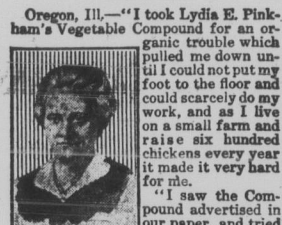


## NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me."

"I saw the Compound advertised in your paper, and tried it. It has restored me to my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. Altress, R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Altress.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Altress' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

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**Best Polish**  
**In The Best Box.**

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PINCH IT TO CLOSE!  
THAT'S ALL!  
10 Cents Everywhere.

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AMHERST, N. S.

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Barb and Spring

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**PAINTS & VARNISHES**

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For Men

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Best Cuisine in Campbellton.  
Service of the best.  
Hack meets all trains and boats.

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SUBWAY  
Phone 298  
Fog Sine,  
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## Notice to Car Owners

I will be open for repair work on Ford Cars every evening starting Monday night, Aug. 26th, in the Central Garage. After the close of the Richard Mfg. Co., mill I will be there all the time, and will be ready to do winter overhauling on cars.

W. H. BROCKIE

## PATHETIC STORY OF A BELGIAN SLAVE

One Illustration of the Plight of Numberless Victims of Un-pitying Barbarians.

The correspondent in Maastricht (Dutch Limburg) of a Belgian paper appearing at The Hague, writes as follows under the title, "The Odyssey of a Poor Little Urchin."

"He is a very little fellow, 1 m. 42 (about 4 ft. 8 in.) to be exact, thin but not sickly. He looks about thirteen. With an intelligent, air and great spirit he tells us his pitiful story in French which is quite correct, but has a German accent that sits oddly upon him."

"I am seventeen years old," he says in his thin little voice. "I was taken a prisoner two or three days after the war (August, 1914). I was then about thirteen years and a half. I was playing with sixteen other little friends of my village in the woods of my village in the woods at our home, at Fols-les-Caves, near Landen, where there are large wooded districts. Suddenly we were surrounded by a company of about ten German soldiers, one of whom took me by the arm and seized one of my little friends, while the other soldiers did otherwise. And then they took us away by two's. We knew not where, without giving us even the consolation of going home to say good-bye to our mothers, to tell them where we were and what had become of us. Not one of us could escape. I have never since then seen my dear mother, or my seven little brothers and sisters, who remained in Belgium."

"We followed now highways and now by-ways. On all sides the Germans picked up other little fellows no older than ourselves. By evening there were seventy of us! We arrived at a large railway station. Soldiers thrust us into cars, fifteen in each compartment, each group in charge of five German soldiers, with fixed bayonets and five cartridges apiece." The urchin said, "Five for each group."

"We arrived at Aix, then at Cologne, where we finally received a piece of black bread. We were all in tears and many had been sick."

"They took us from there to Wahn. We finally found out what they wanted of us. They put around the arm of each of us a little white band bearing these words, 'Prisoners of war.' And as he said this the little fellow burst out laughing so ridiculous and absurd the title still seemed to him for youngsters of his age."

"I do not know what became of my little comrades. They were sent in various directions, I was dispatched to a farm near the frontier, where I stayed. I worked very hard, with two horses, at all sorts of farm work and in the stables."

"In the morning I received a slice of black bread, without butter, at ten o'clock the same thing, at noon soup and two or three potatoes, at night soup. At first I was very hungry, but I became used to the fare."

"The people were not unkind; when I had not worked well the woman beat me; but the man, who was a hard drinker, rather liked me."

"I tried twice to run away. The first time I was caught near the frontier. I was put into a dark cell for six weeks, and lived on dry bread and water. The second time I was taken near Liege and was condemned to three months in prison! It is very hard, sir, for a child like me to bear such tortures. I suffered greatly. Nevertheless, I began again to plan to escape. Something stronger than myself urged me on. I wanted to see my mother again. This need was stronger in me than suffering, stronger than hunger, stronger than fear, stronger than all of them."

"There were six other little Belgians of my age, who worked on the farms in the neighborhood. For a long time we had been saving our pay—to bribe a sentinel! Sunday morning we met, we gave fifty marks (\$12.50) to a soldier whom I had known for some time; he let us pass. For an hour we pretended to be playing not far from the wire fence. I walked alone to the next town. My friends were stopped. I think, by Dutch soldiers. I alone escaped. I called on the Belgian Consul. He told me that I was too little to be a soldier. But, sir, that is not my fault. The Belgian doctor here said that I had not had enough to eat, and that I had not grown as other boys do. I will wait. I am going to

## ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

Extraordinary Success which "Fruit-a-lives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-lives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other Skin Affections, is, because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

work to earn a lot of money to send to my mother in Belgium. "My father was a soldier, and my elder brother. They have both been prisoners in Germany for a long time. I was able to see my poor father just once, but never my brother." "Our conversation came to an end. The child had not allowed a complaint to escape him. And I sat there crushed by this story, so simple and so poignant, of one of the numerous victims of un-pitying barbarians. I have repeated the story, as best I could, just as the little fellow told it to me. I add no comments, no discussion."

## ANOTHER GERMAN SPEECH FOR PEACE

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.—The postponement of peace prospects and the likelihood of a fifth winter of war weighs equally on all belligerents and not on Germany alone in the opinion of Friedrich Von Payer, imperial vice-chancellor of Germany, in a speech at Stuttgart.

"Our state debts," the vice-chancellor said, "are everywhere reaching fantastic heights and everywhere we struggle against the encroachments on our personal liberty. All the belligerents of Europe must admit, if they are not blind, that the longer the European peoples lacerate each other the more certain will be the historical and paramount position of weakness and impoverished Europe be lost in favor of cleverer and more calculating peoples."

Herr Von Payer said that after four years the war still was being waged almost entirely on enemy territory. He admitted that the submarine war had not worked so quickly and surely as had been hoped. The enemy, he said, was still unable to compensate their losses by new construction and declared that the robbery of neutrals ships almost without parallel by the Entente could not be repeated.

"The more troops the United States sends," he said, "the greater will be the need of shipping for reinforcements of munitions and provisions. The filling up of the enemy's limitations." He argued that the loss of shipping would become fatal to Great Britain after the war because it would lose its shipping superiority to the United States and the hope of compensating themselves from the German fleet, which still has to be conquered, will surely be adequate comfort only for the imaginative Britishers."

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM C'TON MAN

Writes of Battle and of Meeting Campbellton Boy in Hospital.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Patrick Wilnot from her husband whose name appeared in a recent casualty list. Pte. Wilnot who has been at the front for some time enlisted with the 132nd Battalion.

August, 16th, 1918.  
15 Canadian Hospital, Taplow Bucks, England.

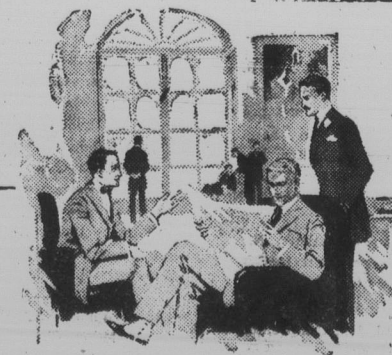
Dear Wife:—

I wrote you a card when I was on my way to Blighty, wounded. Now I don't want you to worry about me, as I am all right. I have the best treatment here that you can get, well cared for and lots to eat. I was wounded in the right side of the face and my right arm is fractured between the shoulder and the elbow, and have had the operation, and my wounds are doing fine. I was wounded on the morning of the 9th and got down to the Canadian Hospital at Taplow. This is a very pretty place in the country away from all noise, and the hospital has fine grounds with seats all around and lots of chance to play different games. There is also a large hall where concerts are held quite often, so that I will be able to have a pretty good time when I get up. I am going to give you a little idea of the time we had in the big fight.

On the morning of the 8th at dawn every gun opened up, and the fourth division was in reserve about a mile behind the front line. The other three divisions went into action. It was a very short time before the prisoners were streaming back and we soon advanced and captured a lot of big guns, we were coming up behind all day and at night we passed through the other divisions. On the morning of the 9th at dawn we went into action and took the front line, and started to advance, but met with strong resistance. The enemy had brought up more men and more machine guns in the night. We beat our way through till about 9 o'clock when I got hit, and of course I had to go to the rear. I had a hot job getting away as it was all open country, just fields. The enemy had four miles when I came to a field ambulance and was taken to the dressing station.

The only other fellow I have met in the hospital from home is George LaPraik, we came over in the same battalion and you can imagine how surprised we both were when we met in the ward the next morning after I came here. My right arm is in a splint so it is impossible to write you myself, so don't be alarmed if my letters don't come regularly. I will be out of the war for six months, and perhaps more. This will probably help to get my leave to Canada. I will write you again in a few days. Hoping to hear from you soon.

Your loving husband,  
No. 783220 Pte. Patrick Wilnot,  
15 Canadian Gen. Hospital,  
Alexandra Ward 2  
Taplow Bucks, England.



## If One Suit Will Do, Don't Buy Two.

If you can make one of your last winter's suits do for another season, by all means wear it, and thus give someone else a chance to get a new and much needed suit.

If you must get new clothes, then by all means pay enough to insure good quality, good tailoring and reasonable wear.

Just now we can offer you very attractive styles, in excellent fabrics. Select your requirements now, while the best assortments are here.

**Fit Reform**  
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## 78 MILES OF SHIPS WAITING FOR HUN

There Will be Slaughter for Germans if Fleet Ventures Into North Sea.

Confident prediction that a naval battle between the German sea forces and the Allied fleet would result in "a marine slaughter" for the Germans was made by Representative Daniel Riodan upon his return to New York recently after an inspection of American naval activities abroad.

"The protection that is being accorded merchant vessels and transports is improving by the hour," he asserted. "The U-boat was a peril. Now it is simply an annoyance. Very soon it will be obliterated."

"We were pretty anxious to get some idea of the reception that has been prepared for the German navy should it happen to come out. We saw the armor plated committee reception from a deck of a destroyer and it was a sight that will live in my memory forever."

"Stretched about the point whence the German fleet must emerge was a seventy-eight mile cordon of Allied warships—British, French, Italian, and American—whose men on their toes, steam up and guns ready. It took us seven hours to pass this high flotilla. For us it was the most magnificent spectacle in the world. The crews that man these vessels are waiting, hoping, longing for the fight that I do not think they ever will see."

## K. C. ARMY HUT CAMPAIGN—SEPTEMBER 15th TO 21st.

WHAT IS SIBERIA?  
The recruiting of Canadians for a force to join the Siberian expedition has naturally created an extraordinary interest in what has hitherto been, very generally, an unknown land to Canadians.

Those who have been accustomed, in the past, to envisage Siberia as a vast and cheerless waste of bleak and unprofitable country, must re-adjust their opinions. This impression has been a very general one, yet it is by no means true. Admittedly, away north, on the Arctic plateau, there is no vegetation but moss and lichen. That, however, is true of Canada also. But beneath this Arctic region, there is a vast forest zone, a belt of dense woods two thousand miles wide, running east and west across Asia. The value of this mighty timber reserve will one day be of transcendent importance in world commerce. But it is south of this, again, that we meet with real Siberia. Here we find a splendid agricultural region, through which run great navigable rivers, busy with barges and steamers, and the famous Trans-Siberian Railway. It is in this portion of the country, between the Urals and Lake Baikal, that there are thousands of miles of country, as flat as a billiard table, and thousands of miles of pleasantly undulating land, not, it is said, especially picturesque, but ripe for agricultural development.

All this southern country, moreover, is rich in mineral deposits. It is estimated that there are about a hundred and seventy-five billion tons of coal in the country. Moreover, iron, copper, zinc, silver, lead, and placer gold have been discovered in more or less abundance. Many of our Siberian soldiers may come back to Canada as wealthy miners!

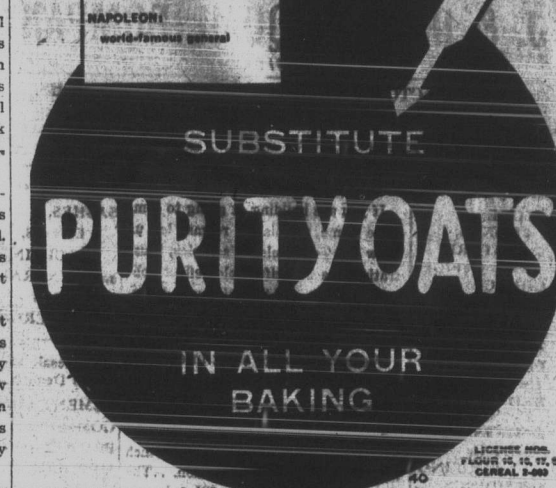
As for the climate of Siberia, its reputation, like that of Mr. Pickwick, has suffered much from idle rumor. It appears to be not especially different from that of Quebec—that is in the agricultural region. In the summer it is frequently hot and dusty, according to John Foster Fraser, whose book, "The Real Siberia," gives a careful description of travel in that country. In the winter it is cold, thirty degrees of frost, but so dry and still is the air, that it is not really uncomfortable. The sky is cloudless for a month at a time. Those are days when the sleighing is in full swing.

Thus, Canadian recruits for Siberia need not fear that they are being transported to the waste places of the earth. If the army is properly equipped for the country—if we have none of the blundering which characterized the Crimean war, for instance—this expedition, so far as the soldier is concerned, should be one of comfort and of wider vision. Siberia is a country worth knowing—Quebec Telegraph.

K. C. ARMY HUT CAMPAIGN—SEPTEMBER 15th TO 21st.

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We must save wheat flour. Do your share.



Send for free wheat-saving recipes.  
**Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited**  
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**GENTLEMEN:—**  
**LET US FURNISH YOU YOUR FURNISHINGS FROM TOES TO FINGER TIPS—SOCKS, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, TIES—EVERYTHING YOU NEED.**  
**OUR FURNISHINGS WILL "FIT" YOU: THIS IS A MOST IMPORTANT THING FOR YOUR COMFORT.**  
**WE ALSO HAVE A SNAPPY NEW FALL HAT FOR YOU. COME GET IT.**  
**WE KEEP UP THE QUALITY: WE KEEP DOWN THE PRICE.**

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These Beverages Comply With the Law.

## Ready's Beer

These beverages surely satisfy the craving thirst. Drink them for their appetizing restful, palate-pleasing flavor. Drink them for their ability as a thirst quencher. Drink them because of their power to refresh, revive and invigorate.

You will be delighted with their unusual qualities. Buy them from your local dealer or direct from St. John. Ask for prices.

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