



**Home-happiness and Good Food**

are so closely related that a proper start in the kitchen is of the greatest importance.

Beginners, as well as experienced housekeepers, to be sure of good, healthful food, should carefully study the label and use only a baking powder shown to be made of cream of tartar.

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makes the finest and most delicious food, and its use is a safeguard against baking powders made of alum and offered as substitutes simply because they cost less to make.



**Editorial Comment**

**WAR SUMMARY**

The most interesting and significant operations of the war at the moment are those directed against Trent by the Italians under General Cadorna. They are campaigning at a great altitude, and by the seizure of ranges of mountains to the east and west of the Adige Valley, which runs directly up the centre of the Trentino to the capital, they have secured most important preliminary results which will enable them soon to tackle the fortresses barring the way up the Adige. The capture of Conf Zugno, a peak 6,000 feet high, is believed to have given the Italians control of positions dominating the chief defence works of Rovereto, a town on the Adige, fifteen miles from Trent. Frontal attack up the Adige on Rovereto would probably fail, for it has many trenches and sand-bagged batteries specially designed to guard against that.

The Italians will scull the works by artillery fire from the mountain tops to the east now occupied by them. When Rovereto falls Trent will be in danger. General Cadorna may not await the fall of Rovereto before moving upon Trent, but, if he has an ample force, may leave it under fire and push on to the north. The strength of the Italian in the Trentino indicates that for the time this is the principal sphere of operations of the armies of Italy.

A British Report regarding the Dardanelles operations states that close hand-to-hand fighting took place on Tuesday. The British troops made a dash at two saps begun by the enemy toward the British lines with the intention of filling them in. One party was driven back but the other occupied the Turkish sap, and, using it as a trench, holds a position between the firing lines of the two armies. The action was accompanied by heavy artillery fire, by which the Turks lost heavily. Their attempts to recapture a fort taken by the French last Saturday have also failed, although twice they recaptured it, only to be driven out finally on Wednesday morning. The Turks are beginning to feel the strain. Their resistance is of the most stubborn sort as yet, but if Bulgaria sets her troops in motion toward Constantinople it will collapse suddenly and finally. The chief surgeon of the Turkish military hospital in Constantinople, who is in Athens, with the object, no doubt, of enlisting the aid of doctors, says that forty thousand Turks are now lying wounded in the hospitals of the Turkish capital, and that thousands cannot be cared for because of the lack of medical supplies, doctors and nurses. The Turk has had almost enough. He will say Kismet soon, and pack his belongings preparatory to the surrender of his long lease of Constantinople.

Is the spirit of the German rank and file beginning to break? Twice recently on the front between Arras and Ypres hundreds of German soldiers have surrendered in large groups. At Ablain 400 put up their hands as one man. Now on the body of a dead German Captain in this district has been found a diary the entries in which ended on May 20, the day he was killed. In it he says: "Our men decamp as each shell which falls, and it is necessary to threaten them with court-martial." The mute testimony of Capt. Sievert's

diary is important. The German soldiers have proved themselves fine fighting men, but there are limits to human endurance. The frightful French artillery fire that shook the nerve of the Germans in Ablain grows in volume daily along the French and British lines as ammunition becomes more plentiful. It begins to tell.

In one field of operations there are no "slackers." That is the Caucasus, Turkish devilry during the incursion into Russian territory last winter roused the people to frenzy, and the army of the Caucasus is now pursuing the retreating Turks with right good will. The Americans, too, who have been under the harrow and subjected to atrocities of so terrible a sort that Sir Edward Grey practically told the Turkish Commanders involved that Britain would hang them if they ever fell into her hands are fighting bravely for their freedom in the Russian ranks. The capture of the city of Yen by the Russians has been followed by a disorderly retreat of the Turks, who are throwing away their rifles and ammunition. The liberation of Armenia seems a matter now of but a few weeks.

**THE HUNS IN BELGIUM**

From the thirteenth report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry recently issued, it is plain that the Huns have carried on what is nothing better than a campaign of robbery in Belgium. Under the euphemism of "requisition" everything of value has been removed from that unhappy country, where only crime was that it lay between Germany and German ambition to dominate the world. Not content with the devastation that is the direct consequence of military operations, factories have been stripped of their machinery, raw material and manufactured goods. The finest trees, particularly walnuts, have been felled and the timber sent to Germany.

Belgium has long been noted for the breeding of horses. The Germans were evidently well prepared in this direction and possessed catalogs of the best of these animals. In pursuance of a plan carefully studied and long designed, they confiscated the choice horses and despatched them to Germany, where they were sold by auction. The prices paid the Belgian owners were ridiculously low and full advantage was taken of their ignorance of German. Certificates were given in some cases for "two rabbits" or for a certain number of lashes, and in others "payable in Paris." But, after all, these infringements of international law, compared with the more serious cases of crime, are relatively insignificant.

**LIST OF HONORS CONFERRED ON KING'S BIRTHDAY**

Three Canadians Among Those Honored, and List is a Long One.

London, June 4—The list of honors conferred on the occasion of the King's birthday, was, as had been expected in view of the war, an unusually long one.

Three Canadians are among those honored. Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable John Strathearn Hendrie, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; Dr. William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, and the Very Rev. Daniel Minter Gordon, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, are made Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

**Improvement League Public Meeting**

For Purpose of Making Recommendation to Council for New P. M.

The selection of a suitable applicant for the position of Police Magistrate for the town, to fill the place made vacant by the death of the late Col. Maltby, is occupying the mind of the citizens at the present time.

The names of several applicants have been mentioned and petitions signed by the leading business men of the town. The Town Improvement League has taken the matter up and a public meeting was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion from the citizens as to the most logical selection from those who have shown their desire to receive appointment.

The applicants mentioned are Messrs. J. R. Lawlor, S. W. Miller, John Clark, H. Wilkinson and J. W. Davidson.

After much discussion, a motion was moved and carried to refer the matter to the League's Executive. The public meeting was then adjourned, and the Executive met.

Mr. J. D. Buckley, both at the public meeting and the meeting of the Executive, said he felt that the League should not make any one choice from the applicants mentioned, as he believed that any interference on the part of the League would cause a friction among its members.

It was finally decided to submit two names, and after a ballot being taken, Messrs. Lawlor and Clark were recommended.

**Week's War News**

London, June 3—A British submarine has sunk a German transport in the Sea of Marmora.

Lugano, June 3—The tiny republic of San Marino has declared war against Austria, according to News Agency despatches.

The report that Sgt. Michael O'Leary, "the bravest man in the British Army," had been killed in action, is not true.

London, June 2—A letter from a Canadian Immigration Department employee, now with the Territorials, tells of a hot engagement in which some German trenches were captured by Belgians in support of the Territorials. This is not confirmed.

Rome, June 2—An Austrian aviator bombed Molfetto, on the Adriatic, last night, showering bombs near the Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace and the shipyards. One workman was killed.

Berlin, (via The Hague), June 2—Many Americans formally registered their names and addresses today, in accordance with the recent order providing for registration of all foreigners in Germany between June 1 and 10. Turks and Austrians excepted. The police and the various embassies have posted circulars, advising all foreigners to comply with the order at once.

Rome, June 2—The bombardment of the Austrian town of Mori, three miles from Rovereto, has begun. Italian batteries posted on the heights of Monte Altissimo have wrecked the railway bridge across the Adige and have damaged the railway station.

Heavy rains have seriously hampered the rush of the Italian troops up the Adige, but despatches received here today said that the Austrians had suffered equally, flooded mountain torrents wiping out some of their lines of trenches across the Adige Valley, south of Rovereto.

**Scene at Halifax When Soldiers Left**

Departure of Steamer Was Marked by Many Pathetic Scenes

Now that the soldiers who left Halifax recently have landed safely in England, the Recorder gives an account of their embarkation on the Saxonia. It says:

The Saxonia took from Halifax 42 officers, 1072 non-commissioned officers and men of the 25th Battalion, Halifax; 36 officers, 1097 non-commissioned officers and men of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, who had drilled at Amherst, Lieut. V. C. Johnson, a sergeant and eighteen men of the Divisional Ammunition Company from Fredericton, and four British reservists.

The departure of the steamer was marked by many pathetic scenes, hundreds of Nova Scotians being at the pier and thousands on the streets to bid them good-bye. The scene at the North Common when the 24th were formed up for the parade to the ship was one that will be long remembered by those who witnessed it. Wives embraced their husbands, mothers their sons, and children their fathers who they might never see again. Many persons were unable to remain owing to their pent-up feeling. During the march through the streets the thousands on the sidewalks waved flags and cheered the volunteers for overseas service. Every here and there people would enter the ranks and march along with the troops while bidding some friend or friends good-bye. The battalion was preceded by the band of H. M. C. S. Niobe, the band of the 1st Canadian Artillery and the 25th Pipers were also in the parade.

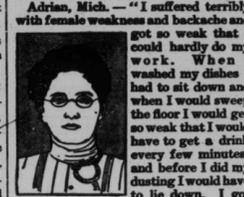
By the time the troops reached the pier entrance the crowd had pressed so closely that there was only a small defile through which they could pass to the ship. The public were debarred from the pier during embarkation. At three o'clock Lieutenant Governor McGregor, accompanied by Premier Murray, arrived at the pier to say farewell to Colonel LeCain, officers and men. Later they extended, on behalf of Nova Scotia, good wishes and congratulations to Col. Gaudet of the French-Canadians. The visitors were received by General Ruthford and staff and escorted to the ship.

When the 22nd Battalion arrived from Amherst at 4 o'clock that afternoon the sides of the cars contained the following in English and French: "Berlin in August or Bust."

The cheering as the troops left the pier was deafening, and those on the pier sang Auld Lang Syne, O Canada and other similar tunes, to which the volunteers responded. The National Anthem was sung as the ship commenced her voyage.

**COULD NOT STAND ON FEET**

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief in Novel Way.



Adrian, Mich. — "I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong." — Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

Not Well Enough to Work.

In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, women should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

**FIRST DOSE ENDS INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, OR GAS ON STOMACH**

The question as to how long you are going to continue a sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia or out-of-order stomach is merely a matter of how soon you begin taking Tonoline Tablets.

People with weak stomachs should take Tonoline Tablets occasionally, and there will be no more indigestion, no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach, no heartburn, sour risings, gas on stomach, or belching of undigested food, headaches, dizziness or sick stomach; and besides, what you eat will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors. All these symptoms resulting from a sour, out-of-order stomach and dyspepsia are generally relieved five minutes after taking Tonoline Tablets.

Go to your druggist and get a \$1 box of Tonoline Tablets and you will see how you go to the table with a hearty appetite, and what you eat will taste good, because your stomach and intestines will be clean and fresh, and you will know there are not going to be any more bad nights and miserable days for you. Tonoline tabs freshen you and make you feel like life is worth living.

Tonoline Tablets cost \$1.00 for a 50 days' treatment. At druggists or mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

**MEN WHO KNOW ENDORSE THE IDEA**

What Four Prominent Canadian Premiers Say of "Made-in-Canada"

Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce: "I have noticed with great interest the campaign being so capably conducted in favor of the 'Made-in-Canada' idea. I am viewing the matter, of course, entirely from the point of view of unemployment, and cannot rid myself of the conviction that one of the best remedies possible is that we who buy in Canada—and all of us buy more or less—shall make it a point wherever possible, to purchase for our needs what has been made by Canadian hands and of Canadian material. In this way we would considerably assist in the quick reduction of unemployment and the quick reviving of production and trade."

Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan: "If all Canadians learned to consciously prefer the manufactures of their own country, that we do unconsciously prefer its natural products, there would be a splendid twofold result—the sum of our national prosperity would be increased, and more important still, the sum of our pride and confidence in Canada would be increased also."

Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia: "The 'Made-in-Canada' campaign has my heartiest sympathy. I am sure it will meet with a generous response from all Canadians. The movement aims at the development not only of a practical patriotism but also of a fine spirit of mutual helpfulness among our people."

Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia: "I am very glad to say anything that I can in support of the most commendable idea contained in your programme. One of the effects of this war has been to arouse the people of Canada to the necessity of a greater production in various lines of industry, and I know of nothing which will tend to promote this more than the campaign you are now engaged in."

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|--|-------------------------|
| Capital Paid up .....  | \$ 11,560,000.00        |
| Reserve Fund .....   | 12,560,000.00           |
| Undivided Profits .....  | 1,019,200.00            |
| Notes in Circulation .....   | 10,385,376.69           |
| Deposits .....   | 136,729,483.41          |
| Due to Other Banks .....   | 3,118,902.03            |
| Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.) .....                          | 3,352,148.77            |
|  | <b>\$178,316,130.29</b> |
| ASSETS   |                         |
| Cash on hand and in Banks .....  | \$30,476,000.19         |
| Government and Municipal Securities .....                                | 3,779,533.88            |
| Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks .....                      | 12,822,217.20           |
| Call Loans in Canada .....   | 9,189,279.16            |
| Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada .....                                | 10,660,229.95           |
| Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation ..... | 578,000.00              |
| Loans and Discounts .....  | \$67,304,260.08         |
| Bank Premises .....  | \$105,363,239.92        |
|  | <b>\$178,316,130.29</b> |

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