

The Victoria Observer

OCTOBER 2, 1919

Business Office at Grand Falls in charge of Miss H. W. Hallett.

Mrs. George McMillan, reporter

PERTH NARROWLY ESCAPES DESTRUCTION

Several Buildings Burn in Early Sunday Fire

One of the most disastrous fires that has ever occurred at Perth broke out at an early hour on Sunday. The alarm was given about four o'clock but a large building owned by H. P. Giberson was almost totally destroyed when the first knowledge of the fire was given out. The building was originally a large barn. The upper stories, where the fire originated, were used as an opera house and sample rooms. In it were also the office and warehousing for the firm occupied by Marsten & Gillman, but at the

time of the fire occupied by Wright & Imman, which with all the machinery, etc., was a total loss. There was also burned a cottage nearby owned by H. P. Giberson and occupied by Alex Vinegar. The blacksmith shop owned by Anderson Bros. was badly damaged before the fire could be got under control. A strong wind was blowing from the northwest. F. D. Sadler's store and residence across the street caught several times and the roof of Union Hall was partially destroyed. The large window in E. W. Larlee's house across the street was cracked with the heat. At one time it looked as if the whole street was doomed, but through the hard work of the local fire ladders, the favorable wind and the prompt arrival of the Fort Fairfield fire brigade with their chemical engine, the remainder

of the village was spared. All citizens of Perth feel very grateful to the Fort Fairfield corps for their kind assistance. The origin of the fire is unknown. This is the second time that the blacksmith shop has been nearly destroyed this summer. Mrs. Anderson has lately had it repaired, and now it needs repairing again and no insurance.

Grand Falls Happenings

In the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening a large congregation was present to witness the unveiling of the memorial to the boys from our Sunday school who gave their lives in the great struggle for democracy, a shield

with four maple leaves, one for each of our boys who fell. Ptes. Richard Estey, Reid West, Thomas Pirie and Angus Sweeney, had been placed in the church and was unveiled by the Boy Scouts. Appropriate hymns were sung by the choir. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was organist. After the ceremony Dr. Stephen Haboush spoke to the congregation and told them what a part missions and missionaries played in saving the world in the recent terrible war, and told them what would have happened if it had not been for foreign missions. It was great to be able to see and hear a man who had spent his boyhood in Galilee speak to us here in Grand Falls. A number who had heard his lecture Saturday evening were glad of the privilege of hearing him again.

Mr. and Mrs. Ball and their guest,

Rev. Silas A. Morse, pastor of the First Baptist church in Haverhill, Mass., were in town on Thursday and were calling on Miss Annie Day, who when in Haverhill, is a member of Mr. Morse's church. Miss Day was indeed pleased to have such a pleasant surprise.

Mrs. Coffin of Fort Kent was calling on friends in town last week.

Miss Emma Smith who used to live here some years ago, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. G. Smith. Her many friends are glad to see her again.

The Chautauqua has been and is gone and was very much better than any of us dreamed it could be. Only the best was good enough for the management to give us, and it was good indeed. Not an idle or dull moment all through the course; and it would be hard to say that any one performance was better than another. Mrs. Gregory is a splendid superintendant and she had an equally good group of co-workers. One could not fail to get uplifting thoughts and ideas from the lectures and readings, and the music was wonderful. May they come again next year.

Little Harold Reed, who has been so very sick, is now beginning to gain.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dixon and Mrs. G. A. Hallett were in Edmondston Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McLaughlin of Limestone were in town Sunday.

Grace Davis of Fredericton. While here he is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Palmer and is receiving a warm welcome from all his oldtime friends. He is a well known railroad man. After a few more days spent here he will go to Toronto to visit his other sister, Mrs. James Anderson. His other brother, Sergeant Verne, has just returned from overseas and expects to visit here.

Plaster Rock News

Fraser's mill finished cutting long lumber on Monday last. They are still cutting cedar.

Howard Jacques left on Saturday to visit friends in Bristol for a few days.

R. J. McFarlane is having a new house built on the hill.

Mrs. Harry Tatlock and daughter Eileen arrived home on Saturday from England where they have been on a visit.

Perley Giberson left on Tuesday for Nelson where he has been transferred.

Kenneth Brown is now in charge of Fraser's office in place of Perley Giberson.

Mr. Pagsley is now assisting on the office staff at Fraser's. There was a christening service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday when seven babies received their names.

Mrs. Fraser Stickles left on Tuesday last for her home in Montreal.

James Boone has gone to work at Sadler's mill at Rowena.

On Tuesday last the Plaster Rock dramatic club gave an entertainment in the Oddfellows' Hall which was well attended.

Mrs. Fred Gillman returned to her home on Saturday last.

Mrs. William Reed of St. Almo spent the week-end with friends here.

Percy and Lee Stickles have gone over the line picking potatoes.

Perth Locals

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Dickinson and son Donald visited the Fister Memorial Hospital on Sunday, and the many enquiring friends of Franklin Morehouse will be glad to learn that he is improving nicely and that the danger of his losing his foot has passed. They also called on Miss Rilla Nixon at her home at Lower Brighton and found that she has so far recovered as to be able to walk about the house.

An old landmark known as the Aunt Maha's Craig barn near the Tobique Valley railway, is being torn down. Two large oil tanks are to be erected on the site.

The village was crowded with autos and people from all quarters on Sunday viewing the ruins left by the fire.

Mrs. George Morehouse went to Woodstock on Saturday to visit her son Franklin at the hospital.

R. W. Estabrooks had the misfortune to go over the hill in his car on Tuesday, at the end of the carriage bridge. Fortunately he escaped without injury.

Mrs. E. Caughey of McAdam is visiting relatives in town.

H. P. Giberson of Bath was a week-end visitor in town.

Earl Brewer, with his wife and family, of Edmondston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Green over Sunday.

Chautauqua is drawing large crowds. Most of the performers are staying at the home of Mrs. Henry Green.

The many friends of Mrs. Bina Baird will be grieved to learn that she is in very poor health, and hope for her speedy recovery.

H. W. McPhail left last week for Wolfville to enter college. His sister Isabel also returned to Wolfville on Monday.

Clarence Burden, son and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burden of Fredericton was a recent visitor at the home of J. W. McPhail. Clarence is one of our young Canadians of which we are proud, having enlisted at the outbreak of the war. He was once badly wounded in the knee. He has just recently returned from overseas and when visiting here he received a hearty welcome from all.

J. W. McPhail returned from the Woodstock hospital on Saturday. He underwent a slight operation and his many friends are pleased to know that he is coming along well.

Cecil Lewis also left for Wolfville last week to attend college.

Joseph Judge of St. Andrews is spending a few days in town.

Miss May Armstrong, trained nurse of Benton, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Vanamee Armstrong.

Miss Emily Cronkite of Red Rapids was the guest of Miss Emma Palmer on Saturday. She also visited her aunt, Mrs. E. B. McLaughlin.

Burton Brewer, oldest son of the late Thomas and Mrs. Clara Brewer of this place, arrived in town last week after 19 years spent in the west and other parts. Mr. Brewer has been overseas for about three years. He has been spending several weeks with his sisters, Mrs. W. Burden and Mrs.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP

Mothers, if your baby or growing child is sickly; if he does not sleep well at night; if he cries a great deal; is constipated and has little bowels and stomach and is not working right, give him Baby's Own Tablets—they have proved of great help to thousands of mothers. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. W. H. Decater, Corson's Siding, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them excellent for the little ones and would not be without them." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative and are guaranteed to contain no harmful drug—that is why they always do good and never harm. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Presentation at Victoria

A few friends met at the home of Mrs. Jane Haywood on Sept. 26 in honor of her recently married daughter, Mrs. W. J. Currie. A delightful evening was spent in games and music. At the close of the evening a dainty lunch was served. Shortly after Lee McQuarrie, on behalf of the friends, presented Mr. and Mrs. Currie with a handsome casserole and a cream spoon. Mr. Currie acknowledged the gifts in a few apt words.

A Necessity in the House

Most of the common ills of life arise from a torpid, sluggish condition of the Liver, Kidneys or Bowels, and because they act on each of these organs in a direct and specific way, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills overcome serious and painful diseases over which ordinary medicines have no control.

J. M. Keefe, B.C.L., LL.B.
Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary, Etc.
Grand Falls, N. B.

The Why? of Another Victory Loan

WHEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts. That query was, "How soon will our boy be home?" And, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

CANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them. It was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And other parts of the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

THE problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle. To bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources. Canada solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

THEN, too, besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly the economic side could not be overlooked. That was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

Need Divides Itself in Two Parts

Obligations to Soldiers

The obligations to soldiers include: That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas. The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged. The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended. These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919.

Gratuities

There is also the gratuity which has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918.

Land Settlement

Furthermore, soldiers who desire to become farmers may, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back, meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,251 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

Vocational Training

For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000 is necessary.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, and to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for the

The answer to the question "Why does Canada need another Victory Loan?" divides itself into two parts. (a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers.

(b) To provide national working capital. The obligations to soldiers include: That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas. The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged. The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended. These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919.

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These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

National Working Capital

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and factories.

You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolutely essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

The "Why" of Credit Loans

Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada. If Canada does not give credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

For Trans- portation

Money must also be available to carry on the nation's shipbuilding programme, and other transportation development work.

For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses.

These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.