

Editorial Comment

MR. BRYAN AND THE AMERICAN NOTE

The rejoinder of President Wilson to the German reply to his former note of protest on the sinking of the Lusitania is couched in language so amiable and courteous, that public opinion both in his own country and in Canada wonders why Mr. W. J. Bryan resigned his position in the Wilson cabinet rather than sign it.

Mr. Bryan's action has brought him in for so much criticism in his own country, that it seems superfluous to criticize him in Canada. But when he begins a campaign of agitation calculated both to relieve Germany of her condemnation, and to deny Great Britain her just esteem and honour, Mr. Bryan commits an offence against every right thinking citizen of the world over.

And Mr. Bryan will speak to a much wider audience than the American people to whom the first statement of his campaign absurdity is addressed. In his manifest published within a few hours of relinquishing his official duties, he blames the whole European war upon an obsolete system of diplomacy.

But, as a contemporary points out, the American people know the facts and Mr. Bryan knows them. They know that Germany went to war to exercise her militaristic strength for imperial purposes.

They know that Austria went to war to exterminate a path. They know that Germany ravaged Belgium with a cynical disregard for the rights of smaller nations.

All this Mr. Bryan condones and excuses. Germany is not to blame. Austria is not to blame—it is the system. Russia, which stood up for Serbia, and Great Britain, which stood up for Belgium, are given the same rank in Mr. Bryan's conception as the blood-thirsty Germans and Austrians.

That is what Canadians resent, and that is what the vast majority of the American people will resent. What, then, is the explanation of Mr. Bryan's wandering in his mind?

In the light of the comparatively mild character of the latest American note—which terrified Mr. Bryan into resignation, according to his own explanation—the reason for this politician's sensational course is obvious. Mr. Bryan was piqued at something he will not tell. And in order to give a shadow of justification to his desertion of the ship of state at a critical time, he must flounder about in the maze of international affairs of which, as his term in office abundantly proved, he has only hazy and half-baked ideas.

All this would be the business of the American people, if Mr. Bryan kept his hands off the allies. But when Mr. Bryan makes an assault upon the honor of the nations fighting for liberty and humanity, he strikes fire from the heart of every British patriot.

WAR SUMMARY

A century ago on Friday, upon the plains of Flanders, almost within sound of the great guns that roar around Ypres, British valor, aided at the eleventh hour by Bluecher's swift-marching Prussians, pulled down Napoleon. From that day, until the eager hands of Emperor William clutched at world-power a year ago, no British troops had been seen upon the fields of the Low Countries—the cockpit of Europe.

Looking back into the centuries it seems the fate of the Islanders once in a hundred years to die on the plains of Flanders.

IF YOUR CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED

Look Mother! If tongue is coated, cleanse little bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Sick children need to be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

of Flanders and in the fens of Holland for some great cause. A century before Napoleon's time Louis the Fourteenth, the arrogant autocrat who, when someone spoke in his presence of the State, answered: "The State? I am the State," tried to add the Low Countries to his swollen dominions. British troops, under Marlborough, at Ramillies, Oudenarde and other hard-fought fields in the very region now the scene of still more heroic struggles, beat back the regions of France. Another step into the past brings us to the Elizabethan era, when the stout captains of the English Queen not only spined the beard of the King of Spain in the Biscayan ports, but aided greatly in the struggle of the United Netherlands to maintain their hard-won freedom.

Who does not know the story of the gallant and debonair Philip Sidney, poet and soldier too, who at Zutphen, a little over three centuries ago, turned away the cup from his parched lips as he lay on the field fatally wounded, and insisted that the precious water to a common soldier lying near who needed it more?

Five centuries back Agincourt, fought in October, 1415, was the high-water mark of English power in northern France. And, again, at La Bassee and Festubert, as at Agincourt, the cry is:

"Once more into the breach, dear friends, once more, Or close the wall up with our English dead."

Our dead today are no less heroic than those who died on the same fields five hundred years ago. What Knight of them all showed greater valor than young Warneford, the aviator whose death is reported as the result of an accident in mid-air?

While the history of the British people lives in song and story the tale will be told of how, alone in the mid-heavens, he fought the crew of a great Zeppelin, and in the first decisive conflict between aeroplane and dirigible brought his giant antagonist crashing to the earth in shapeless ruin.

WHAT SANK THE "LUSITANIA"

When charged with the sinking of the "Lusitania," Germany did not finally deny that it was done by a submarine. In fact, she gloried in the feat, German clubs and associations everywhere celebrated the event—every open—until the populace compelled them to act a little more as though they had the consciences of human beings.

But, although Germany admitted the act, even officially, many arguments were put forth in vain attempts to justify the awful slaughter of non-combatants. The most common was the warning they had published, advising against sailing on that boat. Their theory seem to be that it is perfectly justifiable to kill a man provided you tell him you are going to do so.

Later they took the stand that the slaughter was to a great extent, accidental. They held that only one torpedo was fired and that they knew that one torpedo would not be sufficient to cause such a sudden sinking as to seriously endanger the lives of all on board. They stated that it was their intention to so critically injure the great ship that she would certainly sink, but only after a sufficient interval to allow those on board to escape by the boats.

In confirmation of this, they claimed that there was a second terrific explosion after the torpedo had done its work. They claimed that the second explosion was the blowing up of a large quantity of ammunition which they say that ship carried, and that it was this second explosion which caused so sudden a sinking.

A very brief consideration of well known instances of the blowing up of magazines completely disproves this lame excuse, as has been the case with all of their other contentions.

In the cases of the Russian ship Petropavlovich, the Japanese ship Hatause, the French ship Liberte, and the United States ship Maine, the explosion of the magazine caused an almost immediate sinking barely two or three minutes elapsed between the explosion and complete disappearance. In the cases of the ship's Maine and Liberte, it was possible to examine the wrecks. In both cases it was found that the entire deck above the magazine had been blown up, bodily lifted up and folded back upon the remaining deck, just as one would turn the leaf of a book. There is no reason to believe that there would be any different action in the case of the "Lusitania." Yet, there is absolutely no evidence of such action and no evidence whatever of any explosion of the magazine.

The truth is that the enormous charge of the present German torpedo was ample to cause very rapid sinking of the "Lusitania" by the combined action of the explosive itself and the terrific expansive action of the gases liberated within the hull as a result of the explosion. No one knew these facts better than Admiral Von Tirpitz and his subordinate in charge of the submarine which lay in wait for the "Lusitania."

BURNING RUBBISH

CAUSES FIRES

The clean-up campaign in the various cities and towns during the months of April and May, is in every way commendable. At the same time it must be held responsible for numerous small fires. Burning of rubbish in backyards, near outbuildings and wooden fences, constitutes a danger which is not sufficiently realized by those starting the fires. Sudden gusts of wind or flying embers, carry the fire to these combustible structures and they are soon in flames. In most cases, the losses are not large, but this result may be credited almost entirely to the watchful care and readiness of local fire departments.

Too much attention cannot be given to the burning of leaves and other refuse, and the custom of leaving such fires to the care of irresponsible children should be discontinued.

THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage, grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis in the lives of young women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Gereau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered; I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

Every anaemic girl can be made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Are Wooden Pavements Good Pavements?

The linking up of science and industry was what Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, had in view in establishing a Forest Products Laboratory of Canada, under the Dominion Forestry Branch. The plan is that expert chemists and technical men devote their whole time to discovering new uses for Canadian woods and better methods for applying woods to their old uses, so that our citizens may secure the greatest efficiency and profit in handling this great natural resource. One of the fruits of this plan is the bulletin just issued by the Forestry Branch on "Treated Wood Block Paving." The question of wooden paving is a most important one to Canada which has such a great surplus of this material. The bulletin tells of the results obtained in European, United States, and Canadian municipalities in using wood for paving and gives the methods by which the best results have been obtained. Any resident of Canada interested may have a copy of this bulletin free by writing to the Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The BLENDED Flour



IT is the blending of the wheat—the accurate balancing of Ontario fall wheat with a proper proportion of western wheat—that makes "Beaver" Flour such a splendid baking flour, uniform in strength and quality at all times.

This is why "Beaver" Flour is equally good for Bread and Pastry. Try it. Your grocer has it.

DEALERS—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. The T. H. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont. 180

SHOP IN YOUR OWN CITY FIRST

This "Made in Canada" movement can be brought a little nearer home to each individual by emphasizing this suggestion: "Patronize the stores of your home town." Each man is entitled to spend his own money where it will buy the most—whether it be in Rome or Asia. But in fairness—Is it not wisdom before purchasing elsewhere to see what the stores of our own town have to offer? The prosperity of each of us is tied up with the prosperity of his neighbor. Acquaint yourself with what the stores of your own town are offering by reading the advertisements in The Union Advocate.

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Miss Marguerite Condon, of Halifax, has volunteered for overseas service with the Harvard University field hospital.

Some two hundred and fifty recruits of the 55th New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Battalion passed through Friday night in a special train enroute to Quebec, whence they will sail for the other side to fill up the ranks.

Mildredina Hair Remedy

Never Fails To restore gray hair to its natural color and beauty. No matter how old and faded your hair looks, or how long you have been gray, it will work wonders for you, keep you looking young, promote a luxuriant growth of healthy hair, stop its falling out and positively remove dandruff. Will not soil skin or linen. Will not injure your hair. Is not a dye. Refuse all substitutes; 50c a bottle at druggists.

FREE We will send a large trial bottle FREE by return mail, to anyone who sends this Coupon to American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass., with their name and address and 10c in silver or stamps to buy postage.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

SUNDAY SERVICES

United Baptist Church

Rev. M. S. Richardson. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Preaching service, De. by, 3 p. m. Evening service, Newcastle, 7 p. m. Mid-Week Service—Wednesday Prayer and testimony meeting 7:30 p. m. Seats free, all welcome.

St. Andrew's Church

(Anglican) Rev. W. J. Bate

Holy Communion—Every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., and first Sunday in month at 11:00 a. m. Morning and Evening Prayer—Mornings at 11:00 (except 3rd Sunday in month, no service). Evensong at 7:00. Daily Prayers 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Evensong 7:30.

St. Mary's Church

(Catholic)

(During winter months from November to May.) Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9:00 a. m. Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11:00 a. m. St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1:30. Children baptised, when there are baptisms, 2:00 p. m. Sunday School Classes, 2:30 p. m. Vespers, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7:00 p. m.

Methodist Church

Rev. Dr. Harrison Sunday Services 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

The Kirk

St. James Presbyterian Church

Rev. S. J. Macarthur, M. A., B. D. Worship Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School, 2:30 p. m.

Salvation Army

Capt. P. Forbes Holiness Meeting—11 a. m. Praise and Testimony Meeting—8:00 p. m. Salvation Meeting—8 p. m. Public Meetings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—8:00 p. m.

Do you try to buy high-grade printed matter the same as you would pig iron and coal at so much per ton? It can't be done. Why? Because printed matter to be RIGHT must be sixty per cent. brains mixed with forty per cent. of material and mechanical execution.

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Target Tips and Hunting Helps by Alfred P. Lane. Send questions to Mr. Lane, care of this paper.

A New Questions and Answers Department of Interest to Shooters

Readers are reminded that this column is open to questions which should be sent to me in care of the Sporting Editor, and to discussions by the readers on anything connected with hunting or target shooting—A. P. L.

R. B. L. Fillmore, N. Y.

1. Is a .22 long rifle, smokeless, as powerful as the .32 long? Ans. No; the .22 long rifle cartridge has a muzzle energy of 86ft. lbs. and the .32 long has a muzzle energy of 274 ft. lbs.

2. Will a .22 long rifle cartridge kill woodchucks and the like at 200 yds.? Ans. Yes, but it would be necessary to hit a vital spot.

3. Will blanks and BB caps harm a .22 rifle? Ans. BB caps are bad for a rifle and it is of course foolish to shoot blank cartridges in a .22 calibre rifle.

Does the .25 rim fire have a great deal more power than the .32 and .22 calibre? Ans. The .25 rim fire has a muzzle energy of 268 ft. lbs., which places it between the two other cartridges you mention.

5. How far will 32-20 and 25-20 rifles kill? Ans. The 32-20 and 25-20 rifles will kill at ranges probably as great as 400 yds., but they will not give accuracy sufficient to hit game at over 200 yds.

J. H. S. Carnegie, Pa. Let me know what kind of a sight the Lyman Combination rear sight is, and where I can get one and the price?

Ans. The Lyman Combination rear sight is a rear peep sight made up in various ways to fit the different models of rifles. It can be secured from any hardware dealer. G. N. J. Bradlock, Pa.

1. What is the difference in range and penetration between a .25 rim fire cartridge and a 25-20 C. F. S. S., using a single shot rifle? Ans. The .25 rim fire cartridge has a penetration of seven 7/8 inch pine boards; the 25-20 single shot cartridge has a penetration of nine 3/4 inch pine boards.

2. What is the range of a .32 S. & W. long cartridge using a 6 inch barrel revolver? Ans. This cartridge will give accurate results when shot in any properly made revolver up to 75 to 100 yds, which is of course longer than the ranges used for pistol practice. E. P. H. Erie, Pa.

Will you please give me your opinion of the .32 Special carbine as a gun for bear and deer, also the extreme range of said gun, also point blank range? What would you suggest for sights on same? I favor a closed front and rear sight.

Ans. The .32 Special cartridge is satisfactory for bear and deer. It has a muzzle velocity of 2112 ft. seconds and muzzle energy of 1682 ft. lbs. Range for accuracy is from 5 to 700 yds. Trajectory at 100 yds. when fired at 200 yds. is 5.3 inch. There is no such thing as a rifle which will shoot absolutely flat for

any distance at all. All bullets begin to drop as soon as they leave the muzzle of the rifle. W. A. M. Lorain, O.

I would appreciate it very much if you would give me a little information in regard to the .35 calibre self-loading rifle.

1. What is the extreme range of the .35 calibre self-loading and killing range, penetration and foot pounds? Ans. The muzzle velocity of this cartridge is 1452 and the muzzle energy 84 ft. lbs. Range for accuracy is 2 to 300 yds.

2. My .35 calibre is a 1915 model and the rear sight has six notches in it. There is no scale on the sight. What does each notch mean? Ans. The American manufacturers do not mark the rings on their sights. You will have to try it out for yourself.

3. I am going to get a .38 Colt Special revolver. What is the better, the 7/8 or the 6 inch barrel? 3A I am going into Canada next Fall. Do you think the above gun will be all right for that country? Ans. The revolver is all right, but the rifle is not powerful enough.

4. Is the .35 calibre a good gun for bear and moose? Ans. As stated in answer to question 3A the rifle is not powerful enough for big game. C. G. Carter, Mont.

Which would you recommend, the .45 automatic or 45 Colt single action 7 1/2 inch barrel—both Colts, to be carried on big game hunting trips? I want the most accurate and powerful of the two. Ans. Personally I should prefer the .45 automatic. This is a matter of opinion, however. From point of actual energy, the .45 single action when using the 40 grain black powder load is slightly more powerful. The accuracy is about the same. The Government has adopted the .45 Automatic and they would not have done so unless the tests had proven conclusively that it would give better results than the single action which was at one time the army gun. C. H. W. Polo, Ill.

Do you know how far any or all bullets from revolvers or rifles will go extreme range? I have shot .22 short 70 rods and hit a board. Ans. A 30-30 rifle has maximum range of 9700 ft. The Government Springfield rifle shoots about 3 miles. Revolvers, considerably less.

Alfred P. Lane

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