may be that the victorious Allies will follow the course of their predecessors in 1814 and promptly sign a treaty with Germany, always providing that Germany can in the meantime achieve a national government. But this would be but a minor detail in the general settlement, as the Treaty of Paris was wholly subordinate to that of Vienna. And the problem of time would remain in the matter of the larger task.

CANADIAN AVIATOR DEFEATED 60 HUNS

Remarkable Exploit Described by Philip Gibbs Performed by a New Brunswick Man.

London, November 10.—Major Barker, the British aviator, who fought sixty Hun machines, destroying four and driving down six, belongs to New Brunswick.

Philip Gibbs, describing the exploit, says: Over Morral Woods flew a map of one of the British flying squadrons, searching for the whereabouts of the Hun troops and for any German fighting plane which he might challenge to a duel.

He saw a two-seater, flying at 1,000 feet, and the major climbed up to it in a wide spiral and then from below fired at it. The Hun pilot and observer fell, their machine dropping in the air, and one man dropping in a parachute. Immediately a Fokker biplane came into view and the major heard the whistling of bullets through his plane and then felt a hammer stroke on his left thigh.

His airplane began to spin out of control, but the major became conscious of his danger, and, instinctively, by touching his lever again got his grip on the engine. Then he saw that he was surrounded by several Fokkers, crowding about him for the death blow.

He attacked and three enemies fell, but another hammer blow struck him, this time shattering his left thigh bone. He fainted clean away and his machine dipped helplessly, but once again the spirit of man awakened to the instinct of self-preservation and in anger against those who were out to kill him, he handed his machine again, mastered it, and looked out for the Germans. From twelve to fifteen enemy scouts were in the sky, taking up the hunt for him. He flew at one and saw his burst of fire set the machine alight, so that it began falling in flames. At the same time bullets were about him like swarms. One of them smashed his left elbow and his arm dropped and hung loose and useless.

With one hand he managed now to steer and shoot against a new swarm of enemies that came like swarms. He dived steeply to escape had better watch carefully until the terms of this armistice are reached.

Hon. Dr. Cody's subject was reconstruction after the war, and he said education was the basis of reconstruction.

Germany, he pointed out, became a monster because of misdirected education. Germany was able to pick up the tremendous debt she did not pay up only because of the application of science and industry to manufacturing all over the land. Surely Canada could take a lesson from the enemy's evil purposes, he said. He feared that in the past too many of Canada's boys had been overlooked in the purely book education, and what he hoped for the future was a system of book learning combined with a good measure of technical and industrial training. After all, no tariff regulations could take the place of a good article, which required good workmen, which in turn demanded good technical education.

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Measuring by past precedent, it seems to me almost inevitable that the negotiations in restoring peace now will occupy most, if not all, of next year, and may easily extend into 1920. There may be separate treaties between the war as between Germany and the Allies, Turkey and the Allies and Bulgaria and the Allies, but these will not collectively or severally dispose of the even greater questions of race and of international relations. And even if Germany finds herself there remains Russia, without which no general settlement can be made and concerning which all that we know precludes hope of speedy unity. In a word, the making of peace and the making of peace as in the case of Westphalia and Utrecht; it can hardly occupy less time than the settlement of the Napoleonic period, which occupied more than twenty months, punctuated by the Hundred Days of Napoleon.

Why, don't the Germans play mahjong? Because they are afraid of the Allies (Allies).

If King George and the Kaiser were riding in a street car which would stop and then it would start, because he has the hand (last year) it would stop and then it would start, because he has the hand (last year) it would stop and then it would start.

The letter is.

TAROL

RELIEVES PROMPTLY CURES SURELY

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Grippe

AND ALL AILMENTS of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS

TAROL is a scientific remedy prepared by competent chemists, according to formulas approved and recommended by the Medical profession, with choice elements, the principal being

Wood Tar and Cod Liver Oil

Wood Tar acts as a powerful antiseptic to the throat, bronchi and lungs, protecting them against the evil action of the microbes.

Cod Liver Oil soothes the irritated mucous membranes, passes the cough, promotes expectoration and supplies the whole organism with the energy needed to overcome the disease and to recover strength.

Ask for Tarol and insist on getting it.

DR. ED. MORIN & CO., Limited - QUEBEC, Canada.

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How Many Crowns for Your Honor Flag?

Of course every city, town and district will earn its Honor Flag.

But how about the crowns?

For every twenty-five per cent. in excess of its quota, each city, town and district will be entitled to add a crown to its flag.

Can you do fifty per cent. better than your quota—that means two crowns for your Honor Flag.

But double your quota and it means four crowns.

Hang a Flag in your hall, that for years to come will show that your city, town or district did better than well—

That it was a real factor in the huge success of CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN 1918.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Ministry of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

The following Regulations, recently approved by the Governor General in Council, impose strict obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIMSELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

An employer who is charged with having a defaulter in his employ must be able to prove THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUESTION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION at the time when the employee was taken into his employment, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction that the man was not in default under the Military Service Act. It should be clearly understood that the Canadian Registration Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of general registration, in no way define the status of a man under the Military Service Act.

REGULATIONS.

106. Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service, imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he made due inquiry and that THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE MAN SO EMPLOYED OR RETAINED IN HIS SERVICE WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction by such inquiry and papers that the man was not a deserter or absent from the force without leave, or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

THE PULMONARY TONIC

MORIN'S WINE

CRESO PHATES

A rich tonic wine combined with creosote, the hypophosphites and lactophosphates, constituting an ideal preparation for all cases of Throat, Bronchitis and Lung. It fortifies the whole organism.

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Quebec, Canada.

The eyes of Our Boys are on the Home Front.

The Victory Loan is a union of cents and common sense.

It is a privilege to get in on so good a thing as Victory Bonds.

The bigger the Loan the greater the national confidence.

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Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Steiner*

BREEDERS CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

Horses, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry.

FREDERICTON EXHIBITION GROUNDS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST.

SALE COMMENCES AT 10 A.M.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture and the live stock breeders of the Province have arranged, under regulations in use throughout Canada, to hold a consignment sale, in order to allow purchasers a much wider choice when selecting and also to give the breeders an opportunity to dispose of their surplus stock.

This is an excellent opportunity to inspect before you buy.

The stock will be ready for inspection on the afternoon of November 20th. Do not fail to look them over.

Agricultural Societies should arrange to have a representative at this sale, with full power to purchase.

Any who wish to purchase and cannot attend, may communicate with the Department of Agriculture and Thos. Hetherington, Live Stock Superintendent, will purchase, according to directions. In such cases, except with Agricultural Societies, cash must accompany the order.

ANIMALS OWNED BY THE FOLLOWING MEN WILL BE SOLD:

R. A. Snowball, Gatham
L. M. Anderson, Bagville
John A. Hughes, Petticoat
Melville Bros., Sussex
Dr. J. E. Hetherington, Codys
Walter Allison, St. John
Harding Bros., Welsford
Kowler Bros., Welsford
Alphonso Kelly, Fredericton
H. C. Jewett, Fredericton, and several others.

Animals from the herds owned by these men have carried off the prizes at the leading Maritime Shows for years.

PURE BRED POULTRY

Over 100 cockerels from selected bred-to-fly strains will be at the grounds and will be offered at \$2.50 each, T.O.B. Fredericton. These birds are from the best flocks in Eastern Canada.

Terms of Sale outlined in catalogue. Catalogue or any further information can be had from

R. B. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Fredericton, N. B.

One and one-third return fares for two or more can be had from any station. Arrange to come in parties of ten; return can be made singly.