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Methodist Men's Union On Peace Centenary

Hundred Years of Peace Ably Discussed at Monday Night's Meeting.

At the Newcastle Methodist Men's Union on the 8th instant, the subject for discussion was, The Hundred Years of Peace between Britain and the United States, and the lessons to be learned therefrom.

Rev. Dr. MacArthur, who presided, opened with a few brief remarks, noting that next Sunday, 18th instant, was especially named as the day for the celebration of the 100 years of peace but regretting the lack of enthusiasm with which the idea, especially in the United States, was being received, and calling upon Principal H. H. Stuart to deliver an address on the subject.

Mr. Stuart said that the wonderful fact of the 100 years of peace between two such great neighbors that had previously had two great wars in so short a period, was due to many causes:

1st—Partly, no doubt, to the great stretch of thinly settled country that till very lately lay between them and rendered invasion from either side by land very difficult.

2nd—Partly, no doubt, to the fact that each country had been busy expanding in all other directions, and had also, especially in the case of the United States, had internal troubles to contend with; and to the fact that each had a lot of more able antagonists, such as Russia, France, and, lastly, Germany; the United States, of Japan.

3rd—To the fact that Britain's ambitions lay largely upon the sea, and that the United States merchant marine, which 60 years ago, was beginning to seriously compete with Britain's, had been ruined during her great civil war and had not since rebuilt.

4th—To the great volume of trade and travel between Britain and Canada and the United States and to the great numbers of British and Canadian settlers in the United States and the thousands of Americans who had lately taken up homes in Canada. All this intercommunication tended to ward peace.

5th—To the growing aversion among English speaking peoples, as among those of other language affiliations, to war with those of like speech—with those of kindred blood, habits, laws and religion. This aversion greatly increased during the nineteenth century and continues to grow, being very noticeable in the present world struggle. Prussia and Austria who lately fought for supremacy in Germany are now united, and to German hand is raised against them, the Germans of Switzerland and the kindred Netherlands being strictly neutral. There are no Latin nations fighting against France, Italy and Roumania, in spite of previous affiliations with France's enemies, refusing thus far to fight against the head of their race. So with Slavdom. No Slav nations, except those tattered up in the Austrian empire, are fighting against their Russian sister, Bulgaria in spite of Serbia holding Bulgaria-speaking territory forbearing to join the enemies of the Slav race. The Christ of the Andes, with one hand extended over Argentina and the other over Chile, is a most striking sign of the working of the same leaves in Latin America. And this tendency has been most marked in the relations of Britain and the United States. There have been many disputes between them that threatened war, but each was peaceably settled by direct negotiation or by arbitration. Even the two ultimata—that of Britain to the United States when the latter took Mason and Slidell off a British ship, and that of the United States to Britain in the Venezuela dispute, were each peaceably swallowed and satisfactorily adjusted. The attitude of the United States at present is correctly neutral, not even its Socialistic Ship Purchase Bill giving any of the belligerents just cause of offense. The fact that there has never been an alliance between the two countries must be charged to the hostile influence of those American citizens who have inherited illwill towards England because of the latter's so long misgovernment of Ireland, a misgovernment lately, but now happily, terminated.

6th—Partly, and perhaps principally, to the fact that in the two wars between Britain and the United States there was not, in settling up, any transfer of territory without the consent of the people transferred. In 1783 all the provinces of the Empire that wished to separate did so; all who wished to remain under the old flag had their desire gratified. In 1814 the combatants made peace by mutually restoring all conquests. There

was no conquest and annexation of unwilling people to broad regions; and being on a subsequent struggle, as in the case of the German seizure of Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871 without consulting the wishes of the conquered provinces. Russia's troubles in Finland and Poland, Belgium's expulsion from Belgium in 1830; Austria's expulsion from most of her Italian possessions in 1858 and 1866; Britain's troubles in Ireland, Quebec and South Africa; and those of the United States in the Philippines, all arose from the taking of territory and the attempt to govern it without the consent of the people transferred. Japan's annexation of Corea; and the recent seizure of Persia by Russia and Britain, belonging to the same category, will as certainly cause trouble in the future.

One of the chief lessons to be drawn from the Hundred Years of Peace is this, that in the settling up of the present war, there should be no transfer of any province or district from one country to another without the consent of the people of such province or district. Nations should be more voluntarily united with or divided among others alien to them in race, language, religion or custom, for whenever and wherever their most sacred feelings are so outraged there are sown the seeds of future discord and destruction. Let the settling up be just and reasonable. Let all future possibilities of national reversion be eliminated by the granting of home rule to all who for any special reasons desire it; let all separate peoples, such as the French, Danes and Poles of Germany; the Italians of France and Austria; the Poles of Austria; the Roumanians of Austria, Hungary and Russia; the Bulgarians of Southern Serbia; and all others who live alongside the main body of their kinsmen be reunited with the latter; and let no people, however small and weak be handed over to any new allegiance without their own full and free consent. Only thus can the danger of the precipitation of great wars through the discontent of little peoples be avoided.

Then, common sense treatment of their mutual affairs is all that is required to keep other questions from embroiling the bigger nations in suicidal conflict. May there never be another war between the two English speaking countries, and may the peace spirit soon dominate all nations.

The subject was further discussed by Rev. Dr. Harrison, Rev. S. J. MacArthur, H. R. Moody, J. J. Anker, Eugene Schultz and H. Williston.

Rev. Dr. Harrison deprecated militarism and hoped that all nations would eventually follow the course of Britain and the United States. Our more than 3000 miles of mutual boundary had no fortresses. Our peace was largely due to the fact that we had not prepared for war with each other. The motto, "In times of peace prepare for war," had by being overdone, led Europe into disaster.

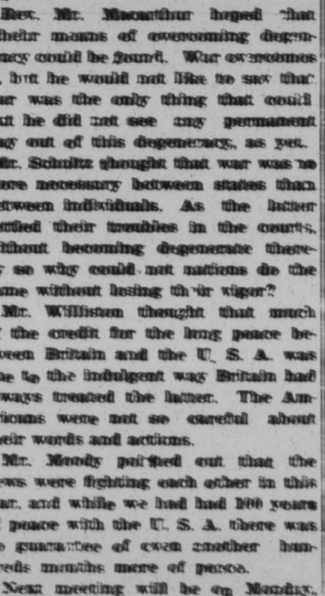
The nations of Europe for 40 years had been preparing for war, till all Europe had become a great powder magazine which had sometime to go off. He fully agreed with Mr. Stuart's proposition.

Rev. Mr. MacArthur agreed that Mr. Stuart's reasons and deductions were very plausible. But his first proposition was the weakest. It was not necessary that populous countries should be hostile. Belgium the most thickly settled in the world was peaceable, and had made very little preparation for war until war had been declared. As Canada and the U. S. A. filled up along their border there was no reason to anticipate more trouble the next 100 years than there had been in the last. Similarity of race, language, religion and habit had more influence upon nations than was realized. The existence of two languages in Canada tended to prevent union of ideals, and was a source of future danger.

When the map of Europe was redrawn there would doubtless be wider freedom for Finland, Poland and other little nations. He could not understand why Bulgaria had not been squared in her dispute with her neighbors. The Jews might get back to Palestine as a result of this war. He hoped that the lessons of our long peace with the U. S. A. would not be lost to the nations of Europe.

Mr. Anderson argued that war was a necessary evil, as there was, under present conditions, no other way to keep nations from degenerating. When they had fully organized at

The Mad Rush to Destruction



SUICIDE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE—Bert Thomas in London Opinion.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

'How Newcastle Could be Made a Better Place to Live in' Was Topic of Meeting

At the last regular meeting of the Union, which was held at the home of Mrs. Wyse, the topic under discussion was "Twelve Ways we may Make Our Town a Better Place to Live in." This was considered a very timely topic for the beginning of the New Year as that is the time when thinking people actually begin to take stock both of themselves and of their business; not because they have a poor opinion of themselves or their business, but because they feel in their own hearts to be the kind of men God made them to be and they wish their business to be, as well over the mistakes and failures of the past year and make plans of improvement for the coming year. Thus, though it may be apparent to us that our Newcastle has many advantages, for instance we are, we are, we are, immune from terrific storms, frosts, earthquakes, riots, famines, etc., we have not even got a broad line, as yet.

Few will deny the many advantages of both summer and winter residence in Newcastle, nor the kindness, liberality and hospitality of the citizens. Still there are conditions that call for improvement. Imagine the change if everybody who had a plot of ground at the front of the house, would convert it into a smooth lawn with a few shrubs or perennials or had pretty beds of flowers, then if there were a chance for vegetables or fruit at the back, so much the better. Then how much happier and better the little ones would be if the schools were provided with suitable playgrounds. How much more efficient work would be done in the schools if teachers received more sympathy and encouragement. How much unbusiness would be spared the fathers and mothers if there were a greater number of enjoyable places of recreation, minus harmful temptations, available for the young people. These were some of the things brought up for discussion as to how our town might be made a better place to live in. How they may be carried out will appear from time to time in the columns of The Advocate.

Contractor Engaged For New Hospital

Now at Work on Study Plans—Will Begin Work in Early Spring.

The preliminary work in connection with the erection of the new hospital is progressing very favorably, and ere long the busy sound of the hammer will be heard from that direction.

The site for this new building has already been purchased, which consists of the vacant land between Hon. Allan Ritchie's house and Mr. Chas. Stothart's and extending from the King's Highway to the Intercolonial Railway, comprising over nine acres. The contractor has been engaged, and is now working on study plans. It is proposed to begin the erection of the building as early in the spring as possible.

The United States will build two new battleships this year.

Germans Beaten To Standstill by Russians

Kaiser's Army Will Make Final Effort to Capture Warsaw in His Honor

London, Feb. 9.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Petrograd telegraphs:—

"The Russians have fought the Germans to a standstill, but they force, which crossed the Buzna has a difficult task before it. The German second line defences in this quarter are of immense strength. The Kaiser's arrival in Poland suggests that the Germans intend to make a final attempt to capture Warsaw in his honor."

The Times' correspondent in Petrograd says:—

"It is thought in authoritative circles that the fresh bell on the Buzna may be due to the withdrawal of a part of the German troops from the Buzna and the Rawka in order to reinforce the armies in eastern Prussia and the Carpathians. The re-orientation of Russian sections in Bukovina is not regarded here as an indication of failure, but rather as a manoeuvre directed by a desire to occupy a more advantageous position—for instance to fall back to the plains in order to facilitate the deployment of the Russians. During the operations in the mountain regions it often happens that positions adapted for artillery are unsuitable for the assumption of an active movement."

This Glory Not All Their Own

Newcastle Boys Played Important Part in Winning Battery Honors

The Moncton Times of yesterday has the following to say regarding honors won by the 8th Battery, First Canadian Contingent, which is rather coincidental:

"Moncton citizens will be interested in knowing that the 8th Battery, Second Brigade of the First Canadian Contingent, won signal honors in competition with other batteries on Salisbury Plain. Word to that effect was received in Moncton yesterday. The 8th Battery made the highest record of any Canadian battery or of any of the batteries of Kitchener's army for shooting 'large shell.' The letter said that the 8th Battery were considered one of the best in camp, and would likely be one of the best batteries of the first contingent to be sent to the front."

This is certainly an honor for Moncton, as the 8th Battery is principally made up of Moncton boys, with the rest from Sydney.

We would respectfully inform the Times correspondent that the 8th Battery is not made up principally of Moncton men, as it is made up from men of the 12th and 13th Field Batteries of Canada, it which are also included our own Newcastle boys, to whom honors are equally due as well as the Moncton boys. Give glory where glory is due.

KITCHENER IS TAKING TO GO COMMAND

New York, Feb. 4.—Lord Kitchener is to leave England early next month for active service at the front, according to a letter written by an officer of the Canadian expeditionary forces to a friend in New York.

That such a move has been under consideration has been rumored as persistently denied on many occasions during the last six weeks, writes the officer, but recently it has come to be accepted as true in circles which are in close touch with official channels.

"Lord Kitchener is to take entire charge of the infantry branch of the service, which he always has shown the greatest skill in handling, while the attention of Sir John French will be devoted entirely to the cavalry, as the arrangement set down, according to my informant," continues the officer.

After being forty-three days out from Shield, England, two blades of her propeller gone, her stern tube badly leaking and several feet of water in her hold, the Norwegian ship Artemus arrived in Halifax at noon on Friday.

and some bought them too dear. Materials could be imported for \$28 that, by a simple mixing process, produced fertilizer that would cost \$40 from a dealer or a fertilizer company, and the home mixed was the best. It would not pay to use it on land that was not well cultivated. The land should be ploughed, not deep, and thoroughly cultivated with disc harrows until it was a proper seed bed, the soil fine, moist and fairly firm; it was not to manure the land that it was used, but to feed the plants, and they drank nourishment, they did not eat it.

The hall was well filled with the ladies and gentlemen of Napan, and the points made by the several speakers were appreciatively applauded.

Newcastle Defeats Chatham Team

Fast Game Last Night Won by Locals—Heavy Penalties on Both Sides

A large crowd of people witnessed a fast and very evenly matched game of hockey between the Huskies of Chatham and the local team, the latter winning 4 to 2. There was an abundance of rough work on both sides, and Referee Walker, Watling of Chatham, was kept busy handing out penalties to offending players. "Wally" proved an efficient referee and the game was thoroughly enjoyed. Following was the line-up:

Newcastle	Goal	Chatham
Treadwell	Goal	Jardine
Cormier	Point	Garnor
Foley	Coverpoint	C. Vanstone
Melneray	rover	Great
Drummlie	centre	S. McDonald
Chambers	Wings	H. Vanstone
Morris		T. McDonald

BRITISH NOT ALARMED BY GERMANY'S THREAT

London, Feb. 5.—Shipping men here are confident that the much heralded German intention to attack British transports crossing the Channel and to destroy all merchant shipping the British flag in a "war zone" around Britain does not really constitute a menace but that the warning is being given for its moral effect. It has long been realized that the enemy has exerted its utmost to intercept military transports and that he has failed only through impotence to circumvent the protection of the Grand Fleet. That fleet is today stronger than ever and Great Britain is confident that the German threats will prove but as empty boast.

WILL SOON BE ON FIRING LINE

Sir George Perley in France Arranging for First Contingent's Health and Comfort

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The government has advised that Sir Geo. Perley, acting high commissioner in London, is now in France at the house of General French.

SUNNY CORNER

Feb. 8.—Mr. Warren Gulliver, gunner in the second contingent now at Fredericton under training for the overseas conflict which is to leave shortly for Bermuda, came up Saturday and remained over Sunday with his sister Miss Emma at the home of his aunt Mrs. Alfred Leach. Mr. Gulliver is the first Sunny Corner boy to stand by his country, and we all hope he may meet with success and return in good health.

Miss Della Young is spending a few days with Miss Lily Murphy.

Mr. Donald Morrison passed through here the latter part of last week en route to his camp.

Messrs. Gordon Leach and Elmer Taylor of the 28th, St. John, have been spending the past two days at their homes. They return to St. John today.