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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 19, 1916

THE LOCAL AGRI- CULTURAL SITUATION

Now that Newcastle has, thanks to the enterprise of some public spirited citizens, a thoroughly efficient and up-to-date mill, it is up to the farmers of the district to see that the efforts put forth to improve conditions for them do not go by unheeded. According to the statistics published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Northumberland stands at the head of the counties in the province in wheat production. This is a proud position to hold and it is earnestly to be hoped it will be maintained. It is idle to deny that we have in this country some of the best agricultural land in the province, and it really only rests with our farmers to "do their bit" by seeing that it produces all that it is capable of doing.

In some respects it is to be regretted that we are lamentably backward. We have on previous occasions called attention to the fact that the larger part of the market garden produce that is consumed in this town and immediate neighbourhood is grown at a distance. Now if it pays men who live seven or eight miles away to bring their produce all the way into Newcastle to sell, would it not pay local industry to produce the required commodities at home? Why are our stockkeepers compelled to import the enormous quantities of butter and eggs that they do? It certainly is not that they cannot be produced here; they easily could be if our farmers made up their minds to do it. Are they waiting for higher prices, or what is it that holds them back?

In connection with this matter we have a suggestion to make that may perhaps help to stimulate the enthusiasm of the agricultural community. What reason is there to prevent Newcastle holding an Agricultural Exhibition in Chatham's "off" year? We do not of course contemplate the holding of such a fair as the M.A.E.A. hold, because that is naturally out of the question, but it should not be a difficult matter to hold a show of agricultural produce, field grains and roots, vegetables, flowers and so on. A poultry and dairy exhibit might be added, and an exhibit of live stock the better confined to residents in the county. Other places in the province can hold these sort of fairs and make a success of them, why not Newcastle? For instance Blackville and Stanley and several other places.

This town has never had the reputation of being backward when any move for the general welfare has been made, and we think that a little enthusiasm put into this suggestion would result in it being carried through successfully. The expense need not be very heavy, and doubtless the Provincial Government, whose anxiety for the farmers' welfare is well known, would make a small grant and the Town Council might not unreasonably be asked to do the same. At any rate we hope to hear of the matter being taken up.

A QUESTION OF RECRUITING

While it is doubtless quite desirable, if not necessary to know just how many men are available in this country for military duty, there are doubtless many who will agree with Sir John Eaton of Toronto when he complains that his thousands of employees should not at this time be subjected to a census in order that details whereby enlistment may be augmented may be obtained. Sir John contends that the places for the census takers to get busy at the movie picture houses and public pleasure resorts where husky loafers are wont to congregate in the daytime. His young men, he says, are busy and industrious and it is no more than fair that until they are really needed, and while there is still a surplus supply of street loafers, they should not be called upon.

These remarks it seems have been called forth because of the action of the Toronto authorities who took upon themselves to order a census of the male population of the city. If any such census is needed, it should be under government authority, and be general all through the Dominion. The Toronto press, or at least, a section of it, complains that while that city has done its share in sending men to the front, there is no reason why it should be subject to a census for military purposes, while Montreal is left alone. The action of

the Toronto authorities appears to be a piece of gratuitous meddling with something that in no way concerns them.

Canada cannot afford to lose, except in the last extremity, a large percentage of its workers. The business of this country must go on, war or no war. Those at home must find the money necessary to keep the others in the field. Therefore it is the country's first business to get after the non-producer, and by getting him a double purpose is served. He is taking the place in the field of a citizen useful at home, and is at the same time relieving the country of a liability.

Already, according to recent despatches over a thousand skilled artisans who have gone with the various overseas units have been taken from the ranks, and placed in British munition factories. While this is quite a compliment, it is none the less true that these men could have been utilized at home equally well, and perhaps to even better advantage, by entering our own munition factories, and there doing the double duty of working for Canada and Britain as well.

Belgian Miner Murdered Wife

Returned Home and Found Her
Living With Another
Belgian

A. M. Bartholomew, a Belgian miner, shot and almost instantly killed his wife and then attempted suicide at his home at Minto, the coal mining centre in Sunbury County about three o'clock Friday morning.

The murder, it has been learned, definitely, was the result of jealousy on the part of Bartholomew, who alleged that his wife had given her affections to another Belgian. The shooting, so far as could be learned, occurred at the home of the Bartholomew family and as they have a son and a daughter it is believed that there were witnesses of the affair.

Wife Was Untrue
Bartholomew, according to the information received here, had been away from home for some time, and returned recently only to find his wife living with another man, the row that followed culminated in the shooting. He turned a 45-90 Winchester rifle on the woman and a shot which passed through her breast proved fatal.

Then the Belgian turned the rifle on himself and fired point blank at his face, apparently believing he would blow his head off. He succeeded only in terribly wounding himself, but for a time it was believed he would die. At noon he was in the railway station at Minto, lying upon a mattress and awaiting to be brought to Victoria Hospital. Fredrickson, for treatment. It was said that he had rallied and seemed to have a better chance for recovery.

Bartholomew is about 40 years old and his wife was about the same age. The Crown authorities are arranging to have an inquest held and if the Belgian recovers he will have to stand trial on the charge of murder.

Dig up The Dust

A Mississippi editor makes this appeal to delinquent subscribers: "Fish down into your pocket and dig up dust. The editor is hungry and the paper 'bout to bust. We've trusted you for several months, and done it with a smile, so just turn the compliment and trust us for a while. Our wife she needs some stockings and baby needs a dress. Jimmy needs some breeches, and so do Kate and Bess. Put in on the hog train and Peggy sick with grief, and goodness gracious can't you give a man relief? Shell out those nickels, and turn loose the dimes, turn 'em loose and whistle, and we'll have better times. There will be fewer patches on the bosom of our pants, and we'll make the paper better if Beebe'd quit the dance. Don't give us that old story, long gone to seed, 'bout taking more family papers than the family want to read; but help to feed the printer, and he'll help your town to grow, and thus escape the sulphur in the regions down below."

WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 12.—Matthew A. Schmidt convicted of murder two weeks ago in connection with the dynamiting of the Times building, five years ago, was sentenced today to life imprisonment in San Quentin penitentiary. A stay of execution was granted Schmidt until January 24th to give his attorneys time to perfect an appeal.

EMOTIONAL COLORS

Certain colors correspond to various human emotions, and are known, as emotional colors. Blue represents spiritual emotions, and signifies true religion in its higher shades, yellow belongs to the feeling that go with the highest intellectual development, and a brilliant intellect has its color counterpart in a vivid golden hue; orange and brown are always associated with miserly and greedy instincts.

Patriotic Appeal For Federal Prohibition

Local Board of Trade Urged to Pass Resolution
Endorsing the Passage of Prohibitory
Act of Parliament

The following circular, and copy of a Patriotic Appeal, was received by the Newcastle Board of Trade. The appeal is one being made for the passage by the Federal Parliament of a Prohibitory Act relating to the traffic in liquor, and our Board of Trade is urged to pass a resolution approving of the measure.

Ottawa, 12th January, 1916
The President,
Board of Trade.

Dear Sir:—
We enclose herewith a copy of a Patriotic Appeal now being made for the passage by the Federal Parliament of a Prohibitory Act relating to the traffic in liquor, and the reconstruction period thereafter, when the question of repeal can be submitted to the people.

This appeal is made from the economic standpoint on patriotic grounds and should meet with the unanimous approval of the whole business community.

We desire that you should secure the passage of a resolution by your Board approving of the measure and send a copy of same to the Leader of the Opposition, and to your member in Parliament. Also kindly send us a copy of same.

In addition to the passage of the resolution, kindly urge upon the members of your board to personally communicate with your representative in Parliament asking him to use his efforts to secure the passage of such a measure. As Parliament has now assembled an immediate response is urgently requested.

Yours respectfully,
E. SEYBOLD,
Secretary of Committee.

COPY OF APPEAL

To the Editor:
On the 4th Dec. last a very instructive address was delivered at the Canadian Club, Ottawa, by Hon. R. H. Brand, C. M. G., of London, on "How England is paying for the War and how Canada can help."

The speaker explained the enormous financial burden which Britain is carrying, and that only by rigid economy and by increasing the wealth-producing powers of the country, would Canada be able to help.

How to attain this end should be the aim of Government and people. While not directly indicating the manner in which Canada could accomplish this, he referred to the enormous waste from drink, stating that in 1913 the British expenditure on drink amounted to \$530,000,000, besides the loss of thousands of tons of barley and the productive employment of tens of thousands of men, and the final result is that all this drink goes down the people's throat and nothing is left.

Mr. Brand was too courteous to apply this to Canada, but left the application for us.

The expenditure on liquor in Canada runs into many millions. It is not only absolutely wasted, but, as Mr. Brand states, it also takes away from productive employment thousands of men.

What, then, is the remedy? Pass a prohibitory law to remain in force during the war and for a reconstruction period of three years thereafter, at which time let the question of repeal be submitted to the people.

Russia, France and, to a limited extent England, have acted on these lines with beneficial results.

Prior to the war, in these countries public sentiment was overruled in the publicists' years ago decided in favour of prohibition. Since then, public opinion has been manifestly growing stronger in its favor.

British Columbia is now demanding the right to restrict the liquor traffic.

Alberta has decided in favour of prohibition. So has Saskatchewan. Manitoba is ripe for it, and there both political parties are outbidding each other in this direction.

Ontario has now liquor sold in only about 300 municipalities out of 850. In Quebec, out of 1,143 municipalities over 900 are without a license, and the number is still increasing, as witness the voting in the last few weeks in Lachine, Three Rivers and Argenteuil.

New Brunswick, excepting four or five counties, is under prohibition. In Nova Scotia no liquor is allowed to be sold in the entire province, except in the City of Halifax, and none whatever in Prince Edward Island.

What stronger evidence is required? By one simple act of legislation following the overwhelming sentiment of the country, Parliament can save millions of dollars of waste, can by one stroke enormously add to the productive wealth of the country, and do more to increase the power of Canada to help the Empire than by any other legislation it may enact. In helping the Empire it will benefit our own people.

Two hundred thousand young Canadians have left their homes, friends, and all their business interests, to endure the hardships of war, to fight and if need be to die for the Empire. Shall those left at home not do everything possible to strengthen their hands and help them to win? The little self-denial imposed by such an Act will enable Canada to vastly increase her power to help.

Will our Leaders, forgetting party and remembering only Canada and the Empire, support such a measure. Canada awaits with confidence their answer.

Signed on behalf of the Committee:
J. R. BOOTH (Ottawa)
W. M. C. EDWARDS (Ottawa)
E. LAFONTAINE (Montreal)
President de la Ligue Antialcoolique de Montreal.

FRED H. DEACON (Toronto)
GEO. H. MILLEN (Hull)
STUART J. CARTER (Montreal)
HIRAM ROBINSON (Ottawa)
Honorary Chairman.
A. W. FRASER (Ottawa) Chairman.
J. W. HENNESSY (Port Colborne)
P. Q. Vice-Chairman.
EDWARD SEYBOLD (Ottawa) Secretary.

To the Editor:
On Saturday last the appeal to the political leaders of both parties in Canada was made to introduce and carry a prohibitory Act during the war and a reconstruction period of three years thereafter when the question of repeal can be submitted to the people.

If, as pointed out on that occasion, a great responsibility rests on the leaders as well as a great opportunity for Empire service, the responsibility of the people is none the less.

The war expenditure in Canada during last year amounted to about \$175,000,000. For the present year this expenditure is estimated at \$225,000,000, for an army of 200,000 men. But in Sir Robert L. Borden's New Year message the call has gone forth for 500,000 men. What, then, will be the financial expenditure? It must of necessity be much greater than the above estimate. How is Canada to meet this tremendous strain on her financial resources?

The answer is plain—we must economize. Every wasteful expenditure must be cut out. We must also strain every energy to increase the wealth-producing power of the people.

It is estimated that the annual loss in Canada through the liquor traffic is about \$150,000,000. By the passing of such an Act this great loss can be avoided and a saving to more than one-half of the estimated war expenditure. Are the free born citizens of Canada equal to this sacrifice?—a sacrifice cheerfully made by the nobility and peasantry alike in Russia.

Our political leaders may be willing to lead in this great patriotic movement, but they must be supported by Parliament and the people.

What, then, is the duty of the People? Let the citizens call upon the Senators and Members to carry this legislation. Let every constituency act. Let the Churches, the Temperance Organizations, the Boards of Trade, Canadian Clubs, and other local bodies in each constituency make clear to their Member their desire for such legislation.

As soon as the answer of the Member is obtained advise our Secretary, so that the Central Committee may know upon whom to rely.

If the people of Canada are in earnest, as we believe they are, on this question, a united effort in every Province brought to bear on our public representatives will produce the desired result.

Let the people act.
Signed on behalf of the Committee,
EDWARD SEYBOLD,
Secretary,
80 Elgin St., Ottawa.

Belgian Fund Contributions

The following contributions to the Belgian Fund have been acknowledged by Mr. Chas. J. Morrissey:

Hiram J. Harris	\$ 5.00
Charles Harris	50
Minto Harris	50
Mrs. H. Harris	50
Myrtle S. Harris	50
Daniel O'Shea	1.00
P. O'Shea	2.00
John S. O'Shea	1.00
Miss Katie O'Shea	1.00
J. A. Copp	3.00
Mrs. J. A. Copp	2.00
Mary V. Copp	1.00
James Hurley	1.00
Everitt McKinney	25
Albert Eaton	1.00
Frank Eaton	1.00
Mrs. James Ealey	1.00
Mrs. Joseph Weddin	50
Joseph Weddin	50
Mrs. Wm. McLean	50
Harold Hare	25
James Mcintosh	1.00
Wm. Hosford	2.00
Postage	10
	\$27.10

BORN
At Newcastle, N. B., Jan. 11, 1916,
to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crammond, a son.

Two hundred thousand young Canadians have left their homes, friends, and all their business interests, to endure the hardships of war, to fight and if need be to die for the Empire. Shall those left at home not do everything possible to strengthen their hands and help them to win? The little self-denial imposed by such an Act will enable Canada to vastly increase her power to help.

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80 Elgin St., Ottawa.

THERE'S A THOUSAND DIFFERENT BARGAINS AT CREAGHAN'S

JANUARY SALE

Just to think that every woolen garment, every yard of winter material is reduced away below former prices. Then think that every bit of merchandise is advancing in leaps and bounds, it figures you out the biggest reduction that any January Sale has yet offered.

Shop This Week at CREAGHAN'S and Save

J.D. Creaghan & Co.
LIMITED

WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

STATIONERY

WE are replenishing our stock of—

STAPLE

STATIONERY

for the New Year as quickly as possible and will use our best effort to supply your needs in this line.

Anything you require, which we do not keep in stock, we will try and procure for you as promptly as possible.

Follansbee & Co.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Cornelius Gormley, Emma Gormley, Margaret Gormley, and Richard Gormley of the County of Northumberland and all others whom it may concern.

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in the town of Newcastle in the said County of Northumberland on MONDAY THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT at twelve o'clock noon all those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises situate lying and being in Newcastle aforesaid and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Birch tree standing on the Eastern side of the Intercolonial railway and reservation at the south West angle of lot number thirty nine granted to Henry Peters North of Newcastle thence running by the Magnet North seventy two degrees East fifty chains thence South five degrees East twenty one chains thence South seventy two degrees West fifty chains to a stake standing on the Eastern side of the Intercolonial Railway and reservation aforesaid and thence along the same North five degrees West twenty one chains to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number thirty seven on the Eastern side of the Intercolonial Railway North of Newcastle and being the same place of land granted to the late Arthur Gormley by letters patent bearing date the second day of July A. D. 1899 as by reference to the said Grant will more fully appear.

Also all that other piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in Newcastle aforesaid and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the North side of the said Railway thence North five degrees ten minutes West thirty chains and fifty links to a stake thence North Seventy two degrees East thirty chains thence South eighteen degrees East thirty chains thence South seventy two degrees West thirty seven chains to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres more or less being the same piece of land granted to the said Richard Gormley.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage Dated 30th September A. D. 1911 and also another Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 2nd April 1913 and made between the said Cornelius Gormley, Emma Gormley, Margaret Gormley and Richard Gormley of the said first part and George Stables of the town of Newcastle aforesaid Merchant of the second part.

Default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage.

Terms cash
Dated this seventeenth day of January A. D. 1916
GEORGE STABLES
Mortgagee
E. P. WILLISTON
Solicitor for the said Mortgagee
4-3 mos.

FOR SALE

The house formerly occupied by I. R. Leighton, and lot adjoining. Apply to Dr. Leighton, Church St. Moncton.

Breakfast Cereals

Porridge Oats
Corn Flakes
Cream of Wheat
Puffed Rice
Oatmeal
Shredded Wheat
Puffed Wheat
Grape Nuts
Malt Breakfast Food

WM. FERGUSON, Fish B'ldg.
PHONE 144

CLEARANCE SALE

Pungs and two
seated Sleighs
at 25 per cent. off
GIVE US A CALL

NEWCASTLE WAGON WORKS.

The Rexall Store

Enough for several weeks treatment of either Hair Tonic or Shampoo Paste in each Package.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic
50c and \$1.00.
Rexall "93" Shampoo
Paste, 25c.
SOLD ONLY BY

Dickison & Troy

Druggists & Opticians
Newcastle
"The Rexall Stores"

Something

Original—

that's the

Cry of

Every

Buyer of

Printing

If every print shop could or would work character into their product there wouldn't be such common place printing.

We'll be glad of an opportunity to prove to you that when your printing is placed with us, there will be character to it.

Our new type faces will do that alone, but there will be more than up-to-date type faces. There will be care taken in the arrangement of the type—good ink will be used—the proper paper for the work will be selected, and printed in the largest and most modern country printing office in the Maritime Provinces.

The Advocate Job Dept.
Phone 23
Newcastle.