

The Union Advocate
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Published Wednesday Afternoon
Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year
United States, \$1.50 in Advance
Copy for changes of advt. must be
in this office by 10 o'clock Tuesday
morning.

J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 23rd, 1916

CANADA'S FISH INDUSTRY

A few weeks ago, the French government placed an embargo upon the importation of lobsters, obtained very largely from Canada. Naturally the fishermen on our coast were a little afraid that the measure of economy imposed upon the French people by their government would adversely affect lobster prices. Apparently it has not done so. Here is more evidence of the purchasing power of the United States. The market there took lobsters and consequently kept the price above the average, although so large a market as that provided by France was closed. Under ordinary conditions the Maritime Provinces sent to France about 40,000 cases of lobsters and this represented a normal value of some \$800,000. This is quite a handy little sum to be received by fishermen. In 1914 and 1915 however the purchase by France dropped to \$703,469 and \$556,317 respectively. Nevertheless the lobster fishermen of these provinces will this year receive for their products practically the same figure as in former years.

The annual value of the fish taken from Canadian waters is about \$35,000,000. The Government figures for 1915 put the value down at \$31,264,651. The record mark was reached in 1912, when \$34,657,872 was the value of the year's output. Nova Scotia fishermen, however, declare that the Dominion Government's figures are inaccurate, as they underestimate the products of that province. As in the case of every other industry, it was expected that that of fishing would suffer very materially when the war broke out. The reverse however has been the case. Canadian fish has found its way into new markets, and the quality of the product will enable it to permanently hold at least some of the new markets that have opened up as a result of the war.

GERMANY'S LOSSES

Every few days the daily press an-

nounces some fresh Allied victory which includes the capture of a greater or less number of prisoners, which capture is usually followed by a denial from Berlin of any such incident. This leads a contemporary to remark that "it is perhaps a profitless business to speculate on enemy losses." Nevertheless it does give us some satisfaction to know that whatever bereavements the British people have suffered, whatever the sacrifices that Britain and her Allies have made, toll—and a very heavy and bitter toll at that—has been taken of the Central Empires which are responsible for having begun this campaign of blood and slaughter.

The main object of the British Empire is, and has been, to raise and equip as many troops as possible, and present an offensive of ever increasing volume. Britain has never from the very outset, when her land forces were exceedingly small, shown a disposition to conceal her losses. Rather has she gloried in them, as a proof of her unselfishness and courage. The Teutonic powers have all along pursued the very opposite course, latterly even more strenuously than was the case at first, perhaps because it is essential to the maintenance of her international bluff that she should do so. Her agents all over the world have been trying to convince "neutral" nations that all that she has gained on land has been at a minimum of sacrifice. Germany's own official figures however show that up to the end of April, her losses total up to three and a half million men, dead, wounded or missing, and these figures do not take into account the losses resulting from the great Russian offensive which began in June, or the Anglo-French offensive which began on July 1st. Neither do they include the casualties resulting from the desperate attempts to take Verdun. In all this fighting, from three quarters to another million of men have been lost to the Kaiser. No wonder the War Lord is beginning to take stock, and is alleged to have informed the heir to the Austrian throne that the situation in his own country was too serious for him to consider any appeal for further assistance to the distracted and misled dual monarchy.

Repairs Made
Repairs have been made to the sidewalk in front of the Town Hall.

Killed
Pioneer Alex Cyr Shippegan.

Public Meeting This Afternoon

Just at going to press we are advised by Mayor Fish that a telegram had been received stating that Mayor McAnn, City Clerk McGee and several prominent citizens of Moncton, would address a public meeting in the Town Hall, here this evening at five o'clock, the subject of which will be "The British Seamen's Naval Benevolent Fund." It is trusted that, though the notice is rather short there will be a good representation of our citizens present.

Rev. Sterling Stackhouse Ordained at Doaktown

A Council of the Baptist churches of N.B. was held at Doaktown Tuesday afternoon, to consider the ordination of Mr Sterling Stackhouse, a graduate of Acadia this year, who both for last summer and this had been the licentiate pastor at Doaktown.

There were 10 clergymen and 14 lay delegates present. The clergymen were: Revs J B Ganung, Home Mission Supt., Chairman; H E Allaby, Whitneyville, secretary; W R Robinson, St. Jean, questioner; J C Wilson, provincial Evangelist, St. John; W B Crowell, Harvey; E A Coxon, Upper Blackville; M B King, Chipman; A A Hovey, Newcastle; Fridge, W A Anderson, Bissetown; and R S Gregg, Cross Creek.

Mr Stackhouse passed his examinations very creditably and was unanimously admitted to fellowship. The ordination service was held in the evening. The sermon was preached by Rev W R Robinson, devotional services by Rev J C Wilson; the hand of fellowship was given by Rev H E Allaby; the charge to the candidate, by Rev W B Crowell, and the charge to the church by Rev Mr Hovey. The evening service was crowded.

Election in South West Toronto

On Monday, 21st inst. the Ontario by-election in South West Toronto, resulted as follows: Dewart (Lib.) 2706; Norris, (Cons.) 2062; Waldron 445; Connor 131. The vote went against Prohibition, Toronto being an anti-prohibition centre.

Close of the Rural Science School

(Contributed)
The Rural Science Schools at Woodstock and Sussex closed on August 1st after a very prosperous session. The number of teachers in attendance was not as large as had been expected and probably this partly accounted for the very satisfactory work that was done at both schools, the instructors being able to give more individual attention to a small class than to a large one. About eighty students were accommodated in the Agricultural School, Sussex, with about half that number at the Fisher Vocational School, Woodstock.

These schools stand for efficiency the character of the work done is not abstract but concrete, not bookish, but practical. It is expected that the power and knowledge acquired and ideas gained by teachers in these institutions will be a dynamic force in rousing up the children in New Brunswick to see in the school something more than a dingy prison, where "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic are taught to the tune of a hickory stick," and in rousing up the parents of these children to an increased interest in the education of their sons and daughters, the men and women of a great to-morrow.

We are getting down to basic principles in education. At last we are learning that "to educate" means something more than to cram into the youth's mind a great amount of book-learning. The word "educate" is a Latin derivative the root word being "educere." I lead out. It primarily means growth, development; it is not by any means a stationary process. The perfectly proper and natural system of education should keep pace with the natural growth and development of the physical and mental powers of the child. Education means action, and action is natural to every child.

The introduction of Nature Study and Agriculture subjects in the school course does not altogether imply that another subject has been added. It is an evidence of the progress that is being made in education; it is an outcome of the need which has long been felt for some educational system which would be more in harmony with and endeavor to foster as much as possible the unfolding powers of the child mind. But it does not teach agriculture alone, for it is a method whereby all the other subjects of the school curriculum may be taught on the most interesting and effective manner.

Set a child to the task of learning the linear table of the Metric System from the arithmetic; 10 millimeters make one centimeter, 10 centimeters one decimeter; after an hour or two's study he may be able very glibly to recite the table but ask him to express the idea of length contained in one meter, on the blackboard and you will be surprised at the inaccuracy of the results, lines which may vary from one centimeter to two meters or more in length. Ask him to express the length of a foot or yard and he does it tolerably well. What is the reason for the difference? Simply this: he has been handling and using the ideas of foot, yard, inch, etc. in actual practice, whereas with the use of the Metric System he is totally unfamiliar. But teach him the table by using the lengths themselves, exercise such as judging the length of the desk in decimeters or of the school-room in meters, and then proving the correctness of the judgment by actual measuring, would give the child more ability to apply the principles studied than a week of study on the abstractions as set down in a text book. Through the school garden thousands of these exercises will present themselves.

The age demands of men and women today that they be practical. Not that they be able to solve problems in descriptive geometry, least squares and differential calculus or translate Homer and Virgil with ease, but that they give evidence of their training by laying hold of their chosen life work with the confidence of being able to do it successfully and well. Yet what does the High School Course teach? Absolutely these abstract principles. From Grade 1 up to the whole trend of the school curriculum is towards professional life, while the masses of the people get no education which practically benefits them. This is truly an aristocratic system of education. The benefit of the few. What we want is the democratic, the benefit of the masses.

THE WELL DRESSED BOY BUYS CREAGHAN'S CLOTHES

Think of how well your boy will look—how happy he will feel—how proud he will be, when he is decked out in one of the latest cut pinch back, patch pocket, Norfolk Suits that we sell. Our clothes for boys are built with the same complete attention, the same individuality and style as the older brothers or fathers suits would be. Besides getting the neatest styles and most up to the minute hard wearing English tweeds, you also get extra value at a price that is exceptionally low.

Do you want your boy to have nice clothes, if so, call at CREAGHAN'S now.

All Sizes from 22 to 35
All Prices from \$2.95 to \$13.00

We make Boys Suits to measure. There are over 300 samples to choose from. These are tailored at the Semi Ready Shops in five days. Ask to see the samples and style book.

J.D. Creaghan & Co. LIMITED
WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

es, on which the professional men, the system of government and the whole fabric of social existence securely rest.

The system of education in vogue in Canada at present has merit, there is no doubt of that, and it is much better than it was a half century ago, but the progress in civilization that is being made and of the complexities of our present day life demand something more from the school than a knowledge of the liberal arts before we are acquainted with our own environment, something more than Latin, French or higher mathematics before we can use the mother-tongue with correctness, figure out the contents of a mow of hay or estimate the number of board feet in a log. These are the more excellent requirements and the immense resources of our country will be undeveloped until a more utilitarian system of educating the young has been established.

Mr E A Mullin returned on Saturday from a business trip to Montreal and Ottawa.

For Sale
One two-horse tread power, also one wood cutter windmill, shafting and pulleys complete, two sleighs, good cheap. MELVIN STEWART, 35-2 Whitneyville

Wanted
AT ONCE—A Girl for General Housework. Apply to Mrs J. F. R MacMICHAEL. 35-0

Rooms Wanted
Three or four unfurnished rooms in town for light housekeeping by two adults. Address replies to Mrs. M. E. Cooper, Cassilis, or the same may be left at this office. 35-1pd.

Rooms To Let
At Nordin, N. B., For particulars, Apply to E. A. McCURDY 35-0

Teacher Wanted
Second Class Female Teacher for School District No. 8, Parish South Esk. Apply stating salary to FRED CHAMBERS, Secretary to Trustees, Halcumb P. O., N. B. 34-4pd

Teacher Wanted
Teacher wanted in district No. 2 1/2, Blissfield. Apply stating salary to RONALD HURLEY, Secretary of Trustees, 32-0 Blissfield, Gllks P. O., N. B.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 29th September, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years 3 times per week each way, between Boiestown and No 1 Rural Mail Route from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Boiestown and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

N. R. COLTER, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, St John, N. B., Aug 18, 1916. 35-3

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Crew Notice

Neither the Master, Owners nor Consignees of the Russian Schooner "Eufrosine," now in this port, will be responsible for the debts of the crew of the said Vessel.

W. SATORSKY, Master, FRASER LIMITED, Consignee, Newcastle, N. B., August 21, 1916 35-2pd.

Notice

The Public Schools of the Town of Newcastle will re-open on Monday, August 28th.

Entrance permits may be procured from the undersigned, but application for same must be accompanied by a certificate of successful vaccination.

J. E. T. LINDON, Sec. School Trustees. 33-3

"Stick-Fast"

For all purposes where paste is used. No Boiling. Made Instantly with Cold Water. Try a package. Price 15c. at The Advocate Job Dept.

SPECIAL School Opening SALE

10 per cent. discount on all children's goods during this week at **WALTER AMY THE FOOTFITTER**

"PALMERS" Summer Packs



With a 6 inch Top and sole leather sole and heel, made of waterproof leather, are light and comfortable, yet strong and durable, and can be easily repaired when sole wears through.

The Biggest Value in footwear on the market.

G. M. LAKE. THE HARNESS AND SHOE PACK MAN

Genuine butter parchment paper at The Advocate Job Dept.

Start the New Year Right....

and trade at the Red Store in rear of the Post Office, where you will find a full line of the Choicest Groceries, Provisions, Crockeryware Etc. and at Lowest Prices. It will pay you to give us a call when in need of any of the above lines.

THOS. RUSSELL RED STORE

Rear Post Office. Phone 79

Genuine butter parchment paper at The Advocate Job Dept.

Fighting Against Ourselves --- for You

FOR many years the publishers of weekly newspapers have fought against the raising the price of their paper from \$1.00 to \$1.50 —just because they feared to take a step that might "get them in wrong" with their subscribers. Yet all these years the costs of publishing have been mounting up, up, up to an alarming point.

Now war has brought the matter to a head. It has added "the last straw." Paper prices, ink prices, the prices of type, ink-rollers, and supplies of all sorts have soared so that it costs us a good many dollars more each week to produce THE ADVOCATE than it did a generation ago, or 20, or 15, or 10, or even 5 years ago.

Necessity compels us to raise the subscription price of THE ADVOCATE to \$1.50, this advance to go into effect on November 1st. Our fight for you—the fight against ourselves—must come to an end. And just because we have given you the best end of it all these past years, when the cost of living and the cost of publishing were climbing all the time we now ask you to reciprocate by paying the higher price willingly.

We believe that you are ready to pay the higher rate

Three cents a week! An extra cent! Is there a man or woman in this community who will say that he or she cannot afford it. Three cents—the price of an egg in winter, the postage on a letter, the price of a pint of milk, the price of a glass of buttermilk or half the price of a cheap cigar! Surely no one will say that 3 cents a week for a local newspaper is more than he or she can afford!

Your local newspaper is about the cheapest thing in the world