

## Germans Fail to Break Allies Enveloping Movement

All Their Forces Not Guarding Communications Are Sent by the Kaiser to Crush Antwerp.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The Germans have been forced to withdraw north to Arras by the Allies' offensive movements. The Germans have been unable to advance at any point.

The conflict is going on under conditions favorable to allies. The cavalry forces have spread almost to the North Sea and the battle has been extended to Belgian soil.

Antwerp, via The Hague and London, Oct. 8.—The unexpected fierceness of the German attack on Antwerp, which it is reported is being made by five army corps, has given rise to the opinion among the higher military officials that Germany intends to establish a second line of defence running from Antwerp to Brussels, Namur and Metz, upon which it will be possible to retreat in case the German army has to retire from its position along the river Aisne in France.

London, Oct. 8.—The London Mail's Ostend correspondent telegraphs that on Tuesday German troops were being transferred through Belgium to strengthen the attack on the Allies' left. The tide of battle, says the correspondent, rolls fiercely in from Arras to Lens and beyond. Douai which was attacked by the Germans 15 days ago, was captured on Thursday last. The inhabitants were treated with severity on the pretext that civilians had fired on German troops from their houses, some forty of which were burned. All small villages in the vicinity were utterly destroyed.

London, Oct. 8.—The correspondent of the London Times in Paris, commenting on the battle in the north of France says:

"After twenty-six days the formidable battle of the Aisne still continues without having given any definite result. This part of the immense front now stretches from the neighborhood of Noyon toward Lassigny up to the Belgian frontier, formed in part by the river Lysa.

"The enemy, feeling menaced by the movement of our armies has concentrated in Belgium, as he did in Champagne all the forces not actually occupied in guarding the line of communication, while he attempts to contain the Belgian army in the entrenched camp at Antwerp, in order to prevent it from assisting the Allies in Lysa and the upper Scheldt.

"He has made a vigorous effort to break the enveloping movement of the Anglo-French army in the region of Lille, and has made the tactical error of attacking violently the French left wing before effecting the fall of Antwerp.

"The possible consequences of this dangerous proceeding is accentuated by the despatch of the best army corps Germany possesses against the Allies. The German effort was tenacious and delivered with desperation, and the already tormented north of France was again the scene of sanguinary encounters which, by their vigor and vastness, will live in history."



THE CALL OF CANADIANS TO ARMS

### COTTON IN YARMOUTH

Canada's Largest Duck Mill Situated in Far East—A Record of Expansion

"The Canadian Textile Journal" of Montreal has an interesting account of the history and development of the big cotton company which has been situated in the town of Yarmouth since 1883. Starting out in a small way in that year extensions were made in 1892, 1907 and again last year. In 1883 the total output was 5,000 pounds per week of finished product. This has grown to-day to 75,000 pounds per week.

The human element of this enormous plant is worth considerable study. Hundreds of well paid and seemingly contented employes are on the roll. Of course, if any one will take the trouble to talk to them individually, he will find some kickers—some people will "kick" even in Heaven, if they happen to get there—but on the whole they are perfectly satisfied with the mill and their employers. Quite a number of the employes have been there ever since the mill opened thirty years ago, and very many of the younger men and women, too, have spent practically all their working hours at that mill. The mill was floated on a bond issue, and quite a number of those working there are bondholders. In a large measure the mill is their mill, and its prosperity is their prosperity. Probably this is one of the reasons why the management has never been vexed by labor problems, which are the bug-bear of many a mill situated less favorably.

Inter-dependence of manufacturing industries is demonstrated by a glance at the list of purchasers of this company's product. It will be found that two of their largest individual accounts are the big implement companies of Toronto and Hamilton, who use large quantities of duck in their binders. Naturally those interested in the Yarmouth mill do not regard the agitation for free agricultural implements with any degree of favor as they know it will inevitably mean concessions in the shape of reductions in duties on materials purchased by the implement firms. As the duck mill is perhaps the backbone of Yarmouth's commercial life, it will be seen that considerable opposition will arise in this prosperous town to any proposal to reduce the duty on implements, which involves interference with the production of the cotton mill. At the present time the big implement companies have a protection of 17 1/2 per cent. on their binders, in which the duck is used, whereas the duty on duck is the same.

Those who are dependent directly or indirectly on the prosperity of a big industry like that in Yarmouth for their livelihood realize fully the value of industrial development to the community. No one in Yarmouth or the vicinity would favor reductions in the duties on duck which would cause a falling off in the production of the Yarmouth mill, and provide a mill in United States or England with more work. It is hard to see, however, how the Government can refuse to reduce the duty on duck if they materially reduce the duty on agricultural implements.

### A TRADE BALANCE ON WRONG SIDE

Sir Edmund Walker's Comments—\$1,500,000 Sent Out of Canada For Iron and Steel Products Alone

One of the most widely noted features of the address of Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the recent annual meeting of that institution, was his statement with regard to the large proportion of Canada's imports which consists of iron and steel in various forms, not only at raw materials but as manufactured goods.

"The total value is about \$140,000,000. He pointed out that in the main these are articles used in building, or in equipping the country from the import of foodstuffs and other rapidly perishing objects. At the same time, he regretted that the greater part of these iron and steel goods is not made in Canada now, as certainly will be the case in time. "To the extent to which, by making these goods in Canada, we could have lessened the debt represented by the securities we have sold to pay for the difference between imports and exports, we have burdened ourselves for a long time to come," he added, continuing: "While our workmen are busily engaged in other things, as they have been in Canada, it may be said that they are not available for more work in iron and steel, but as soon as railroad and other building lessens in volume, not in the aggregate but in proportion to other industries, we may hope that we shall be able to make in Canada the larger part of the iron and steel goods now imported. The increased output of our coal and iron mines, of our blast furnaces and of our manufactories, which would result, would be of inestimable value to the country as a whole."

It is evident to every man who studies the iron and steel industry in Canada that no progress at all was made before a policy of direct encouragement for these industries was adopted by the Government at Ottawa. Within the past few years this encouragement has been dropped in great measure and we have already seen one big institution go into the hands of the receivers, while rumors that one or two others will follow it are prevalent. It is to be hoped that these are mere idle rumors and will not be realized. The bad condition of the iron and steel industry in Canada at present, coupled with the facts to which Sir Edmund Walker draws attention, should cause every Canadian to consider carefully how much the iron and steel industry is worth to Canada, and whether he would advocate a policy which, if it does not mean ruin, means the loss of a tremendous volume of business for Canadian mills and Canadian workmen. There is no country in the history of the world that has ever achieved greatness that has not had within its own borders a prosperous and progressive iron and steel industry.

In granting Great Britain fifty per cent. preference, or free trade, the consumer would not notice the benefit. This is clearly illustrated by what is happening in the woollen trade at the present time.

### \$4,000,000 PAY ROLL

This Amount Distributed Annually to Sydney's Industrial Workers

Although the Dominion census, which is taken every ten years, is as accurate as science, time and money can make it, there are some instances in which justice has not been done to certain towns and cities, referred to in the division dealing with manufactures. Sydney, the Steel City, according to Sydney newspapers, is one of them. Sydney residents take particular exception to the tables showing salaries and wages paid and the capital investment. The publication of the census figures caused no little comment throughout Sydney. The census put the wages at only \$2,213,000 whereas figures since secured from authoritative sources based on exact information, give a total pay roll of \$4,000,000 annually. The capital investment is given as \$40,000,000, of which \$35,000,000 alone is invested in the Steel Company's plant. With these revised figures Sydney ranks eighth in annual pay roll, and fourth in capital investment among Canadian cities. The proof of this statement is on file in the office of the Sydney "Post."

The under-estimate of the census figures is perhaps attributable in great measure to the fact that the census was taken in 1911 on the figures pertaining to the year 1910, and as the statistics are not available to the public until the latter part of 1912, it will be seen that there is always a difference between the census figures and the actual figures at the time when the census is made known to the public. No method can be devised which would overcome the delay in announcing the census figures, and as the years of 1911 and 1912 were years of abnormal growth in Canadian industries the census statistics, without any desire to do Sydney or any other city an injury, made the figures for some cities appear too low.

Every one will be glad to learn of Sydney's tremendous growth in the past few years, and to know that it is based on good substantial manufacturing industries. From a little town of four thousand 10 or 15 years ago, Sydney now boasts a population of over 20,000. As a home market this is invaluable to the farmers of the surrounding country, and the \$4,000,000 distributed in wages and salaries finds its way into the pockets of all classes in the Sydney district who supply the workman with his food products, clothing and other domestic necessities. It is interesting to note, too, that while the measure of protection afforded to the steel industry, through the duties placed on steel rods, is very acceptable to residents of this part of Canada, it is not considered that the Government has done enough. The people of the Maritime Provinces believe in the prosperity that is created by substantial manufacturing industries, and will support any policy which will result in the distribution of a pay roll, such as that of Sydney, in a corresponding area and population.

### "MADE-IN-CANADA" AND UNEMPLOYMENT

What Canada Loses in Work and Wages by Imports and Manufactures

In these days of unemployment and reduced wages, Canadians should consider carefully the national trade statistics. It will surprise many Canadians to know that during the past two years trade between the United States and Canada has doubled in volume. Canada has been largely responsible for the increase, since it has come into the United States market, and bought in huge sums. These purchases have, for the fiscal year 1913, reached a total of \$415,000,000. In the same period the United States bought from Canada goods to the value of \$121,000,000.

Canada is now a larger purchaser of the products of the United States than any other country, except the United Kingdom. The gain for the single year 1912-13 was \$86,000,000, a larger increase than in any earlier year. Some of the increases are startling, as will be seen from the following figures for the fiscal year 1913:

	1912	1913
Railway cars	\$ 500,000	\$5,335,000
Automobiles	3,335,000	9,250,000
Copper	900,000	6,500,000
Steel rails	90,000	4,000,000
Cotton cloth	750,000	2,500,000
Locomotives	250,000	1,000,000
Lumber	5,000,000	13,350,000
Structural steel	2,900,000	9,100,000
Metal working machinery	330,000	2,330,000
Agricultural imp.	3,330,000	7,000,000
Pipes and fittings	1,500,000	4,100,000
Boots and shoes	1,250,000	3,000,000
Oil	500,000	1,100,000

There is food for thought for every Canadian in these figures, particularly when one bears in mind that Canada's exports to United States in the same period did not result in the same increase. It is true, of course, that the figures do not show anything like the same relative increases for the fiscal year of 1914 owing to the general trade depression. However, there are still vast quantities of United States manufactured goods coming into Canada which could be, and should be made at home.

Men who work in the car shops of Amherst, Halifax and New Glasgow, or in the rail mill at Sydney, or in the cotton factories at St. John, Yarmouth, Halifax, Dartmouth, or in fact in any of the factories of the Maritime Provinces will find it difficult to become enthusiastic over the fact that their American rivals are securing the work involved in making goods for Canadians when many of them are idle or working on reduced time. Those who advocate further reductions in the Canadian tariff, thus making it easier for United States and other manufacturers to ship their products into Canada, are surely unmindful of the great proportion of Canadian trade which now goes to manufacturers south of the line. The figures quoted above, coupled with existing business conditions, would seem to suggest rigid adherence to Canada's existing trade policy if not actual additions to the present customs duties.

### RED CROSS TAG DAY COLLECTIONS

Names of the Ladies Who Collected and Amounts Received by Each.

Herewith is given the list of the lady collectors, who made such a success of the Red Cross Tag Day, and the amounts collected by each couple, the total amount being \$349,90.

The highest individual amount collected was that of the Misses Simpson and Taylor, their collection being \$31.20, while the Misses Wright, \$27.38 and the Misses Lawlor and Morris, \$27.02 come in for a good second and third. Other collectors also made a good showing, their collections ranging from \$20 and upwards.

Following are the names and collections.

Misses Simpson and B. Taylor	31.20
Misses Wright	27.38
Misses M. Lawlor and A. Morris	27.02
Mrs. Crocker and Miss M. Bate	26.06
Misses F. Ferguson and C. Armstrong	25.89
Misses McAuley and I. Copp	24.53
Miss Payne	23.25
Miss G. Robinson	19.90
Misses J. Irving and W. Bell	14.87
Misses M. Jardine and F. Adams	13.49
Misses R. Nicholson and H. Hickson	13.32
Mrs. E. Burchill	11.99
Mrs. Hetherington and Miss Ross	10.62
Miss L. Wilson	10.50
Misses Parker and M. Bell	8.26
Mrs. O'Brien and Miss Mitchell	7.76
Misses P. Ingram and M. Stothart	7.70
Misses J. Robinson and A. Johnson	7.25
Miss Quinn	7.20
Misses G. McCarron and C. Lawlor	6.60
Misses M. Flett and A. Simpson	5.99
Miss McKnight	5.66
Miss Quigley	5.59
Misses A. Bell and H. McMaster	3.59
Miss Russell	3.40
Misses C. Armstrong and L. Williston	2.45
Misses M. Lindon and E. Price	1.92
Tag Day Committee	15.23
	\$349.90

### CASUALTY LIST OF BRITISH OFFICERS

London, Oct. 8.—(10.47 p.m.)—A casualty list of British officers issued tonight reports one officer killed, three died of wounds, six wounded and two missing.

A list was also issued under dates of September 15, 16 and 17. This includes 57 non-commissioned officers and men killed; five died of wounds; 279 wounded; and 265 missing. The missing belong chiefly to the Connaught Rangers and Royal Cameronians.

### VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 8.—A verdict of wilful murder against Private Frank Hartley, who shot Private Eargoyne on the Welland Canal last night, was returned tonight by the coroner's jury.

There should be a demand for several millions of photographs of King Albert of Belgium in Canada. And the legion inscribed on such should be "Here is a King among Kings."—Montreal Mail.

### DOCTORS DID NOT HELP HER

But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. Bradley's Health—Her Own Statement.

Winnipeg, Canada.—"Eleven years ago I went to the Victoria Hospital, Montreal, suffering with a growth. The doctors said it was a tumor and could not be removed as it would cause instant death. They found that my organs were affected, and said I could not live more than six months in the condition I was in. "After I came home I saw your advertisement in the paper, and commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it constantly for two years, and still take it at times, and both my husband and myself claim that it was the means of saving my life. I highly recommend it to suffering women."—Mrs. ORILLA BRADLEY, 284 Johnson Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

Why will women take chances or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? For thirty years it has been tried by thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc. If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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Undivided Profits	410,100.00
Notes in Circulation	10,386,376.69
Deposits	136,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,119,902.03
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	3,776,533.88
Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,189,279.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,660,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	\$67,304,260.08
Loans and Discounts	\$106,363,239.92
Bank Premises	5,648,630.29
	\$178,316,130.29

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