

THE UNION ADVOCATE
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R. A. N. JARVIS,
Manager.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1917

THE RIGHT CANDIDATE

All reasonable people who read Mr W. S. Loggie's platform as laid down at the Liberal Convention at Chatham Tuesday, and repeated at the Unionist gathering that night after his unanimous nomination by the Union forces, cannot fail to see that he stands on a platform unassailable from any opposition that can be logically offered. Mr Loggie has served this country and country faithfully and when he broke with his leader he did so conscientiously and for the best interests of the nation. Let all elements interested in their country's welfare line up solidly behind Mr Loggie and Union Government.

BUY A VICTORY BOND

Money talks everywhere, but especially in war. Now is the time for those who cannot go to the front to hand their surplus cash over to the government in exchange for Victory Loan Bonds which, incidentally, bear five and one-half per cent. interest. If the war is to be won, all must take part, and the buying of these bonds is one of the easiest ways to help. Our people will doubtless rise to the occasion nobly.

ANOTHER REFERENDUM

The Australian Government has decided to take another referendum on Conscription. Canada's referendum comes on December 17th. A vote for the Union Government means a vote for immediate and effective aid to our Mother Countries, Britain and France, in their desperate struggle against the last strongholds of feudal despotism. A vote for Laurier means a reversion to the slowest possible way of helping the great cause.

LIBERALS AND THE UNION GOVERNMENT

Says the Regina Leader (Liberal): With the exception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Frank Oliver and Sir Wilfrid's lieutenants in Quebec, practically every Liberal in Canada has announced his adherence to and support of the Union Government. Liberals generally can rest assured that the reasons which have induced these men—who are thoroughly informed as to the needs of Canada and the Empire in the present crisis—to sink all party differences for the time being and join hands with their lifelong political opponents, are such as to warrant the rank and file of the Liberal party in following their example.

FOOD CONSERVATION

Prof. Keirstead in Newcastle Thursday night and in Chatham Friday made plain to his hearers the urgent necessity of economizing in all lines of food, and of substituting other foods for wheat flour, beef and bacon. These last three are the foods most easily exported to Europe in condition to feed the troops. Other foods are not so good when they reach the other side. There should be no difficulty in getting our people, when once they understand the extreme necessity of Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, where the wheat crop the last two seasons has been largely a failure and millions of cattle, sheep and pigs have had to be slaughtered, to save as much as possible of the transportable foods for the use of those who are nearest the fighting line. The men at the front are fighting our battles, and deserve our fullest cooperation.

WE MUST DO STILL MORE

The overthrow of Premier Kerensky in Russia, even if only temporary, throws that country out of the

war for a long time, perhaps permanently. The great disaster to Italy, with consequence as yet not to be measured, adds still another burden to the already heavy laden Allies. A revolution in Germany, such as has occurred in Russia, would greatly simplify and facilitate the work of the Allies, but revolutions do not always come just when and where any particular party would have them. We cannot build on the hope of any upheaval among the enemy. It remains then for the United States and Canada to put forth greater effort for the Allied cause, both in the sending of men and in the conservation and increased production of food.

JAPAN AND UNITED STATES AGREE

United States Secretary Lansing on the sixth instant made public notes recently exchanged by him and Viscount Ishi, special Japanese ambassador formally recording an agreement recognizing that Japan has a special interest in China, but pledging the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic and reaffirming the doctrine of the "open door" for commerce and industry. Mr. Lansing also announced that the two nations had arrived at a clear understanding as to military naval and economic co-operation in the war against Germany. The agreement was signed on November second.

This agreement re China practically recognizes a Japanese protectorate over China as complete as that of the United States over Cuba, of Britain over Egypt and of France over Morocco. Japan's special status in China, which had previously been recognized by Britain and France, gives Japan the richest prize of the war and greatly reduces the probability of any clash between the Yellow race and the English-speaking peoples. It will make surer the end of German domination.

OTHER OPINIONS

GETTING TOGETHER

Montreal Star:—Recruits of weight and influence from the Opposition party continue to join the new Union Government. Already, it is assured that former opponents will be foremost amongst those supporting Sir Robert Borden, full of enthusiasm for the cause he upholds. The time has come for Canadians to forget minor differences and to join together in a concerted movement for the good of the country and the Allied cause.

BOURASSA'S POLICY WILL NOT SUIT COUNTRY

Fredericton Mail, (Liberal): "Mr Henri Bourassa, the anti-British agitator, has announced himself as being in accord with the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This is rather unfortunate for Sir Wilfrid, and should convince him that his policy needs some revision. A policy that suits Bourassa is not going to satisfy the great majority of the people of this country."

THE REAL ISSUE

The Halifax Chronicle, a staunch Liberal newspaper says:—"This is not the time for political and partisan dispute. This is not the time to apportion the blame for the state to which politics has brought this country. Let that wait on victory. Just so sure as the sun shines in the heavens, there will be a reckoning for those who during this war, played politics to the verge of hell. But our business for the moment is with the Hun. He is at the gate. Let us get together and drive him away, and let us have vengeance upon those leaders who have played false to the trust which we imposed upon them. They cannot escape. The uttermost parts of the earth will not shelter them. They shall reap what they have sowed, if we but await the harvest time."

"This is not the time for partisan dispute. This is not the time for political vengeance. Russia has quit. Roumania has collapsed. Italy may be beaten to her knees. France, noble France, is at her maximum strength. The United States is not yet ready to make her might felt, and Britain, our Motherland, the home of our forefathers, needs our

SILLIKERS NOTES

Sillikers, Nov 10—Mr John Sullivan's teams passed through here yesterday to begin their winter's lumbering operations on the Sevege.

A surprise party at Mr Edward Macneil's and another at Mr Wm Mutch's were much enjoyed by the young folks.

Mrs Claude Somers who was taken to the Miramichi Hospital is much better.

Quite a fall of snow came on Wednesday, and in some places the hunters had good success the next day.

Mr and Mrs Fred Hamilton are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy.

Mrs Angus MacDonald spent a few days with her sister Mrs Burton Tozer.

Several of the young men here went to Newcastle and passed the medical exam. successfully.

The heavy gale last week put the telephone lines out of order, but they are much better now. The Ladies Missionary Society did not meet on account of the bad weather this week.

- Sillikers School Standing
Grade V—1. Kathleen Hyland; 2. Huxley White
Grade IV—1. Katherine Tozer; 2. Beatrice Travis
Grade III—(a)—1. Edna Tozer; 2. Sadie Silliker
(b)—1. William Johnston; 2. Gladys McTavish
Grade II—Molly Stoddard
Grade I—1. Mildred Silliker, 2. Alan Hare

BOIESTOWN

Boiestown, Nov 13—A number of the young men from this vicinity were in Fredericton this week to be examined for Military Service.

Mrs John Whalen and Mrs Harry Norrad were visitors to Fredericton on Saturday.

Mr. Justus Carroll was tendered a surprise party on Monday evening in honor of his birthday anniversary. A very pleasant evening was spent.

Mrs B J Thibideau arrived home after spending a few days in St John. Mrs Wm MacDonald and Miss Carrie Ferguson spent Sunday with friends at Parkers Ridge.

Mrs Wm Davis of Taxis River, who has been poorly for some time, is feeling some better and was able to visit at Bloomfield recently.

John Taylor a former resident of this place, died at the home of his sister, Mrs Poad of Ludlow.

Wm Foster of Fredericton returned home Saturday evening after a successful trip in the Miramichi woods. He secured a fine deer head. Laurie MacCloskey is spending his vacation at his home here.

W S Loggie of Loggieville lectured in the I O O F Hall here last week. Mrs Jennie Ogilvy and daughter Mae of Duluth, Minn. are visiting the former's brother, Justus Carroll.

Cecil Norrad, son of Bert Norrad, narrowly escaped choking to death when eating a piece of meat. A large piece of bone lodged in his throat. After a while his father succeeded in getting the bone after the child was nearly exhausted.

A Grand Medicine For Little Ones

Baby's Own Tablets are a grand medicine for little ones. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe; easy to give and never fail to cure any of the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs Jas S Haste, Gleason Road, N. B. writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them perfectly satisfactory for my little one." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New Brunswick fell short some \$500 of her share towards The British Red Cross.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try It! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a small bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine. Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

help. Shall we give it speedily or shall we pause to take a referendum six months from now to ascertain if we should then send that help which is so urgently needed now. And that with "the very existence of civilization" at stake. No, a thousand times no."

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

The GOOD WOOL BLANKETS

AT OLD PRICES--AT CREAGHAN'S

WE have been storing case after case of Fine Wool Blankets for over a year now—Every pair represents a saving that no economical buyer can afford to let go by. With wool at top-notch prices these Blankets will soon move with a rush and we want you to get a pair while these low prices last.

White Wool Blankets	\$4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Grey Wool Blankets	3.00	4.00	to	6.00
Heavy Cotton Blankets		1.50	1.75	1.95

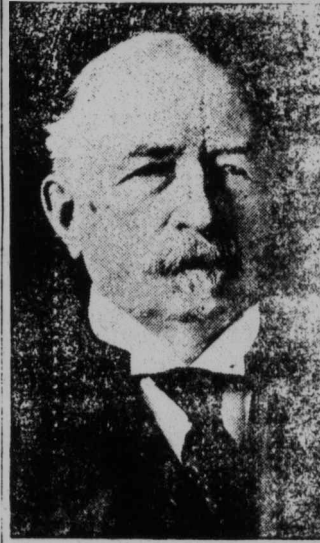


WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

Back The Men At The Front

LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S APPEAL

In response to the request of a number of prominent French-Canadian gentlemen of the Province of Quebec, Lord Shaughnessy has expressed his views on the present conditions as follows:—



LORD SHAUGHNESSY.

THERE is a germ in my system that renders obnoxious every form of legislation calculated to invade the personal liberty of the subject, save such as may be necessary for the safety of the nation and for the peace, health and general welfare of the people.

Enforced military service in time of peace, as it existed in some foreign countries, would come within my category of objectionable measures, because it has the effect of taking a man from his ordinary avocation, and for given periods, making him subject to military regulations under the control of military officials, not because of any danger immediately impending but because that within his life-time something may occur to invade the nation in war, making trained military forces necessary. The encouragement of the military spirit in several times is not best for the people whose aim should be the promotion of a policy making for peace, prosperity and happiness. But it may be said if one nation neglects its military establishment, its aggressive and covetous neighbor, with his trained army and ever-ready implements of war, will one day seek a cause of quarrel and overpower it.

The gravity of this contingency admitted, it becomes apparent that the effort of nations must be not only to create and maintain military forces sufficient for defence if there be attack, but strong enough to assume the offensive if that appear to be the best strategy.

Should it be conceded that the safety of the nation demands an unremitting condition of military preparedness it may be properly asked where the limit is to be placed, because there must be a limit or a military autocracy will ensue, such as that which the Allies are now determined to destroy in Germany at very serious cost.

If the people are to be free from this menace of militarism, there must be a pride of country and a national spirit of patriotism that will provide all the necessary men, money and material with the least possible delay, whenever they may be needed to defend the rights and liberties of the nation, all citizens bearing their respective shares of the burden, as nearly as possible in like proportion.

At the outbreak of the present war Britain's navy was ready and the splendid achievements of that arm of the service, saving as they did a situation fraught with most serious danger, will always be a source of gratification and pride, but the regular land forces consisted of a mere handful of men, barely sufficient for the maintenance of order at home, and it becomes a matter of momentous importance that a large army of citizen soldiers should be organized.

gent and relentless foe, and we would be reduced to a species of vassalage. All our independence, all our hopes and aspirations, and those of our children for generations to come are at stake, and it is doubly in the interest of our country.

To the accomplishment of this purpose, let us endeavor to bend all our energies. Notwithstanding the apparent margin provided by the number of men sent overseas, our military authorities, having the most accurate information, declare that further reinforcements are essential and that they cannot be secured by voluntary enlistment. In these circumstances conscription, however pronounced may be our antipathy to legislation of that description, should be accepted not as an invasion of the personal liberty of the subject, but as a measure designed to preserve it. We must continue to equip, arm, and support our own troops and to give such material assistance to the Allies as is possible by most strenuous effort. Indeed, if it be necessary, the scope of the Conscription Bill should be so enlarged as to compel service in all branches of industry furnishing war material and supplies.

Frothy eloquence and incendiary speeches emanating as a rule from those whose only contribution to the war is in the form of language, and which may tend to encourage domestic strife, should be suppressed, and every utterance that savours of disloyalty should bring prompt punishment to the offender.

Conscription is now the law of the country, and no matter what his views about the policy of Government or the motives and methods alleged to have attended our recruiting and other war activities during the first two years of the war, it is now the sacred duty of every good citizen of Canada loyally and willingly to assist the authorities in putting the Selective Conscription law into effect with smoothness and impartiality, reserving his criticism of policy and practice until the war is over.

The man with a substantial income feels the effect of an Income Tax, while one with little or no income, having nothing to pay, can accept it with equanimity, and for somewhat similar reasons the man with one or more sons is apt to have a conception of conscription quite different from that of the man who has neither son nor grandson to contribute. The latter class should be moderate and considerate in their public utterances on the subject.

Those of us who, like myself, have seen all our relatives of military age go overseas and who have experienced the sadness of loss and separation, cannot help feeling compassion for the parents whose affection for their sons makes them exaggerate the terrors of military service, but for the young men themselves there is no such feeling because, if being fit for service and having none of the recognized grounds on which to demand immunity, they are unwilling to take any posts that may be assigned to them in this hour of danger, they are neglecting their duty as citizens and selfishly evading their share of the burden that the country has to bear.

Defeat or Victory, Which?

CANADA needs money and it's your duty to give. Lend your money to the Country and make victory certain.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

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