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Summary of the War

From November 15th to January 15th

The following facts about the war, published in a bulletin by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, give a general idea of the standing of things between the French army and the Germans.

Since the battle of Ypres, that finished on November 15th, and dealt a final blow to the Germans' general offensive, the war has been of the nature of besieging warfare, consisting, so to speak, of a series of sieges, in all of which, with one exception only, we have been successful and have compelled the enemy to fall back.

FRENCH SUCCESSES

From the Sea to the Lys.

All Left Bank of Yser, between Knockes and Hetsas, retaken. Bridge-heads fixed up on Right Bank. General extension of our Front round Ypres. Enemy's Infantry attacks stopped.

From the Lys to the Oise

General extending and strengthening of our Front, by taking the village and castle of Vermelles, Rutoire, a number of German trenches between Aix-Noulette and Carency, La Boisselle, and some other works at Lihous. Since Quenoy-en-Santerre was taken, end of October, we have continually made progress Eastwards.

From the Oise to Rheims

German trenches carried at Nampcel, as well as the plateau of Nouron, the Spur 132, and the hill above Crony taken. Advantage gained by our artillery, consequently our infantry's losses were lessened by 4-5ths. Strengthening of our defensive methods.

From Rheims to the Meuse.

Advance of 1 kilometre in the region of Prunay, of 2 in the region of Perthes, of nearly 1 kilometre in the Argonne, at the wood of La Gruerie; numerous counter-attacks of the Germans repulsed. Extension of our Front Verdun.

From the Meuse to the Swiss Frontier.

Continued advance over the Heights of the Meuse, in the Woivre, to the N. E. of Nancy, to the N. and S. of Senones, in the Vosges, where a number of German attacks were repulsed. In Alsace, we continued advancing towards Munster, Cernay and Altkirch; Aspach, Steinbach and some ridges in the East, taken possession of.

On the whole, our troops have progressed everywhere and very notable in certain places; the enemy has fallen back everywhere, except at the N.E. of Soissons—this in the sum-total of what has been accomplished the last two months, to complete which we must all:

1st—The German offensive in Poland has been completely checked, while that of the Russians is progressing in East-Prussia, Galicia, and the Carpathians.
2nd—Most of the Turkish army in the Caucasus has been crushed.
3rd—Germany has exhausted her supply of officers; her staff being limited, she will not in future be able to develop and extend her effective forces without detriment to those already existing, whereas the Allied Armies can still be considerably reinforced.

In short the German offensive is broken, and their defensive will be, too, in its turn. France and her Allies need only know how to wait for ultimate success, and to prepare the way to same with untiring patience and a steadfast will, and these qualities shall not be found wanting.

France's Financial Resources
The financial resources of France have just lately proved to be what we had foreseen. On January 20th Mr. Ribot, Minister for Finance, informed the Committee of Supplies to the Chamber of Deputies that the amount of Treasury and National Defence Bills already subscribed for rose to over 2 milliards 700 million francs. Out of this amount, 250 millions were purchased in England. However it is now the time for redeeming the Bills at three months; notwithstanding this, in ten days only, January 1st to 10th, the amount of Bills purchased rose to 489 millions, minus reimbursements. Besides it is a fact, that in many Departments 6 and 12 months' Bills were notably more in favour than those of 3 months'. This is a proof some buyers are more partial to rather long-dated investments than to short ones. Therefore Mr. Ribot will meet their requirements by issuing short-dated Bonds, redeemable in 1925 at 1-100. It is thanks to these Bonds, to the Treasury and National Defence Bills as well as to the means of the public at

Town Improvement Club Organized Monday Night

(Continued from page 1)
that the real source of the Protectionville tragedy was never located. The young man who killed the two children had been to Newcastle that morning, and got something in one of our hotels that maddened him.

H. H. STUART

Ex-Ald. Stuart said he had heard the same party who spoke to Dr. Harrison tell the same story on the public platform in Protectionville on July 7th last in the presence of 20 or 30 people. He (Stuart) had reported the speech and it had appeared in the Moncton Times, but no libel suit had resulted.

REV. M. S. RICHARDSON

Rev. Mr. Richardson hoped the citizens would not stand for such things. We had too many bums and drunkards, but when they go to hell, who will take their places? The saloons were worse than mad dogs. The Scott Act should drive liquor out. The citizens would no longer stand for the present force.

MAYOR MORRISSEY

Mayor Morrissey said that as far as he knew there was no agreement between the Council and the rum-sellers. The Scott Act itself was a farce—there was so little sincerity among the Temperance people who claimed to want it enforced. Too little interest was shown by the public. With the exception of clergymen nobody had visited the Council while he was in it to see how public affairs were conducted. He had sat with Temperance Aldermen who were guilty of not trying to enforce the Act. If he himself tried to really enforce the Act he would be standing alone in three months. There were many temperance people in the town who would drink all the liquor bought for them. He had bought it himself and found they would drink it any time if the door was closed while they were doing it. These were in his mind hypocrites, as no man could be other than a hypocrite who would buy rum after joining an organization such as was proposed tonight.

H. H. STUART

H. H. Stuart said that the Scott Act could be enforced. That was proved from December, 1913, to April, 1914, under last Council. When the Inspector in December, 1913, resigned rather than face a charge, they had secured an apparently faithful man, who immediately began to do things better. In January, 1914, A. A. Davidson became the Police Committee's lawyer and ably seconded the Inspector. The Committee—Aldermen Falconer, Ritchie and himself—were all in hearty accord with the strict enforcement of the Act and the Council by a substantial majority were willing to give the Committee a free hand. Inspector Chamberlain put on lots of \$50 fines in December, January and February, and in March laid a complaint for second offence against one old violator and seized \$400 or \$500 worth of liquor from another. In the latter case the seizure was

no remains, nor odds and ends, that may be used in any way whatsoever. "2—Eat wheat-bread, which is as good and sustaining as other bread. There is no lack of potatoes; wheat will run short unless potatoes are used with it. "3—Leave wheat-bread for invalids. Make no cakes; the stock of wheat is inferior by one-third to what is required for ordinary consumption. "4—Be sparing with meat, dripping, lard and butter. Just now there are large offers of animals for the slaughter-house, owing to a shortage of forage,—but this is no reason for extravagance in meat. We may soon be spared at once. If possible, people should gradually, and quietly, lay in a stock of tinned food, ham, bacon, etc. "5th The principal articles of food should consist of home-grown corn and vegetables: potatoes, rye, wheat, vegetables of all kinds and fruit. There is no reason to be sparing with sugar of which we have almost too great a quantity, it may be used instead of lard and butter. Eat cheese, and drink milk."

We can see by this practical advice the dearth of certain food supplies in Germany. Germany's war in the air.—Towards night on January 19th in foggy weather, some German air-ships of the Zeppelin class reached the East Coast of England, and dropped powerfully explosive bombs over Yarmouth, Cromer, King's Lynn and Sheringham. There were in all 13 victims:—2 persons killed and 1 injured at Yarmouth; 2 killed and 8 injured (4 of whom were children) at King's Lynn.

The Press in Neutral Countries comments upon this feat, for which Count Zeppelin was warmly congratulated by the German Emperor, as follows:—"Killing civilians, women and children out of the zone of action, and without any military objective or necessity, is murder and not war." (Secolo, of Milan)—"This raid may be coupled with the worst acts committed by German Militar-

fought to the highest court in N. B., but was sustained and the liquor was destroyed. This redeemed the failure to hold the seizure of 1913, and showed that any contraband liquor could thenceforth be destroyed. The former case resulted in conviction and \$100 fine was paid some time afterward. Another offender was sent to jail for one month for first offence. All this alarmed the liquor men and showed them that if something were not done at once their doom was sealed. So they prepared to win the next election. The retirement of Ald. Ritchie and Ald. Falconer from the Board and of Ald. Falconer from the Aldermanic contest left a big gap in the temperance ranks, and a dead set was made to prevent himself, the last remaining member of the Scott Act enforcing, Police Committee, from being returned. The Temperance people had no organization, and by a narrow majority he lost his seat and Ex-Ald. Allison was also left out in the cold. Had the Temperance men been organized they could have elected enough Aldermen to gain control of the Council. Whenever the people elected a Council that wanted to enforce the law it could be enforced as well as any other law.

W. C. DAY

Mr. Day said that we did not need to go out of town to the Moncton Times to hear about the new arrangement. Look up the Union Advocate files of May or June to see about it. An article appeared in one of those issues complimenting the council or Inspector or Police Committee on the better enforcement of the Scott Act since the new arrangement.

J. H. BROWN—Are you sure that an article appeared to that effect?

Mr. Day—Yes.

Mr. Brown—You should have brought a copy of that paper with you.

Mr. Day—If you open up the office I'll go and carry your file up.

Mr. Brown—Declined the offer.

Dr. Harrison—Yes; that certainly took place. I saw the paper and showed it to some people.

D. J. BUCKLEY

Mr. Buckley wanted the Scott Act enforced, while it was law. Monsieur Richard had after vainly trying moral suasion, had the law thoroughly enforced in Rogersville in three months. So it could be done here. Stand behind the clergymen and Scott Act or any other law can be enforced.

C. E. JOSH

Mr. Fish said the clergymen might have said more and been within the mark. Enforcement of Scott Act depended upon the people. A council should be elected who would enforce it. Affairs in his town were disgraceful.

S. W. MILLER

Ald. Miller said he had no complicity in the bargain, but he had grounds for believing that it had been made with the Committee. There should be no surplus from Scott Act. It was blood money. The

ism in the course of the present war, acts for which even Germany's friends can find no excuse." (New York Tribune).—"The Raid had no military objective whatever. It was very like those crimes committed by the Red-Skins upon the Colonists in the early days of our history, when houses were burnt down, and women and children scalped." (New York Times). The Scandinavian press is no less severe, for the Politiken of Copenhagen says that no better stimulus to recruiting in England, could have been found; for after the Zeppelin raid voluntary enlistments increased in quite a remarkable way. On their return voyage, ignoring all International Conventions and Laws, the Zeppelins flew over Dutch territory whose government has demanded an explanation, on this point, from the German government.

On January 22nd, a number of German flying-machines dropped 80 bombs over Dunkirk, making 25 victims, amongst whom 9 were killed, and all were civilians. The Consulates of the United States, Norway and Uruguay were damaged, and Mr. Benjamin Morel, the United States Consul, was injured.

A telegram from Petrograd (26th January) states that a "Parseval" airship seen over Libau harbour, the Russian naval base in the Baltic, has been destroyed by Russian Marine guns, and the crew captured.

Battle in the North Sea—English Victorious—Early in the morning of the 25th of January an English fleet consisting of ironclads and light-cruisers, under the command of Admiral David Beatty, encountered four German ironclads, with several light-cruisers and destroyers, in the North Sea, making for the English coast. The Germans took to flight and were pursued by the British cruisers. A short and sharp battle took place in which the German big cruiser Blucher was sunk, and two others belonging to them badly damaged. The English, on the other hand, lost no ships, and but few men. This fresh check at sea, added to previous losses lessens by half Germany's effective forces in Cruisers.



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D. W. STOTHART.

Act should be enforced so as to stop the sale altogether, and assess the town for the expenses.

J. M. TROY

Mr. Troy contended the whole Council should enforce the Act. Inspector Menzies had enforced it. It could be enforced again.

J. H. ASHFORD

Ex-Inspector Ashford said that with a Temperance Council he had successfully enforced the Act till Council changed. Then he was dismissed for doing his duty. The chairman forbid him to lay a charge against Hotel Miramichi without consulting him. His raids were generally known beforehand. If Council would support a man the town could be made dry.

D. P. DOYLE

Ald. Doyle repudiated any personal agreement with liquor dealers. If any such arrangement were made with them he did not know of it. He did not think Ald. Sargent did, and he did not think the chairman would be fool enough to make one. He had been on the Board with Ald. Stuart and Falconer—great temperance men or cranks, as you like—and things had not gone any better.

WM. McEVROY

Wm. McEvoy said that the chairman of the Committee had refused him permission to sell liquor, as only two were allowed to sell—Eddie Dalton and Hotel Miramichi.

REV. S. J. MACARTHUR

Mr. MacArthur said that the Mayor had challenged every man in town. He believed now that no man should touch liquor. This meeting should result in action.

DAVID RITCHIE

Mr. Ritchie advocated enforcement of the Act.

JOHN CLARK

Ex-Ald. Clark said responsibility was upon all. Legislation might be got to permit increase of Inspector's salary above \$600. Inspector could not be removed unless after charge of not doing his duty was proved.

Mr. Troy resented the Mayor's intimation that most Newcastle temperance men were hypocrites.

The Mayor explained that he had not made so sweeping a statement.

Mr. Troy—Pretty near it.

Mayor—I still say there are mighty few. I have bought rum for men who could talk temperance by the hour. Until I see that men of the town mean business I will not take part in a movement. Many men who held up their heads tonight for Scott Act enforcement have liquor in them now or had very lately. They are hypocrites.

Jas. Stables—No; by no means. W. C. Day also objected.

Mayor—I claim that men are not sincere temperance men who go to places to buy rum. Such men are hypocrites.

Mr. MacArthur agreed that temperance men should not frequent saloons. But men who occasionally drink might be sincere advocates of temperance. He wanted an organization formed, one of whose objects should be to have the Scott Act enforced.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE FORMED

It was moved by Revs. S. J. MacArthur, seconded by H. H. Stuart, and carried:

That we proceed to organize a Town Improvement Committee. Following officers were elected: President—Jas. M. Troy.

1st Vice-Pres.—D. J. Buckley. 2nd Vice-Pres.—Ald. G. Stothart. Sec.—H. H. Stuart.

Additional members of Executive—All the clergymen of the town, each with power to add members from his congregation.

On Thursday, March 25th
Dickison & Troy will Give
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MACMILLAN'S SHOE STORE

Before the motion by Mr. Clarke D. C. Smallwood attended the Grand Lodge in Sussex last week. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Park have returned from a visit to Boston.

(Continued on page 8)

Why Not Trade in Newcastle?

Your Home Merchants are the ones that help you in maintaining your churches, your hospitals, your schools, and share equally with you in all taxes, charitable entertainments and affairs.

People of Miramichi, Think The Matter Over