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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY JULY 12th, 1916

THE GREAT DRIVE

It was said of the late Lord Kitchener that he never lifted his foot from the ground until he had made quite sure of where he was going to put it down again, and it was on this principle that the activities of the British forces in France have been directed during the past few months. The British War Office did not go to work and "start some thing" until they knew that they were fully in a position to carry it through successfully. The events of the past few days have shown very fully the wisdom of this policy.

A good deal of criticism has been heaped upon the British army by people who probably did not stop to think that that army was apparently the desperate fighting on the Verdun front. It has now been publicly announced that this apparent inactivity was simply part of a plan prepared by the allied Generals. According to this plan, the British conserved their troops, accumulated supplies and waited the word for the grand offensive, in which they were to play their part with the Russians and Italians, as well as the French. Naturally, therefore, there was no exciting news to be given out; for to have done so would have endangered the success of the whole arrangement.

The Germans, recognizing all along that the British were the main opponents they had to meet, made extensive preparations before the British front, piling up reinforcements there, while comparatively neglecting the more southern section dominated by the French. Anticipating the British move, the Germans have brought up great forces, much of which consists of independent units called mosquito battalions, armed with only light machine guns. It is these battalions which have inflicted the heavy British losses.

Commenting on the British advance, an officer holding high command in the British forces says: "On the whole, we are well satisfied with our advance. We will continue our artillery preparation, as we have no intention of butting our head against a stone wall. The human factor must be considered, and this factor presents some unexpected problems on the German side since the enemy has something to say of the progress of an offensive. We are meeting strenuous opposition. Our progress will certainly be deliberate. Any places like Fricourt will be taken only after overcoming desperate opposition."

It is perfectly clear therefore that the bluffs which has been heaped on the British for not going to the aid of the French before Verdun was quite undeserved, inasmuch as the British were doing exactly what General Joffre requested them to do; and when he gave the word they sprang to the attack, in which they have suffered grievously. However, they realize it is now their turn to bear the brunt of the battle. The British people have every reason to be content with the way in which their representatives are performing their part in the great general allied offensive, which already has proven that the initiative so long in their hands is now lost to the armies of the Central powers.

"UNTERSEEBOOTE" MERCHANTMAN

The appearance on this side of the Atlantic of submarine merchantmen is in some respects, a tribute to German resourcefulness however much we may dislike to admit it. Driven from the seas in all other respects, they, nothing daunted, have set themselves to overcome and outwit their enemies. It must however be somewhat of a "come-down" for German pride when they find themselves compelled to adopt this secret method of carrying on their trade. A nation with the second largest merchant fleet in the world, that finds itself driven from the open sea, and able to only skulk along in a hidden manner, must necessarily feel its position somewhat deeply. It will be in vain however for Germany to attempt to recover her lost position in the trading markets of the world by means of submarine freighters. Germany set out to cripple British trade, but how far she has fallen short in her boasted efforts to that end is shown by some figures recently published. These figures show not only what wonderful service the British fleet is performing, but they show too what the "command of the seas" really means.

According to statistics just given out, the increase in the volume of British trade with the United States for the year 1915 is surprising. During that year British exports to the United States were to the value of \$52,000,000, as compared with

\$572,000,000 in 1913. Exports from the United States to Great Britain rose from \$1,129,000,000 to \$1,687,300,000. Nearly one-half of the total exports of the United States went to British ports and more than one-third of the imports came from the United Kingdom.

It will need a good many more submarine freighters than Germany is likely to possess for many years to come for that country to recapture the trade which has since the war been established between Britain and the United States.

BETTER ROADS NEEDED

The time has come when all who are interested in making Newcastle a bigger and better town—Town Council, Board of Trade, merchants, citizens in general—should unite with each other and the Provincial Government to secure a good highway through the town. The new King's Highway, so-called, the main street of Newcastle, traversing it from end to end and linking up with the principal highway of the county, a piece of road which ought to be the best in the county, is, in parts, especially its upper end, between the main town and "Bridgetown," in a scandalous condition and a disgrace to this enterprising and progressive community. Places in the upper section of this street are, in spring and fall, nearly impassable, and are rough and uneven at all times in the year. All attempts to repair it have so far been ineffective.

This is the most important highway in the town. By it, people of the thriving communities surrounding Newcastle mostly come to town to exchange their rich and varied produce with the business men of the town. By this way, too, they mostly come to attend Council and Court and transact the business of the County. By this way, too, come tourists, in automobiles. Hence, the importance of keeping it in good repair.

The poor condition of this thoroughfare is an injustice to the people of Bridgetown. They have paid taxes into the town treasury since incorporation. The E. Sinclair Lumber Company alone pay some \$1500 a year, or about five per cent. of the total. What have they in return? Very little as yet. It is certainly time that the road connecting the upper and lower sections of the town be made as perfect as possible. Under present conditions, the Bridgetown people would be better off if they were separated from the town and thrown back into the parish.

This, of course, is impracticable, and the only remedy for their just grievances is the repairing of the road, so that it will no longer be a fact that the moment one steps out of Newcastle, at either end, he comes upon a much better road. A very good sidewalk of cinders has lately been laid from the western outskirts of the Police and Fire District halfway up to Bridgetown. This is a great improvement on the old plank sidewalks, that were forever being patched and forever out of order, and a perpetual bill of expense. Let this new style of sidewalk be continued clear up to the North West Bridge, and installed elsewhere in town, instead of the plank walks.

The sidewalks in the business part of the town should be of concrete. Let an amount be set aside each year for the extension of the concrete sidewalks. When once made they last, and the money would be well spent. The Board of Trade are working to the end of securing better roads, and all we need is a strong pulling together of all the citizens with the one purpose of providing the best accommodations possible within the town.

POET'S CORNER

GIVE THEM A PLACE TO PLAY

(Denis A. McCarthy)
Plenty of room for dives and dens, glitter and glare and sin.
Plenty of room for prison-pens—gath-er of the criminals in;
Plenty of room for jails and courts, money enough to pay,
But never a place for the lads to race, no, never a place to play!
Plenty of room for shops and stores—Mammon must have the best,
Plenty of room for the running sores that rot in the city's breast.
Plenty of room for the lures that lead the hearts of our youth astray
But never a cent on a playground spent, no, never a place to play!
Plenty of room for schools and halls, plenty of room for art,
Plenty of room for teas and balls plat-form, stage and mart;
Fricourt is the city—she finds a place for many a lad today,
But she's more than blind if she fails to find a place for the boys to play!
Give them a chance for innocent sport, give them a chance for fun!
Better a playground plot than a court and a jail, when the harm is done Give them a chance!—if you stint them now, tomorrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill—so, give them a place to play!

School Standing

(Continued from page 3)

BLACKVILLE SUPERIOR SCHOOL

Advanced Department
The list of those who made a high average in Grades VII and VI of the Blackville Superior School is given below in order of merit. The pupils of the higher Grades have taken the Grade VIII and Normal School Entrance Examinations, and these results will be given later.

Grade VII (a)—Zella Stewart, Norma Walls, Archie Walls, Beverley Underhill, Cecil Dale, Fred Vickers, Jennie Donohue.

Grade VII (b)—Vye Johnson, Marjorie Walls and Blanche Quinn, Chris-tine Conroy, Mabel McRae, Olive, Weldon Sturgeon, Janet Bean, Ernest McCarthy.

Grade VI—Alice Walls and Clara Schaffer, Helen McRae, Ruby Walls, Dorothy Conners, Mable McRae, Clyde McLagan, Archie McDonald, Helen Colford, Eldridge McRae, Lester McRae, Raymond Hawes, Mansel Crawford, Roy Sturgeon, Sherman McCormick.

Primary Department

Grade III—Annie Beaton, Veronica Underhill, Melvin Brennan, Isabel Walls, Susie Crawford, Harold Conners, Manlie Brennan, Hilda Vickers, Helen Grindlay.

Grade II—Vincent Layton, Sherman Savoy, Gladys Quinn, Rita McKenzie, Mary Brophy, Helen Stewart, Hugh McLaughlan, Gregory Beckers, Thomas Gillespie.

Grade I (a)—Ella Walls, Kathleen Underhill, Harold Ross, Rita McCrae, Christina Underhill, Jimmie Dalton, Freeman Sturgeon, Earle Sturgeon, Gienna Duncan, Robert Sturgeon, Mason Walls, Mary Duncan, Nell Crawford.

Grade I (b)—Vernon Underhill, Mary McCarthy, Eva Sturgeon, Iris Forbes, Mary Savoy, Ellen McPhail, Murray Vickers.

Freedom in Yucatan

Those who read the series of articles by John K. Turner, entitled "Barbarous Mexico," published in The American Magazine, several years ago, will remember its description of conditions in the Mexican State of Yucatan. These articles showed that in that State peonage had developed into what practically amounted to chattel slavery. The land was held by a few big owners and worked by these slaves.

Since then has occurred the revolution which drove out Diaz and Huerta, and now, unless interfered with by the United States, will establish economic conditions better than are known elsewhere.

In Yucatan a beginning has been made of this fundamental reform. Slavery has been abolished. The big estates have been broken up. The New York Call of June 18 has an interview with Modesto C. Rolland, attorney-general of Yucatan, at present in New York on official business. It is two years since the first distribution of land took place under the new law and Mr. Rolland's description of its working is thus given in part:

When Yucatan was a Spanish possession each village was given by the Spanish crown a tract of surrounding land called communal lands. Gradually these communal lands were eaten up through fraud by the owners of adjacent haciendas. The new law first of all re-established the communal lands. Payment was made for these expropriated lands by the government. Then these communal lands were divided into tracts of approximately fifty-eight and one-half acres. It is these fifty-eight and one-half acre tracts that are given to the people. If the communal tract is not large enough to meet the demand, additional adjacent land is expropriated and given to the land-hungry.

This land is not deeded. The State retains ownership and will forever. The land goes to the people for use. The peon keeps the land as long as he uses it. When he dies his wife may continue to keep it—if she works it. Otherwise it goes back to the State. If the occupant fails to work the land up to a prescribed standard he cannot keep it.

The occupant pays to the State a tax of about two and one-half per cent. of the value fixed by the State. That is his rent.

"We never fear any counter revolution in Yucatan," said Mr. Rolland to me, "because the people there are getting what they want. People don't rebel against Yucatan."

"There are in Yucatan now only 700 soldiers. There are three times as many school teachers. There are 2,400 schools in operation, and where most of these are now two or three years ago there were none.

stop with Yucatan. It must spread over the whole of Mexico. Should that occur does any one hold that American workers will rest content with conditions inferior to those prevailing in Mexico? That would be inconceivable. And is it not just possible that American plutocracy is aware of that fact, and therefore desires intervention in Mexico, to nip in the bud this danger to its domination?

104 Breweries in the Dominion

If the Dominion Government passes an act prohibiting manufacture of liquors in Canada ninety-four breweries would cease operation. Ontario has 42; British Columbia 22; Quebec 15; Manitoba, 7; Alberta, 7; Saskatchewan, 4; Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 2; Yukon Territory 1; Prince Edward Island 0.

Sixty per cent. of the beer consumed in Canada is made in Ontario. When the distilleries are counted it is found that 90 per cent. of Canadian whiskey drunk in Canada is made in Ontario.

A Dominion prohibitory law applied to Ontario would close up an industry with \$70,000,000 capital, invested in forty-two breweries and six distilleries. The breweries have \$45,000,000 and the distilleries \$25,000,000 of this.

Alberta is Dry

The province-wide prohibition Act went into effect in Alberta on Dominion Day. At closing time June 30th, John Barleycorn was drummed out of camp forever. The coming into effect of the new law marks another important step in the movement to keep liquor from the people of Western Canada. Manitoba came into the dry column a month ago and in Saskatchewan the Government has taken over the sale of liquor and proposes a vote on prohibition next December. In British Columbia it is proposed to put the prohibition law into effect on July 1st next.

Two Spies on Olympic?

New York July 4—The Tribune today prints the following: Passengers arriving here yesterday on the steamer Florizel from Halifax, N. S., declared that on June 30 two German spies, carrying explosives, were found on the British troopship Olympic as she was about to leave Halifax for England with nearly six thousand Canadian soldiers. According to the stories told by the passengers the Germans were not discovered until the Olympic was about to sail. The departure of the vessel was delayed until they were brought ashore and lodged in jail.

German Position is Critical

London, July 9—The Frankfurter Zeitung in an editorial review of the situation, according to an Amsterdam correspondent says: "We all know that our position is critical and we depend more than ever on the superiority of our leadership. What is important now is the proper utilization of our forces, which calls for weighty consideration. The immense responsibility devolving upon our staff in the west is terrible but our fortress is firm."

PREPARATION FOR THE BIG DRIVE

On all fronts the allies are pressing forward against Germany, slowly but surely tightening and contracting the steel ring which shall strangle the enemy. For near two years there has been yielding of territory on one side and a corresponding taking of territory on the opposite front. This has stopped. We have now reached the final stage of the war—that stage in which the allies have all the offensive power and take all territory. The supreme test has been made at Verdun and France has brought the proud Hun to his knees. For three solid months and more the Kaiser has fought with force and numbers never dreamed of in any war in the world's history. It is known that Germany counted on taking Verdun in a few days and then driving straight to Paris. But, like many another egg in the Kaiser's nest, that one was added and never hatched. It was the turning point of the war and was won by France. As soon as that became clear, Russia started her great drive in the East. For three weeks that drive has been simply smothering the Austrians and is rapidly turning the flank of the Germans in the North, to give them a similar dose. Italy is also steadily forcing the Austrians to yield. For several weeks, the British and French guns have rained shell at the rate of nearly two million a day, to prepare the way for forward moves, and the first of these has come today with an advance of both allies over a long stretch at the most important section; including 3500 wounded prisoners taken by British and 5000 taken by France. It is evident that there is no front on which Germany can hold her own. The beginning of the end is certainly in sight.

BEAUTIFUL WASH GOODS
Never before has wash goods been so pretty than at this season, and Creaghan's have a complete showing of all the dainty summer materials notwithstanding the big sale of these goods during the past few months.
Beautiful MUSLINS in floral design, stripes and fancy checks, prices 15c to 60c yard.
Colored "LINENS", yard wide, in all colors and fast dyes. 18c to 25c
Unfading PRINTS in CANADIAN and ENGLISH MAKES. Over 200 different designs and colors. Perfect washers. 12c to 18c yd.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, PERCALES INDIAN HEADS, GALATEAS, DUCKS, MERCERIZED COTTONS, etc., truly a superb showing. Prices 10c to 25c yd.
All our values are practically the same prices as were offered before the war. In many instances we are selling these goods at less than the present wholesale price.
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WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

Interesting Items

Workmen in Japan wear on their caps an inscription stating their business and their employer's name.

Fourteen different species of violets have been found growing near St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Georgia convict camps are being consolidated because of a shortage of convicts. Sixty deputy wardens have already been cut off, and further reductions are promised. Prohibition is given credit for diminution in crime and the consequent decrease in the number of convicts.

Uncle Joe Cannon, the former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, says the real secret of getting the most from a cigar is to light it at the wrong end, as the last half of a smoke is best, and can be got at first by this direct and simple process.

A company has been organized in Spain for operating wireless telephone systems in Spanish cities, also to connect with Spanish possessions in Africa. It is proposed to erect wireless stations at Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, Huelva and twenty-nine other places.

Mrs. Fred Goddard of East Granby, Conn., has a pet hen that is different from the majority of fowls. Every day this hen at a certain hour comes to the kitchen door, walks quietly in, goes over to the corner and lays an egg. She then gets up and walks out.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

SUNDAY SERVICES
UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. M. S. Richardson
Morning service, 11 a. m.
Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.
Preaching service, Derby, 3 p. m.
Evening service, Newcastle, 7 p. m.
Mid-Week Service—Wednesday
Prayer and testimony meeting 7:30 p. m.
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.) Evenings at 7:00.
Daily Prayers 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Wednesday Evenings 7:30 p. m.

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 baptized, 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
Hollies Meeting—11 a. m.
Praise and Testimony Meeting—3:00 p. m.
Salvation Meeting—8 p. m.
Public Meetings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—8:00 p. m.

Teacher Wanted

Second Class Teacher wanted for District No. 8, McKinleyville. Apply stating salary to THOS. G. CLARK, Secretary to Trustees, 25-3rd, McKinleyville, N. B.

Teacher Wanted

Experienced female teacher, 1st or 2nd Class, wanted for School District No. 10, Allison Settlement, Northumberland Co. Apply, stating salary wanted, to E. S. MUTCH, Secretary to Trustees, 27-4th, Whitney, P. O.

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20 PAIRS Men's Patent Oxfords
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With a 6 inch Top and sole leather sole and heel, made of waterproof leather, are light and comfortable, yet strong and durable, and can be easily repaired when sole wears through.
The Biggest Value in footwear on the market.
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