

THE UNION ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Published every Thursday afternoon, at Newcastle, New Brunswick, by The Miramichi Publishing Co. Limited.

Subscription price in Canada and Great Britain \$1.50 a year; in the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Advertising rates quoted upon request.

R. A. N. JARVIS,
Manager.

THURSDAY JULY 19th, 1917

ENCOURAGE THE BAND

We have had a few band concerts this summer. They were excellent and much appreciated—nothing further to be desired except more of them. They have been too few. The band cannot be expected to give as much of its time to the public, however, as the public are able to enjoy, unless some remuneration is forthcoming. If the Town Council should make a small grant to the band for its excellent services, we do not think that the citizens would object. The people want amusement and no amusement can be more innocent or more satisfying than listening to good music.

A GENERAL ELECTION COMING

On Tuesday Sir Robert Borden's motion in the House of Commons to ask the Imperial Parliament to allow the extension of the life of Parliament one year from October 7 next, was adopted by the narrow majority of 20. A little over two-thirds of the members were present, so the vote indicated a majority of less than 30 in a full house. Sir Robert appealed for a practically unanimous vote. Failing to get it, the only alternative is a general election, which must come before the end of November and probably will come in September or October.

Of the 36 Liberals who supported the Government on Conscription, only 6 voted for extension. Six French Conservatives voted against extension. Mr. Loggie of Northumberland was home, to attend Hon. L. J. Tweedie's funeral. When he introduced his motion, Sir Robert again offered Coalition with the Liberals. But instead of accepting the generous offer of the Government, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, seconded by Fred Pardee, Liberal whip, moved the following:

"That consideration of the terms of the resolution be deferred until the government brings before parliament a measure providing that those best able to pay will be asked to contribute their full share of the cost of the war, and by which the agriculture, industry, transportation and the natural resources of Canada will be organized to give the greatest possible assistance to the Empire and the war, and reduce the cost of living to the Canadian people."

The amendment was lost by a vote of 78 to 61, and the motion carried by 83 to 62.

Hon. Mr. Graham's amendment, which looks innocent enough at first glance, will not bear close inspection. It would not necessarily provide for anything more than the government has already done or promised. Already a percentage of war profits goes into the treasury, and this percentage can be increased at any time the Parliament wishes. An income tax for federal purposes was foreshadowed by Sir Thomas White last week, and this income tax can be made as high as required. There is absolutely nothing in Hon. Mr. Graham's resolution in advance of the Government's policy, hence the inference is clear that the resolution was moved merely for the purpose of defeating the government and giving the Liberals full control of the Treasury.

It will be noticed that Hon. Mr. Graham is careful to say nothing about the "Conscription of Wealth" that has been so vociferously demanded by many of the irresponsible Liberal newspapers and by some of the smaller Liberal orators inside and outside the House—mostly outside. The cry for Conscription of Wealth will be used by the Liberals to catch votes, but the leaders of the party, who evidently do not have any intentions of putting it into operation in any other way than the government has already done or contemplates, will be careful not to commit themselves.

The country should remember that the Liberals got into power in 1896 on the cry of Free Trade, but took no steps to put that policy into operation until they introduced Reciprocity in 1911. It should also remember that the Liberals gave a pledge on Prohibition in 1898, and then refused to carry into effect the will of the majority who voted, on the ground that Quebec gave an adverse majority.

The refusal of the English-speaking Liberals to accept the Coalition offer, and the consequent forcing of a general election while the Empire is taxed to its utmost limit by the

war, places a very grave responsibility upon their heads.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The Russian armies, which, since the revolution of last March, had been merely marking time, and for long before that had been betrayed and hampered by the Imperial Government, resumed in earnest the offensive on their western front on the first instant. On that day they moved against the enemy's lines in the north-eastern part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, evidently with Lemberg as their objective. During the first week they bent back the enemy several miles and captured some 10,000 prisoners. On the 8th, they captured 131 officers, 7000 men and 48 guns. On the 10th they captured Halicz, the Austrian headquarters on the Dniester river and containing a railway junction, 63 miles southeast of Lemberg, many more prisoners falling into their hands. On the 11th the Russians captured Kalusz, and crossed the Lomnica river after having advanced 20 miles northward from Stanislan in five days. By the 12th, the total number of enemy prisoners taken in the new drive numbered 43,000. The Russian attack was on a front of 33 miles. But, possibly, to fresh outbreaks against the government at Petrograd, the Russians evacuated Kalusz on the 16th instant, retreating across the river Lomnica.

On the night of July 9th, British ships attacked the Turko-German fleet off Constantinople. The warship Goeben was hit several times, and also the Turkish war office. The British returned safe.

On July 10th Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, with superior forces, dislodged the British from the right bank of the Yser, in Belgium, most of the defenders being cut to pieces only a few managing to swim the Yser. Two British battalions, cut off, were captured, numbering 1500 men. The German attack was on a three quarter mile front. The British have since held their own, and the French have slightly advanced.

Greece is now practically in the war, on the side of the Entente allies. She can muster from 200,000 to 300,000 soldiers.

The Brazilian fleet has been helping the Entente since June 28th last. A marked change has lately taken place in Northwestern Arabia. The kingdom of Hedjaz, the middle part of Western Arabia, which gained its independence from Turkey in 1916, has driven the Turks northward clear past the Red Sea, linking its outposts with the Anglo-Egyptian advance into Palestine. All Arabia, except the isolated province of Yemen, in the southwest corner, is now free from the Turks.

On the 17th the French stormed German positions on a front of more than a mile and a half, to a depth of two-thirds of a mile, on the left bank of the Meuse.

RUSSIA'S DIFFICULTIES

The Russian Revolution, begun so auspiciously four months ago, is not completed, by any means. The adjustment of relations between mutual antagonistic classes and even nationalities is a difficult problem in all countries, as our own Canadian history shows. While the class struggle in Russia appears to have been pretty well settled in favor of the working classes, both urban and rural, the conflicting claims of the different nationalities seems harder to compose. The bulk of the Russian population belongs to the Great Russia nationality, which inhabits over half of European Russia, but does not anywhere except in Petrograd province and on the north approach the shores of the ocean. South of the 50th parallel, west of the Volga, north of Caucasus and the Black Sea and east of Austria and the Dniester River, the people are mostly Little Russians, who while of the same church and largely of the same origin as the Great Russians, speak a different dialect of the Eastern Slavic language. Another name for Little Russia is the Ukraine, and by the Germans its people are called Ruthenians. Three or four millions of the same people live in the north-eastern corner of Austria and are there and by us in Canada called Ruthenians or Galicians. The entire Little Russian people number some thirty millions. In Bessarabia, that part of Southwestern Russia between Rumania and the Dniester River, most of the two million inhabitants are of the Rumanian nationality, and desire union with Rumania. West of Great Russia, north of Little Russia and Galicia and extending northward to the Baltic Sea is a territory of about 100,000 square miles and ten million people, which was formerly the kingdom of Lithuania, united on equal terms with Poland. About half the people of Lithuania are Lithuanians (kinsmen of the Russians but speaking a different language) and the rest are a mixture of Great Russians, Little Russians, Germans, Jews and Poles. The most westerly part of the Empire is Poland, with 40,000 square miles—5,000 square miles Lithuanian and 44,000 Polish—and a population of some twelve millions. In north-

western Russia is Finland, with over three million people, mostly Finns, with some 400,000 Swedes, as the country up to 1809 belonged to Sweden. Caucasus, on both sides of the Caucasus mountains, is inhabited by Cossacks, Georgians, Armenians, Tartars, etc. Asiatic Russia east of Caucasus and south of the 50th parallel is inhabited by Mohammedan Tartars or Persians, north of that largely by Great Russians. Along the Volga are also many Tartars. The Cossacks, who inhabit certain provinces in South Russia, Caucasus and along the Ural and in eastern Siberia, are of Little Russian stock. The Middle Baltic provinces are Finnish.

While all these nationalities demand Home Rule, at least two—the Finns and Little Russians—or a large party in each, have their hearts set on independence, and herein lies the chief danger to the youthful Russian republic.

All of Russian Poland and most of Lithuania is at present in the hands of the enemy.

TRENDING TOWARD UNION

An Ottawa dispatch says that opinion is gradually but surely forming there that the only solution of the complicated political situation is a union Government. Members on both sides of the House have come to "know each other better," for the mists have cleared away. The majority of 63 in favour of conscription has indicated to the anti-conscriptionists that their course is unpopular. It has indicated to the conscriptionists that it was successful because of the adhesion of many Liberal members to principle rather than to party, and it has convinced them that the more difficult problem of enforcement can only be met in the same way, viz.: a mutual abandonment of the petty issues that divide the parties and a cordial co-operation on the main issue of how best to prosecute the war. Conservative members have seen from certain of their bitterest opponents an earnest and honest offer to sink party allegiance and unite upon a measure to more effectively prosecute war effort. These Liberal members on the other hand

have learned that being members of a party Government is not what it was in peaceful days. They have seen members of a Conservative Government willing to abandon their portfolios to others of a different political complexion. The entire cordiality between the Liberal and Conservative conscriptionists seems to be complete and is the best thing for the preservation of Canada's partnership in the Empire that Canadian politics has shown in fifty years. A coalition Government of conscriptionists would carry with it the cordial support of probably all the members who gave the Military Service Bill the unexpected majority of 63, because they all recognize its necessity. In this as in other things time must be given to enable the members to become accustomed to the possibility of so sweeping a change, and Sir Robert Borden has, therefore, kept the door open. Liberal members who may come in will not be obliged to haggle over details. They will be met in a generous spirit and will be treated as partners. The dawn of a brighter day in Canadian politics is now breaking. The union of the two larger political parties in the country is already in effect—it remains now to put it into effect at Ottawa, and if the efforts of leading men now being exerted succeed, as they most probably will, the country may be saved from the disaster which disunion is sure to produce.

Since the above was written, the vote on the extension has been taken and all hope of coalition between the two parties in Parliament destroyed. But the rank and file of the Liberal Party have not been heard from, and a coalition with leading Liberals outside of Parliament, before the election date is fixed is still among the possibilities.

LOGGIEVILLE

Loggieville, July 17—Saturday, the 14th inst was tag day in this town, in the interest of the French soldiers. The date mentioned is a great national holiday in France, being the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. The young ladies who distributed the

Returned Soldiers' Organisations

By J. S. DENNIS

Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway

THE question of caring for returned soldiers is one that demands the very best thought Canada can give. We Canadians owe these men our very best efforts. Our debt to them is not to be discharged by merely providing club rooms and pool tables, nor by empty demonstrations and banquets. Many of these men are coming back to civil life under severe handicaps. It is our duty as individuals to do our bit to help them in every practical way possible to overcome these handicaps.

It is quite natural that the men returning from the front should organize into clubs and societies. It will be to the shame of the nation if we as citizens do not fall in line and assist in the work that has called these organizations into being. We who have been privileged to stay at home cannot do less than organize an army of "big brothers," which will help these returning soldiers of ours fight life's battles.

The treatment given our soldiers after previous wars, is not one of the bright pages of British history. The returned soldiers of the Crimean war, the Boer war, the Indian mutiny, and the Afghan war, carry little to thrill the Britisher with pride in their motherland traditions. Nor can we point to Britain's treatment of her soldiers after the South African war with any degree of pride. An impartial study of the records shows that the Empire accepted the services of her soldiers as duty, which ended only when the soldier was no longer physically fit to endure the hardships of battle. Men who have given their blood for the State have been practically forced to spend their remaining days in almshouses, or take up with serious and cared for only as a part of the regular class of paupers. No attempt has been made to assist these disabled veterans in their efforts to re-establish themselves in civil life. No effort has been made to help the partially disabled to overcome their handicaps so they might maintain themselves through their own efforts.

But England has not been alone in neglect of war veterans. The veterans from the Northern States after the civil war were practically forced to organize that they might obtain something of just treatment from the nation they had helped to save. After the surrender of Lee and the grand review of the Union Army at Washington in 1865, the soldiers were turned back to their homes penniless and without the necessities of life. Of course the coming home brought grief and loss. For the first few months the veterans were heroes and the centre of thought on every hand. Then the nation turned from four years war and destruction to peace and reconstruction, the soldiers were gradually forgotten. No practical plans were worked out by the home folks for assisting the veterans. It was left to governments to make provision for the only material assistance in the way of meagre pensions.

The pathetic histories of these reconstruction days in the United States carry a striking lesson and admonition for Canada. First the veterans formed local clubs, then state organizations, and finally a national society which developed into the Grand Army of the Republic. The "cave" for these first state meetings of soldiers clubs showed the urgent necessity for organization to protect the rights of the veterans. Later, the scope of the demands was made to be more general, and they came to be demands for the rights of these special privileges. These organizations in the United

States have been questioned many times on the ground that total pensions paid by the United States Government in 1915-16 on Civil War claims were greater than in 1875. Our debt to them is not to be discharged by merely providing club rooms and pool tables, nor by empty demonstrations and banquets. Many of these men are coming back to civil life under severe handicaps. It is our duty as individuals to do our bit to help them in every practical way possible to overcome these handicaps.

The returned soldiers in Canada are even now passing resolutions of protest against their treatment by the state. This is to our shame. We must not leave this laboring class to fend for itself. The returned soldiers in Canada are even now passing resolutions of protest against their treatment by the state. This is to our shame. We must not leave this laboring class to fend for itself. The returned soldiers in Canada are even now passing resolutions of protest against their treatment by the state. This is to our shame. We must not leave this laboring class to fend for itself.

Our after the war soldier problem will call for the best and united effort of all our leaders. We will have labor problems to solve and industry to re-adjust. Our agricultural production must be increased to raise enough to feed our own people. The boys in khaki must be the pivot about which all of these various problems will be worked out.

Taking it for granted that the war will continue for several months, we have but a very short time to properly organize our forces and prepare to grasp the opportunities as well as perform the duties which will confront us. To my mind, the best way to do this is through a federal convention of leaders in industry, agriculture, from all sections of the Dominion. We cannot afford to place the entire burden of such important work upon the Government.

(1) Appoint a Demobilization Commission, consisting of three civilians and two military members.

(2) Charge the Commission now with the duty of making all arrangements for demobilization of our army so soon as peace is declared.

(3) Place the plan of demobilization on the following:

(a) The different battalions and units as they arrive in Canada to be returned to a central depot in the provinces from which they came. There to be a division of men into three returning battalions or units consisting of a majority of men originally recruited in each battalion or unit, to be sent from other battalions or units subsequently attached.

(b) On arrival at the depot, assign to each man a number and name, and issue him a home, B. N. O. or a notice

waiting for them having first closed their pay account and taken over their arms and equipment, except such uniforms, etc., as they are allowed to retain.

(c) Consolidate the men who have no home or immediate occupation to go to into proper units for administration.

(d) Retain at these depots a certain number of battalions of men willing to remain in the army for a year after the close of the war, so as to provide a nucleus for re-mobilization if necessary arises.

(e) All officers and men to be mustered out of the service on condition that they agree to mobilize for two weeks in each year; they being paid a small annual retainer and usual pay during these yearly manoeuvres. Unless this is done the army, which has cost such an enormous sum to mobilize and train, will be lost to Canada.

(f) The men retained at the central depots to be employed in making permanent improvements at the depots, and classes in elementary agriculture, vocational training, etc., to be established so as to give the men a chance to do better in civil life after they are discharged.

(g) Immediately on appointment, the Commission should proceed to make a vocational census of men in the army and determine as far as possible what men in each unit have homes or occupations to go to on returning to Canada.

(h) The Commission should provide the necessary staff so that an official shall accompany each troopship returning to Canada, and during the voyage complete a census of men on the ship, with fullest information as to those having homes and occupations to go to; those desirous of taking up land; those looking for employment, etc., and this report should go to the Commission headquarters and the Demobilization Officer at the central depots immediately on arrival of the ship.

(i) The Commission immediately on appointment should proceed to make a labor and occupational survey of the Dominion, so that they may be available at headquarters, and at each depot, a statement of positions available for men seeking work.

(j) So soon as the men having homes and occupations to go to have been mustered out, and the remaining men consolidated into proper units, the officers commanding depots to make a complete census of the employment or occupation wanted by men retained in the service and men to be given their discharge only as it is clear that they have a position to go to.

LADIES' RAINCOATS

HAVE you seen the big range at Creaghan's? Genuine Waterproof. Garments in new styles and materials are offered at very reasonable prices. EVERYBODY needs a Raincoat and we advise strongly buying now before the stocks arrive at higher prices. You save one-third at to-days price.

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Silk Transparent Motor Raincoats, (all colors) \$12.50

J. D. Creaghan & Co.
LIMITED

SHOP HERE WEDNESDAY MORNING. WE HAVE BARGAINS FOR YOU.

flags handed in splendid returns from their day's efforts. The citizens responded generously to the appeal.

George McIntyre who received injuries last week, as the result of a fall, is slowly recovering. For a few days recently his friends were very anxious over his condition. His son George, who is employed in Maine, was summoned home. It would now seem as though the aged gentleman would recover, which will be to the pleasure of his many friends.

Mrs. Phineas Harriman who became ill several weeks ago, is still among the sick. Her condition, although causing her friends much anxiety a week or so ago, seems to be improving.

Nurse Murdoch of Napan is in town, on duty here.

Miss Kennedy of Jardineville is the guest of Miss McLean.

Miss Annie Ross who has recently opened an icecream parlor in the

town here, is receiving the patronage of the townsfolk. Miss Ross's many friends hope for her success in the undertaking.

Mrs. James Johnston of Tabucintac spent a few days recently with Mrs. Ad. Styliet.

John Crowley spent a few days of last week at his home here, en route from Petit Roche to Island Pond, Vt. Mrs. Bert Young, of Moncton, who spent a few days recently in town, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Burke, has returned home.

J. W. S. Bakkirk has returned from Fredericton, where he spent a few days.

Mrs. John W. McIntyre has returned from a visit to her former home in Tracadie.

The home of Mrs. J. W. S. Bakkirk was visited by a band of young ladies on Tuesday evening of last week. The occasion was in honor of Mrs. Elroy Percy. The young people spent a jolly evening together. They served an appetizing luncheon at the close of their games, and left for their homes in the wee sma' hours, leaving behind them a beautiful assortment of gifts.

Miss Jean Fowler of Black River has accepted a position with the Loggie Co., as saleslady in their store here.

Rev. W. B. Rossborough, who is enjoying a four week's vacation, has gone to Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baird, accompanied by friends, spent Sunday in town.

Messrs. Joseph Theriault and son Clement have gone to Bathurst to engage in work there.

Evelyn and Rodger Hierlily of Tabucintac visited relatives in town this week.

A number of the orangers of the local lodge attended divine services in the Methodist church, Newcastle, on Sunday last.

Miss Robertson, who has been a guest of Mrs. Wilfred Hornbrook for the past month, has returned to her home down river.

Miller Morrison of Burnt Church was in town last week.

Rev. Grover Livingstone, who has recently undergone a successful operation in the Montreal hospital, and assisted Rev. W. B. Rossborough at the evening service in Knox church.

Mrs. Martin Lowe and Mrs. Henry Bolster who have been in the Chatham hospital with fever, have recovered and are now at their homes here.

Miss Hazel Johnstone is visiting Nova Scotia relatives and friends.

Mrs. James Landry has returned from a visit to Newcastle relatives.

Miss Nan Layton of Newcastle is visiting her sister, Mrs. Simpson.

Miss Mildred Baker of Malmed, Mass., is spending the vacation here.

Miss Emma Morrison of Douglas-town is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bakkirk.

CATARRAH DEAFNESS

CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrh deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrh Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surface of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surface of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrh Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Drug-gists 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Flour made a slight advance in the St. John market on Tuesday.

BECAUSE THEY FIND SATISFACTION HERE

Many of the most particular families in Newcastle buy their meats and groceries regularly at this store. To satisfy our customers in every respect is our first consideration. And we do satisfy them by selling them the best and freshest Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fruits; by charging fair prices, and by according every customer fair and courteous treatment.

We would like you to become one of our satisfied customers. In this store you will find a carefully selected stock of groceries, fresh meats in variety, and the season's range of vegetables and fruits.

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TOILET PAPER IN ROLLS OR FLAT, 10c PACKAGE AT THE ADVOCATE OFFICE.

TOILET PAPER IN ROLLS OR FLAT, 10c PACKAGE AT THE ADVOCATE OFFICE.

To be sold by Public Auction in front of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th, NEXT at 12 o'clock noon, the building on Mitchell Street, owned by the Town of Newcastle, and known as the Copeland House.

Building to be removed by purchaser within twenty days from sale. Upset price, \$80.00.

J. E. T. LINDON,
Town Clerk.
July 5th, 1917.
28-30

Best varieties, 150 for \$1.00, post-paid; \$2.50 per 1,000; 5,000 or over, \$3.00 per 1,000. RIVERSIDE NURSERY, West River, N. S. 23-32-pd

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 17th August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 6 times per week on the route Blackville and Kirkwood from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Blackville and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, N. B., July 25, 1917.

H. W. Woods,
Post Office Inspector
28-31

MAIL CONTRACT

MAIL CONTRACT