

THE UNION ADVOCATE A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER Established 1887

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R. A. N. JARVIS, Manager.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918

DOGS AND THE FOOD QUESTION

Thinking people will agree entirely at least very largely, with our correspondent on the dog question. The killing of all useless dogs would not only tend to save valuable food but would tend to remove the greatest hinder to the raising of sheep which industry has been largely killed out by the dog nuisance.

IMPOSSIBLE TERMS

In the Reichstag, on the 25th ult. Count Von Hertling gave Germany's answer to President Wilson's peace terms. Von Hertling, while agreeing with some of the American terms, interpreted freedom of the seas to mean that Britain must relinquish her strongly fortified outposts, such as Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong, Aden and the Falkland Islands; evaded the question of whether the African colonies should have any say about their own future; gave no satisfaction about the evacuation of France, Russia and Poland; said that the Belgian question should be settled by negotiation; and that an answer on Italian and Balkan matters belonged to Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

Austria-Hungary has also spoken. Her terms are much milder than Germany's, although she refuses to evacuate Poland; and does not guarantee to evacuate Russia, before a general peace. She says she does not want to annex any part of Russia but whether that means any part of the former-Russia Empire or merely any part of Great Russia does not appear.

Turkey has not spoken lately, but some time ago offered to open the Straits to Russia on Russian returning Armenia to her. On that basis, she obviously expects from Britain the return of Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt and from Italy, Tripoli; besides recognizing Arabia.

The enemy's latest utterances may be intended to hasten peace, but, if so, must be moderated a great deal to prove acceptable to the Allies.

UPHEAVALS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

The general strike of Austria and Hungarian workmen, which began about the middle of January, in protest against the government's antagonistic demands on Russia, the unequal distribution of food, and economic government, and lasted in full force for about a week and is still apparently more or less active, was followed shortly afterwards by what appears to be a similar movement in Germany.

The demands made upon the Austrian Government were as follows: 1. Formal assurance that the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk will not run the risk of failure because of territorial concessions of any kind. 2. Complete reform in the provi-

oning system. 3. An immediate proposal of a bill establishing universal, equal and direct suffrage in the communal elections.

4. Annulment of the measures which have been taken to militarize the work of the factories and which have deprived the laborer of all his rights.

The Austro-Hungarian government conferred with the strikers and assured them it had no annexationist desires and would secure peace with Russia and Ukraine as soon as possible. This quieted the bulk of the strikers, but conditions are still unsettled. The Russian resolution tending to have a very disquieting effect upon Austria and Hungary.

The German movement, under Socialist leadership as in Austria-Hungary, is along the same lines as that of the latter country, but as there is practically only one nationality in Germany and therefore no "nationalist" movements to support the Socialist third of the population, the German government showed less signs of willingness to yield to the popular demands, dreading, no doubt, that a popular victory would mean a similar overturn to that in Russia. Instead of conferring with the strikers, as did the Austrian government, the German government declared the country under martial law, arrested the leaders of the strikers and ordered the rank and file, under pain of death, to return to work by the fourth instant. They returned, and for the present the revolt is off.

WE MUST PRODUCE MORE FOOD

Addressing a meeting of farmers, in London, on the first instant, Rowland Edmund Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, said the country was in a most critical position and approaching the rapidly if the farmers did not assist him and Baron Rhondda, the food controller, the country would be swept over.

A cablegram received on the same day by the Canadian Food Controller at Ottawa from the British Ministry of Food, indicates that the food situation in Britain, France and Italy is very much more serious than is generally realized. It says that the food supplies are so low that unless an increase is soon obtained rations will have to be reduced.

In the light of the above, we see how necessary it is that every available bit of land must be cultivated the coming season, and every possible step taken to increase the supplies of pork, eggs, etc. if we would save our Mother countries from defeat and ourselves from conquest and slavery.

There is much vacant land in Newcastle and other North Shore towns and in every village and hamlet that has not yet been used but of which much could be used to great advantage. Small lots not rich enough for immediate cultivation can be used as poultry runs, and large ones as sheep pastures while every square yard of good land can be made to yield a precious quantity of food. Lots of people can keep hens in their back yard; and anyone with a barn or shed on his premises can keep a pig from spring to fall.

The distribution of seed wheat and oats at cost now being arranged for by the Dominion and provincial Governments affords a great opportunity for the enterprising farmers, and it is hoped that all farmers will avail themselves of it.

Where help is scarce on large farms, the installation of milking machines would be a good thing.

In these times of crises it is up to every Town Council to see that no lot now vacant is left unused next spring, and to the Dominion Government to see that all machinery necessary in any industry, and all food and fuel available is placed at the consumers' disposal at the lowest possible cost and with the utmost promptitude.

The Happy Hour Special Features for next week are on page eight.

Letters to The Editor

(Editor's Note:—The columns of The Union Advocate are open at all times, when space is available, to correspondents who may desire to express their opinions thereon on questions of public interest.

Opinions differing from those held by the Union Advocate will be given space as freely as those with which this paper agrees and letters from correspondents are published with the distinct understanding that the opinions expressed in such letters are not necessarily those of The Union Advocate.

No letter will be published without the signature of its author.

Dogs and the Food Question

One of our upriver subscribers, a gentleman who thinks deeply and takes a keen interest in all matters of public concern, sends us the following, to which we are glad to give space:

Amid the many suggestions for war Economy it is rather noteworthy that nobody seems to have thought of the dog question. Much as we love the dog, there is, yet, no doubt but that if women and children are starving in Italy and France and possibly in England also, the dog should not be suffered to eat the food that should go to these people. One can take, for example, any rural district in our own country, say, his own parish. He will know all the homes. If he counts up he will find that nearly every house keeps a dog. Some keep two or three. The average will be about one for each house. If he reckons up the cost in food, the total will amaze anyone who has not thought of it. Take the parishes of North Esk and South Esk for a case in point. Any other would do as well. In these two parishes there is said to dogs sufficient to produce more than 100,000 lbs of pork in a year, and, perhaps as much value in mutton, lamb, wool and pelts is lost by way of destruction caused by dogs or from the fact that farmers have had to abandon the raising of sheep for fear of destruction. Figures to support this are easy to produce. If true then, that people are starving in the countries of our allies; if we in New Brunswick are to be put on rations before this year is out, should not this question of the cost of a dog in precious food be taken seriously into consideration by Food Controller? It is better that the dog should perish than that the women and children of our Allies should suffer. Those two parishes embrace roughly one sixth the rural population of the County and the County embraces somewhere about one tenth the rural population of the Province. Thus the immense expenditure required for the support of the dog begins to appear. We commend this matter to the attention of the Provincial Food controller and we suggest it at the same time to the earnest consideration of your readers generally.

Fraternally yours R. A. WALLS County Warden Loggieville, N. B. February 5th, 1918

The County Secretary's report showed returns from Eleven Lodges: Nos. 45, Tabusintac, 72; 47, Newcastle, 49; 82, Douglastown, 29; 90, Chatham, 54; 134, Morehouse, 26; 143, Doaktown, 35; 143, Loggieville, 68; 147, Chelmsford, 28; 154, Whitneyville, 18; 155, Ladlow, 22; 158, Carroll's Crossing, 28

The following 9 brethren have joined the Grand Lodge above during the last year:

Table with columns: Name, Lodge No, Date. Includes Howard Bryenton, Horace Robertson, Arthur McMurray, Sam Beattie, Duncan Williston.

Causes of Death not stated: Cecil Curvin, 90 July; Percy McFarlane, 45

Gordon Doek, 142 March; John A. Arbueu, 134

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$104.88 on hand.

The Committee on Communications agreed with the recommendations of the W. C. M.; recommended that a letter of sympathy be sent the families of bereaved brethren; that the names of all brethren who have recently enlisted be added to the Honor Roll, which a year ago contained 62 names, that the Grand Lodge be asked to allow the County Meeting to be held later in the year, etc. Their report was adopted.

The accounts of the Treasurer, Financial Secretary and Recording Secretary were found correct.

At 10.45 recess was taken and a bounteous supper was served by the ladies of the Loggieville L. O. B. A. who received a hearty vote of thanks. Twenty dollars was voted the True Blue Orphanage at Picton, Ont. Next annual session will be held at Newcastle on or after the first Tuesday of February next.

The following officers were elected

Northumberland County L. O. L.

(Continued from page 1) and the majority of our members lined up on the side of progressive production of the war to a successful finish. Communications from the executive of the Grand Lodge of British America, which are on hand here, outlined what was expected of all true Orangemen. In so far as possible I endeavored to extend these ideas among our members.

At the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge held in Bathurst, it was decided to raise the per capita tax to 50¢ per member, and all of the primary lodges were notified accordingly.

I would recommend that the County procure a set of rums for its use. Before closing, I wish to thank the officers, who have worked with

SATURDAY IS THE LAST DAY OF THE BIG SALE AT CREAGHANS'

If you have not taken advantage of the savings to be reaped, call tomorrow and buy enough to last you for many months ahead. All reports indicate a steady rise in prices of all material. The more you spend here the more you save



me during the past year, for the splendid support they have given me. Especially is this due to our Secretary, on whom a great deal of work has fallen. I trust that our meeting at this time will be harmonious and helpful to our order, as a whole, and to the members individually. Fraternally yours R. A. WALLS County Warden Loggieville, N. B. February 5th, 1918

for coming year. W. C. M.—W. W. Hierlihy; D. C. M.—H. H. Stuart; C. R. S.—S. A. Frost; C. T.—H. T. Atkinson; C. F. S.—Herbert C. Russell; C. Chp.—Thos. Clarke; C. D. of C.—Willis McKenzie; C. Lect.—D. C. Smallwood; Dep. C. Lecturers—W. Hornbrook and David Bass. After the transaction of a large amount of routine and other business the County Lodge adjourned. The officers and delegates present (many from distant points being prevented by the irregularity of the train service owing to the storm) were: Newcastle—Wm Corbett Jr. P. C. M.; D. C. Smallwood, C. D. of C.; H. H. Stuart, C. R. S.; Douglastown—H. T. Atkinson, C. T.; Willis McKenzie, C. D. L.; David Bass, Chp.; Herbert C. Russell, R. S.; Chatham—R. A. Walls, W. C. M.; F. A. Phillips (Douglastown), P. C. M.; S. A. Frost, C. F. S.; Loggieville—J. W. S. Babirak, P. C. M.; Alvin L. Babirak, P. C. M.; James W. Johnston, P. C. M.; W. W. Hierlihy, C. D. M.; Ira M. Tait, P. M.; Willard

Hornbrook, P. S.; John Whyte, P. M.; Wesley G. Dempsey, W. M.; Among the visitors were: Newcastle—John Bantlan, (Rogerville); Douglastown—Clifford Jessiman, Loggieville—Jas. Lockerbie.

SUUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

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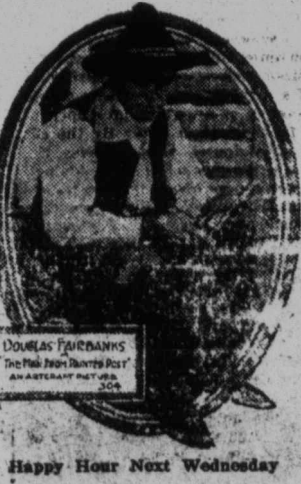
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Happy Hour Next Wednesday