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NO. 47

OPENING OF MORRISSY BRIDGE, AND BANQUET

The Greatest Event in the History of the County of Northumberland, Witnessed by About Two Thousand People--High Tributes Paid to the Hon. Minister of Public Works--Many From Chatham Attend--Bachelor's At Home in the Evening.

A BANQUET TENDERED HON. JOHN MORRISSY AT HOTEL MIRAMICHI ON MONDAY NIGHT BY FELLOW CITIZENS

Thursday, November the 12th in Newcastle was a gala day which will be long remembered, the day of the formal opening of the magnificent new steel bridge across the Miramichi river from Newcastle to the Nelson side.

The afternoon here was observed as a public holiday, that our citizens in general would have a chance to participate in the ceremonies and make the day one for great rejoicing.

While the opening of a new bridge in itself is of no particular consequence, the immense benefit this bridge will be to the people of this county, and especially to the town of Newcastle, opening up as it does a new channel, or more properly speaking, a more convenient one, through which trade may pour into our town, makes it one which will not easily be forgotten by the two thousand people who congregated on that auspicious occasion.

That it will in time prove an everlasting benefit, not only to this town, but to the other Miramichi towns as well, is clearly the unbiased opinion of all whom we would select to judge, which leaves little room for outside chronicles to find a place in which to pour their jealous ravings.

Time after time and year after year has the need of this joining of two shores of this historic Miramichi been felt by the masses who have occasion to cross and re-cross. It had always seemed too gigantic an undertaking, a fond hope that could not be brought to bear upon the minds of those who control the affairs of this province, but all the while there worked within a strong mind a grim determination that before its life's close, what seemed almost a hopeless task, would become a grand reality. And there today stands this bridge an everlasting monument to the man who toiled silently and alone, perseveringly and determined, our worthy citizen and Minister of Public Works, the Hon. John Morrissy.

Long before the hour of opening had arrived, an immense crowd had gathered at the bridge, and by the time that all was in readiness, the road from Hennessy's corner to the bridge proper was a solid mass of people, in autos, carriages and those on foot. The roadway to the bridge was decorated with flags, which added strength to the occasion.

The 73rd Regt. band was present, and the strains of "Tipperary" brought the words to the music from the hundreds of throats within hearing.

The town of Chatham was represented by Mayor Tweedie and his board of Aldermen in a body, (a matter we are sorry to say was overlooked by Newcastle), and many other citizens who came by auto or drove over. It was expected by Chief Commissioner Morrissy that several members of the local house would be present, but who, it was regretted, were unavoidably absent.

When all was ready Mayor Morrissy called the immense throng to order, and in an enthusiastic and pleasing way extended a hearty welcome to all who had gathered to celebrate the occasion. He also paid a glowing tribute in his most convincing

manner, to the young ladies of the Miramichi, and pointed out to aspiring young men of Newcastle and our neighboring towns the great advantage this bridge would be in making the road shorter and easier for them to mingle with the fair sex, and he hoped that many matrimonial engagements would be the happy result. He then called upon Mayor Tweedie of Chatham, who expressed great pleasure in being present. Mayor Tweedie regretted the unreasonable friction that had, and still did exist between the two towns, but he hoped the new bridge would bring them in closer touch with each other and in time bring all to realize the unwisdom of such petty jealousies and make all work together for the common good of the whole North Shore. He congratulated the government and the Chief Commissioner on the completion of this important work.

The Honorable the Minister of Public Works was next called upon, who was greeted with "Jolly Good Fellow" from the band and a hearty cheer from the people. Mr. Morrissy spoke in part as follows:

We have met today on, I might say, an auspicious occasion. It is to celebrate the opening of the long looked for bridge over the Miramichi River. This to my mind, is not a time for fault-finding. It is rather a time for rejoicing. It is a time when we should feel happy knowing that the erection of the bridge is an accomplished fact. It is going to be a great convenience to the people of the county, and not the county alone but the Province. Take the commercial travellers—a large number come here. They are a big factor in the upkeep of our country. They will be pleased that they will not have to stand shivering on the wharf waiting to get across the river. There has been considerable said about the great expense. Northumberland has been the milch cow for the province, and what have we received in turn. Nothing. If I stay in the Board of Works for a few years we may get something more out of it. As to the building of this structure we have the gentlemen present, and let me say for them, that their firms are the best in Canada in their line of work. They could not have sent better men. We have Mr. Bailey and Mr. Wentworth. The Dominion Bridge Co., are represented by Mr. McMahon. They are all gentlemen. As to the trouble and annoyance to which I was put I do not purpose discussing today. The day may come when I will have the pleasure of reading the letters written by some who were opposed to the building of the bridge, and made things so unpleasant. There is the bridge! That is the way the Board of Works do things. This terrible Board of Works—this home of grafters and boodlers. We do not go around the country telling the people what we are going to do. We do it and let the people judge of our worth. The men of the department devote their whole time to the interest of the Province. As for the ladies of the department—God

bless them—no two finer young ladies in Canada. At a meeting of some members of the Govt. held the other day at Fredericton in reference to financial matters—in these strenuous war times the banks are getting very careful—the financial expert of the Bank of Montreal; also managers of other Banks were present. What was the statement of this bank expert in thanking the secretary of the Board of Works for the information he had given? Turning to the members of the Government he stated, "If all your deputy heads know as much about their departments as this man, you must be blessed with a very efficient staff."

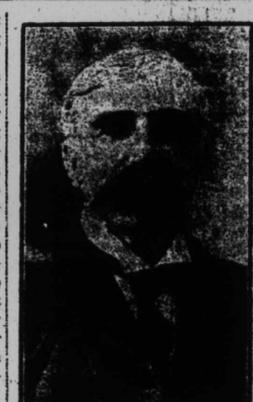
Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to tire you. In conclusion, let me say this. I have been in the political battles of this county for nearly thirty years. Let me also say to the boys of that time, many of them growing old like myself, and to the young men of today. I return to them my heart felt thanks. Never by word or act have I done anything that would bring the blush of shame to their cheeks. My course, as a member of the government, has been an honest one. And if they need me again and God leaves me my health and strength, I will be on the fighting line ready to stand by their interest and the interests of old Northumberland. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. C. A. D. Bailey, Vice-President of the Foundation Co., Ltd., Montreal, was the next speaker. In a few chosen words he congratulated the Minister of Public Works in securing such a splendid bridge, and also the Town of Newcastle for having as a citizen one who has and can still do so much for the future welfare of both town and county.

Mr. M. T. McMahon, of the Dominion Bridge Co., and Superintendent of the steel work, being called upon, also paid a glowing tribute to the Chief Commissioner, and to the department's engineer, Mr. A. R. Wetmore, who had prepared the plans with such success. Mr. McMahon said it was always customary on such occasions to christen a new bridge, when Miss Mollie Morrissy, daughter of the Minister of Public Works, stepped forward and cracked the neck of a bottle of champagne over the railing, and from which time forward the bridge will be known as The Morrissy Bridge.

Mr. W. B. Snowball, in his usual fluent manner, was next speaker, who said he was pleased to be here on the occasion of the opening of the new bridge, and to pay tribute to the Hon. John Morrissy as the father of the Morrissy bridge. It was time, he said, for little trivial disputes to be dropped, and the Miramichi to be united. He had no thoughts of illwill, either to Newcastle or to Mr. Morrissy. He hoped to see many industries springing up that would unite the Miramichi into one great city.

Mr. W. A. Park, Customs Collector of Newcastle, and Mr. Peter Veniot, ex-M. P., of Bathurst, were the last two speakers, who in pleasing tones paid



HON. JOHN MORRISSY
Minister of Public Works

high tributes to the Hon. Mr. Morrissy and followed in the wake of the previous speakers, pointing out the vast benefit this bridge would prove to the whole Miramichi.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy then stepped forward and declared the bridge opened and ready for traffic, and headed by the band the immense throng passed over and returned to the Newcastle side.

BACHELORS AT HOME

To close the day off in a fitting manner, the bachelors of Newcastle gave an At Home in the Town Hall in the evening, which was a thoroughly enjoyable affair and largely attended. Upwards of \$90 was realized, \$50 of which was donated to the Belgian Fund. The chaperons were Mesdames John Morrissy, John O'Brien, W. J. Jardine, Osborne Nicholson, R. H. Armstrong and J. D. Creaghan.

THE BANQUET

The citizens of the town of Newcastle, in order to show further appreciation of the services rendered this town by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and to show how they regard him as a staunch supporter of the constituency which he represents, tendered him a banquet at the Hotel Miramichi on the evening of Monday, November the sixteenth, at which were present about seventy of the town's leading business men and citizens.

Never before in the history of this hotel has its banquet doors been opened to receive a guest more warmly welcomed by his fellow-citizens and to hear the inward expressions of their hearts as was the case of that of the Hon. John Morrissy on Monday night.

Every local profession was represented, and as each speaker responded to his toast, the many endearing words uttered could not help but sink deep into the heart of the host, assuring him of the knowledge that while from a political point of view, the ideas of some may differ, as a worthy citizen of our town and a representative of our county, they are as one, ever ready to give credit where credit is due, to the man whose life and energy has been spent for the welfare of the community. At ten o'clock the doors of the

banquet room were opened and about sixty-six citizens sat down to table with their guest.

The dining room was very prettily decorated with the flags of the different nations who are fighting side by side in the great war for freedom and honor. A neatly printed menu graced each plate and in a pleasing and pleasant manner the hotel's efficient staff served the guests as follows:

- Roast Turkey on the half with points of lemon
- SOUP
- On Tail
- Salted Almonds Queen Olives
- FISH
- Boiled Miramichi Salmon, Hainoise Sauce
- Celery Lettuce Green Peas
- ENTREES
- Lobster Patties Tomato Scallop
- BOILED
- Sugar Cured Ham Ox Tongue
- ROASTS
- Sirloin of Beef, Brown and Dish Gravy
- Dressed Leg of Veal, Mint Sauce
- Dressed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
- RELISHES
- Mixed Pickles Chow Chow Spiced Pickles
- Tomato Sauce Worcestershire Sauce
- Salad Dressing Pearl Onions
- Spanish Olives
- VEGETABLES
- Boiled Potatoes Creamed Potatoes
- Fried Mushrooms Plain Sauce
- Green Peas Washed Turnips
- PASTRY
- Apple and Whipped Cream
- Hot Mince Cranberry
- PUDDING
- English Plum Pudding, Champagne and Brandy Sauce
- Fruit Jelly with Whipped Cream
- FRUIT
- Assorted Nuts Apples Layer Raisins
- Oranges Bananas Grapes
- McLaren's and Canadian Cheese
- Tea Milk Coffee Cocoa
- Fruit Cake Plain Cake
- Vanilla Ice Cream

During dinner and throughout the evening Cassidy's and Giekie's orchestra furnished a splendid program of music, playing many lively airs very appropriate to the occasion.

After dinner had been served Chairman W. A. Park announced the regrets of Mr. J. D. Creaghan who was unavoidably unable to attend, and Mr. W. J. Jardine was asked to perform the duties of Vice-Chairman in his stead, which he did in a very pleasing manner. The Chairman in continuing, paid a high tribute to the guest of the evening for the many achievements he had brought about in the county, the greatest of all of which was the Morrissy bridge, after which he proposed the toast of The King, the Governor General and the Parliament of Canada, and called upon Mr. Ernest Hutchison to do honor to the toast, which he did in a very amicable manner.

The Lieutenant Governor and Local Legislature, proposed by the Vice-Chairman, was pleasingly responded to by the Hon. Allan Ritchie and Mr. Chas. E. Fish.

OUR GUEST

The Chairman, in proposing this toast, paid another high tribute to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and explained in a very forcible manner his sterling qualities as a citizen and representative, whose political career was one unspiced by any act of dishonesty. He was invited here at the instance of his fellow-citizens who took this opportunity to show their appreciation of the valued services he had rendered them as their representative.

They were not even content with the banquet alone. They desired to go still further, and lifting the covering the chairman asked the guest of honor to accept from his citizen friends, not for its intrinsic value but for the warmth of feeling in which it was given, a chest of silver, engraved upon which was the following: "Presented to the Honorable John Morrissy, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, of the Province of New Brunswick, by the citizens of the Town of Newcastle, Miramichi, New Brunswick, November Sixteenth, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen."

Before closing the chairman also spoke very feelingly and in a kind way of the very high qualities and sterling ability of the wife of the Hon. Minister of Public Works, a tribute which received the hearty sanction of the entire gathering.

With a deep inward emotion the recipient of this beautiful present rose to his feet, and explained to his fellow-citizens that his feelings were more of crying than of speaking. He did not feel that he was justly entitled to this display of patriotism towards him. He had done nothing clear of his duty to warrant it. His interests had always been and always would be for his own town and county, and he had given both all that was in his power to give. Many obstacles had arisen in his path of duty, but he had overcome them. He had strived hard to get this bridge which now graced the beautiful Miramichi river, and now that it was a reality he could look with pride to his work which had taken years of toil to accomplish. After thanking the chairman for the very kind words spoken for his better half, and enjoining the single young men present to get married as soon and as young as they possibly could, he again thanked all for their token of esteem and the next toast was taken up.

The Clergy proposed by the Vice-Chairman, was responded to by Revs. Fr. Dixon, W. J. Bate, M. S. Richardson and S. J. MacArthur.

The Ladies, proposed by Mr. Eugene Connolly, responded to by Mayor Morrissy.

Our Soldiers, proposed by Mr. James Troy, responded to by Capt. W. H. Belyea.

The Legal Profession, proposed by the Vice-Chairman, responded to by Messrs. T. H. Whelan and W. A. Park.

Our Town, proposed by the chairman, responded to by Ald. Sargeant, Kethro, McCabe, Doyle, Stothart, McGrath and the Mayor.

The Banks, proposed by Mayor Morrissy, responded to by Messrs. W. J. Jardine and E. A. McCurdy.

The Commercial Interests, proposed by Mr. E. A. McCurdy, responded to by Messrs. P. Hennessy and George Stables.

The Lumber Interests, proposed by Mayor Morrissy, responded to by Messrs. D. J. Buckley and Wm. Maloney.

The Press, proposed by the Vice-Chairman, responded to by Messrs. J. H. Brown and Geo. F. McWilliam.

The United States, proposed by Dr. McGrath, responded to by

Messrs. F. W. Sawyer and H. A. Shuptrine.

A toast was then proposed by the chairman and responded to by Mr. M. T. McMahon, Supt. for the Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.

The last toast of the evening was for the young men of Newcastle, which was responded to by Mr. G. P. McCabe, after which with the singing of "Tipperary" and Auld Lang Syne, a most enjoyable banquet was brought to a close.

The following gentlemen were present:

W. A. Park, Hon. John Morrissy, Chas. Morrissy, E. Hutchison, P. Hennessy, John Kethro, Geo. Stables, Jas. Troy, C. E. Fish, John Kingston, E. A. McCurdy, H. Williston, Hon. Allan Ritchie, Rev. Fr. Dixon, Rev. W. J. Bate, Rev. M. S. Richardson, Rev. S. J. MacArthur, Wm. Sinclair, E. W. Sawyer, Geo. McWilliam, Eugene Connolly, G. G. Stothart, Chas. Dickison, Chas. Spear, A. E. Shaw, Stewart Demers, J. H. Brown, Horacio Kethro, Wm. Schmidt, H. Shuptrine, John Morrissy, jr., John Morris, G. P. McCabe, Thos. Maltby, Wm. Maloney, Clyde Rundle, A. S. Granley, Henry Arsenau, P. J. McEoy, John Troy, Thos. McMahon, A. H. Cole, Wm. Stables, Wm. Ferguson, W. J. Jardine, Dr. F. J. Desmond, Dr. F. C. McCurdy, J. D. Buckley, Wm. Irving, Capt. W. H. Belyea, T. H. Whelan, Andrew McCabe, Osborne Nicholson, P. B. Wheeler, Wm. Wright, Fred Dalton, LeRoy Morrison, W. L. Durick, D. Doyle, A. J. Ferguson, Perley Russell, Harry McLean, Bryan Hennessy, Chas. Sargeant, Edward Dalton, Harold Chapman.

WHITNEY SCHOOL REPORT

The following is a report of the standing of the Whitney school:

Grade 1 (a)—Earl Whitney, Helen Walsh, Harold Parker, 95; Russell McTavish, Rachael Sherrard, Amos Hayre, 90; Claire Dunnett 65.

Grade 1 (b)—Frank Walsh 95, Robert Mullin 94, Bessie Walsh 92.

Grade II—Ella Hayre, Gertie Ford, Marion Walsh, 95; Ruth Sinclair, Ernest Dunnett 90, Vance Whitney 85, Sammie Sherrard 80, Lenore Whitney 72, Elma Whitney 70.

Grade III (b)—Roy McTavish 85, James Walsh 80, Alton Whitney, David Dunnett 75.

Grade III (a)—Henrietta Walsh, Minnie McKay, 95, Eliza Tushie 85, Roberta Sherrard 82, Carvillia Sinclair 80, Harry Ford 75, Rachael Hayre 50.

Grade IV—Annie Sherrard 80, Willie Dunnett 65, Harvey McKay 62.

Grade V—Jessie Whitney 92, Frances McKay 80, Daisy Whitney, Jessie Sinclair 55, Fernie McLean 50.

Mrs. John McGrath and daughter Alice of Chatham, were visitors to town last week.

J. W. Howard of Kent Junction, was in town on Monday.

It has an unadulterated goodness that puts other Teas to shame

"SALADA"

Black or Mixed—Sealed Packets only. M316
FREE samples sent by mail on inquiry—
 Address: "Salada" Montreal

IGNORING THE RETAIL MERCHANT

When Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, decided to advertise Canadian apples for Canadian consumption he ignored the retail trade entirely. This was quite unintentional on his part. Advertising was a new phase of business to him. He called in an advertising agency who told him the proper thing to do was to give them the money and to spend it in the leading daily papers. No effort whatever was made to explain the situation to the retail trade. The result has been that the retailers were placed at a disadvantage as the public were not properly informed. They understood that apples were unusually plentiful this year and could be bought cheap. So they can, but apples of fine quality, such as leading grocers sell, cannot be bought from the farmer at low prices. When retailers who give more thought to their reputation and the value they give for the money were asked to sell apples at about \$1 a barrel—the price they were led to expect from the advertising—for which they paid the wholesaler or farmer, \$2 or \$3, the consumer naturally believed the retailer was robbing him. Right across Canada in consequence the feeling has gone that the retail grocer, who has probably the smallest margin of profit of any dealer in the country, is making enormous profits and is the man responsible for the high cost of living. Letters are pouring in to the newspapers, and some are being published from indignant consumers, who refuse to believe the explanations.

The Canadian Manufacturers decided upon a campaign to urge Canadians to buy Made-in-Canada goods, and \$30,000 is being expended under the direction of another advertising agency. Again, the retail trade is ignored, and so are practically all the important weekly newspapers, and the local weekly paper is as carefully read in the smaller cities, towns and villages, as in the Bible. The manufacturers now complain they are not getting the results from their big expenditures they anticipated.

The theory of the advertising agency is that if an article is strongly advertised the retailer has got to handle it whether he likes it or not, but this has not worked out in practice. The fact is that no article has ever been forced on the retail trade permanently. The average advertising agency is not equipped to deal with the retail trade. They do not understand questions from the retailers' standpoint and advertising agencies that ignore the retail service are not giving intelligent service to their clients. As manufacturers learn more

about advertising they realize that the most important factor, an absolutely essential factor, in selling any goods, is the co-operation of the retail trade.

The National Drug and Chemical Co., who are members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, are to be congratulated upon coming out strongly on this point. They pay an annual subscription of \$70 to the Manufacturers' Association, but announce, in a circular to members, their willingness to appropriate \$250 or \$500 a year towards a proper advertising campaign, provided that the retail trade is not ignored. In the circular they have sent to members of the Manufacturers' Association they say "to get the full benefit of the newspaper advertising, it is necessary that each manufacturer should make every effort to interest the retailers in the movement, in order to get them not only to use their influence towards educating the public by means of effective window displays of Made-in-Canada goods, but also to get the retailers to really push the sale of goods. Therefore, too much stress cannot be laid * * * * * while at present the public take a faint interest in the Made-in-Canada movement, it would with the retailers' co-operation take a very decided interest in the movement and would be anxious to purchase Made-in-Canada goods." As large advertisers themselves, they say further, "that unless the manufacturers are successful in interesting the retail dealers and getting them to co-operate in the important movement of developing the sale of Made-in-Canada goods that the money now being expended in the public press will, while creating some slight attention, be ultimately lost," and again in the circular they say, "to bring the present movement to a successful issue will require not only enthusiasm but continuous hard work on the part of each manufacturer with the retail dealer."

These two national experiences are of great value in opening the eyes of all manufacturers to the absolute necessity of securing the co-operation of the retail trade in promoting the sale of any article. Advertising agencies are a very useful adjunct in national selling campaigns. There are some able and brilliant men associated with the agencies in Canada, though unfortunately many of them lack a real experience in, and grasp of, business affairs.

Some of them recognize this and are honest enough to tell the manufacturer frankly they are not equipped to handle campaigns to the retail trade, and advise him that this feature of selling is of chief importance and should be directed by the manufacturer himself or his general sales manager.—Canadian Grower.

Tax Reform in New Brunswick

The New Brunswick report to the fifth annual convention of the Tax Reform League of eastern Canada, held in Toronto, Oct. 22nd, ult., is here given. It was prepared by H. H. Stuart of Newcastle, Ex-Vice Pres. of the League.

The agitation in New Brunswick for a better system of taxation has continued with increasing energy since the last annual meeting of the league. During last fall and winter vigorous discussions on taxation took place in the two men's unions of Newcastle, and in various other public bodies in the province.

After a most successful tour of Nova Scotia from November 18 to January 2, during which he delivered some twenty-eight addresses on tax reform, James R. Brown spoke on the same subject in Moncton and St. John, and later in the year made an extended tour of this province, speaking again in Moncton and St. John, and addressing meetings in Fredericton, Woodstock and many other places, including Newcastle (under the auspices of the Men's Union of St. James Presbyterian Church) on April 9, and Douglastown on April 10. At all his meetings he had a good hearing, and was able to quicken local interest in the principles he so ably advocated.

St. John city, which two or three years ago obtained an amendment to its charter, abolishing property qualification for offices and giving it direct legislation, this year elected on the second ballot Ex-Alderman F. L. Potts, who had advocated tax reform inside and outside the council for some time, but had been defeated in 1912. Mr. Potts' programme included a liberal application of the land tax with corresponding reduction of income and improvement taxes. The independent labor candidate, J. L. Sugrue, included similar propositions in his platform.

In Newcastle town council on February 19 the undersigned's motion to ask for legislation authorizing, should the people be willing, 1st. Exemption of improvements from taxation by 25 per cent. per year until the exemption should be complete; (2) Exemption from taxation of all incomes up to \$400; (3) Abolition of income qualification for voting; (4) Exemption of personal property from taxation and substitution of a business license therefor; and (5) and (6) Abolition of property qualification for office of aldermen and mayor, was defeated, as were his similar motions in 1912 and 1913. The vote on section 1 was a tie—3 to 3—and was lost on the casting vote of the mayor. In the town elections in April only one of the three members of the previous council favorable to tax reform—Ald. A. H. MacKay—was re-elected; Alderman W. H. Belyea declining renomination, and the undersigned being defeated by a narrow majority.

In June the Methodist annual conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, by a large majority and after a most vigorous debate, adopted the following as a section of its report on temperance prohibition and moral reform:

3. (a) We would further bring before you the pressing need of tax reform, and we are of the opinion that the time has come when our assessment laws should be amended as to make speculation in land values unprofitable.

Last year's resolution of the Maritime Board of Trade asking the provincial legislature to appoint commissions to investigate taxation grievances with a view to providing a remedy having been disregarded, the Newcastle Board of Trade at its meeting on July 23 last, unanimously passed a resolution requesting the maritime board again to take up the matter of a revision of our system of municipal taxation. Unhappily, this maritime meeting which was to take place in August last, has been postponed because of the war. But when it is

How to Get Pure Cream of Tartar at a Low Cost

Royal Baking Powder is made of pure cream of tartar. Its price has not been advanced. Its use will give better results and guard against the danger of improper substitutes.

held the question of taxation will be on its programme.
 HENRY HARVEY STUART,
 Newcastle, N. B.

Oct. 19th, 1914.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Dear Sir:

The Government of New Brunswick, realizing the great need of the Belgian people and of our obligation to assist them, and believing that some organized effort should be made throughout the Province for this purpose, have appointed the following gentlemen as a Provincial Committee for Belgian Relief:—Hon. John E. Wilson; D. Mullin, Belgian Consul; Richard O'Leary, Richibucto; Irving R. Todd, Milltown; Dr. T. Carleton Allen, Fredericton; Senator Daniel, Mayor Frink and G. E. Barbour, St. John, who, under the patronage of the following prominent citizens, have kindly consented to act: Lieutenant-Governor Wood, the Bishop of Fredericton, the Bishop of St. John, the Bishop of Chatham; Rev. G. Pringle, Andover, Moderator of the St. John Presbytery; Rev. A. Rettie, Millerton, Moderator of the Miramichi Presbytery; Rev. J. E. Whiteman, Bathurst, President of the Methodist Conference; Rev. J. E. Wilson, Fredericton, President of the United Baptist Association, and Rev. R. J. Haughton, of the Congregational Church.

You are most cordially invited to give them your valuable assistance by promoting in every way possible this worthy object in your locality.

Clergymen are requested to have this letter read in their churches at several services.

1st. To secure information as to the present and future needs of the Belgian sufferers, and to supply this information to all wishing to aid in the good work.

2nd. To secure the co-operation of all the different forces, individual and social, at present working independently throughout the Province, so that our united efforts may better realize the object we have in view.

3rd. CASSE CONTRIBUTIONS are the best, and with this object in view would earnestly invite the assistance of all churches, clubs, societies, Sunday schools, etc., and the people, young and old, to raise as much money as possible through the medium of socials, teas, sales, concerts, collections, etc.

4th. THE COLLECTION OF CLOTHING of all kinds, new or slightly worn; boots, shoes, etc.

5th. BEDDING, quilts or blankets.

6th. NON-PERISHABLE FOOD STUFF, such as dried peas and beans, dried and evaporated fruit, dried or salt meats, canned goods, flour, etc.

But owing to the lateness of the season and the great quantity of perishable food, like potatoes, vegetables, etc., already received, the committee do not care to accept any further consignments of perishable goods.

Cash contributions should be sent direct to the Treasurer, James H. Frink, Mayor of St. John, and all freight to the Belgian Relief Committee, St. John. All railways and steamers carry the freight free. As soon as received these goods will be properly sorted and classified, and when a sufficient quantity has

been received, the Provincial government has offered to charter a steamer to carry those goods to destination.

Copies of this letter are being sent to all clergymen, members of parliament, members of the legislature, judges, senators, wardens, sheriffs and many others.

Address all correspondence to the Secretary, James Gilchrist, 102 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.
 CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,
 Schbr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Report No. 6 of the Canadian Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle, has recently been issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This report covers the period from March, 1913, to March 31st, 1914, and includes the records of production of milk and butter fat of 120 Ayrshire, 165 Holstein, 30 Jersey, 9 Shorthorn, 2 Guernsey cows, as well as the names and progeny of several Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey bulls that have qualified, by reason of production of their offspring, for registration. In an appendix to the report will be found the records of a number of cows, which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration, but failed to freshen within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. The rules and regulations governing the Record of Performance tests and the standards for registration for the various breeds of dairy cattle are also given. Copies of this report may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THIS WOMAN'S SICKNESS

Quickly Yielded To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Baltimore, Md.—"I am more than glad to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I suffered dreadful pains and was very irregular. I became alarmed and sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until I was without a cramp or pain and felt like another person, and it has now been six months since I took any medicine at all. I hope my little note will assist you in helping other women. I now feel perfectly well and in the best of health."—Mrs. AUGUST W. KORNBER, 1622 Hollis Street, Baltimore, Md.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Something Original—that's the Cry of Every Buyer of Printing

If every print shop could or would work character into their product there wouldn't be such common place printing.
 We'll be glad of an opportunity to prove to you that when your printing is placed with us, there will be character to it.
 Our new type faces will do that alone, but there will be more than up-to-date type faces. There will be care taken in the arrangement of the type—good ink will be used—the proper paper for the work will be selected, and printed in the largest and most modern country printing office in the Maritime Provinces.

The Advocate Job Dept.
 Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B.

NEWCASTLE CEMENT WORKS

After seven years of experience in the manufacture of cement building blocks, we are now able to overcome the difficulties experienced by many manufacturers. We are now able to manufacture blocks that will stand the test. We manufacture cement blocks, in twenty-five different designs. Blocks made for bay windows to any angle.

Blocks Manufactured for Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Underpinning for Buildings, Cement Gate and Corner Posts for Fences, Grecian Lawn Vases.

All orders received before July 15th will be given a 20 per cent. discount.

Sand Delivered in any quantity

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 Telephone 64 20-0 Newcastle, N. B.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

LIABILITIES	
Capital Paid up	\$ 11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	12,560,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,021,900.00
Notes in Circulation	10,385,376.69
Deposits	136,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,118,902.00
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	12,560,000.00
Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,189,278.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,860,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	37,000,000.00
	\$67,304,260.08
Loans and Discounts	\$105,363,238.92
Bank Premises	5,646,630.29
	\$178,316,130.29

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

185 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland

LONDON, ENGLAND NEW YORK CITY
 2 Bank Bldgs., Princess St. E. C. Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
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NEWCASTLE, N. B. BRANCH
 E. A. McCurdy, Manager

REPEATING RIFLES

TALK to a representative sporting goods dealer or a big game hunter about game rifles and Remington-UMC is on his tongue in a minute.

He knows that Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have stood the test of actual service use. He feels safe in recommending them to friend and customer, as a friendly favor or a business transaction.

Let your sporting goods dealer show you the Remington-UMC High Power Slide Action Repeaters—25 Rem., 30 Rem., 32 Rem., 36-40 Rem. and 44 Rem. calibres. He either has them in stock already, or can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Windsor, Ontario

THE UNION ADVOCATE and Family Herald and Weekly Star clubbing offer is still good. The two papers for only \$1.50. SUBSCRIBE NOW

It has an unadulterated goodness that puts other Teas to shame

"SALADA"

Black or Mixed—Sealed Packets only. **FREE** samples sent by mail on inquiry—Address: "Salada" Montreal

IGNORING THE RETAIL MERCHANT

When Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, decided to advertise Canadian apples for Canadian consumption he ignored the retail trade entirely. This was quite unintentional on his part. Advertising was a new phase of business to him. He called in an advertising agency who told him the proper thing to do was to give them the money and to spend it in the leading daily papers. No effort whatever was made to explain the situation to the retail trade. The result has been that the retailers were placed at a disadvantage as the public were not properly informed. They understood that apples were unusually plentiful this year and could be bought cheap. So they can, but apples of fine quality, such as leading grocers sell, cannot be bought from the farmer at low prices. When retailers who give more thought to their reputation and the value they give for the money were asked to sell apples at about \$1 a barrel—the price they were led to expect from the advertising—for which they paid the wholesaler or farmer, \$2 or \$3, the consumer naturally believed the retailer was robbing him. Right across Canada in consequence the feeling has gone that the retail grocer, who has probably the smallest margin of profit of any dealer in the country, is making enormous profits and is the man responsible for the high cost of living. Letters are pouring in to the newspapers, and some are being published from indignant consumers, who refuse to believe the explanations.

The Canadian Manufacturers decided upon a campaign to urge Canadians to buy Made-in-Canada goods, and \$30,000 is being expended under the direction of another advertising agency. Again, the retail trade are ignored, and so are practically all the important weekly newspapers, and the local weekly paper is as carefully read in the smaller cities, towns and villages, as in the Bible. The manufacturers now complain they are not getting the results from their big expenditures they anticipated.

The theory of the advertising agency is that if an article is strongly advertised the retailer has got to handle it whether he likes it or not, but this has not worked out in practice. The fact is that no article has ever been forced on the retail trade permanently. The average advertising agency is not equipped to deal with the retail trade. They do not understand questions from the retailers' standpoint and advertising agencies that ignore the retail service are not giving intelligent service to their clients. As manufacturers learn more

about advertising they realize that the most important factor, an absolutely essential factor, in selling any goods, is the co-operation of the retail trade.

The National Drug and Chemical Co., who are members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, are to be congratulated upon coming out strongly on this point. They pay an annual subscription of \$70 to the Manufacturers' Association, but announce, in a circular to members, their willingness to appropriate \$250 or \$500 a year towards a proper advertising campaign, provided that the retail trade is not ignored. In the circular they have sent to members of the Manufacturers' Association they say "to get the full benefit of the newspaper advertising, it is necessary that each manufacturer should make every effort to interest the retailers in the movement, in order to get them not only to use their influence towards educating the public by means of effective window displays of Made-in-Canada goods, but also to get the retailers to really push the sale of goods. Therefore, too much stress cannot be laid on this point while at present the public take a faint interest in the Made-in-Canada movement, it would with the retailers' co-operation take a very decided interest in the movement and would be anxious to purchase Made-in-Canada goods." As large advertisers themselves, they say further, "that unless the manufacturers are successful in interesting the retail dealers and getting them to co-operate in the important movement of developing the sale of Made-in-Canada goods that the money now being expended in the public press will, while creating some slight attention, be ultimately lost," and again in the circular they say, "to bring the present movement to a successful issue will require not only enthusiasm but continuous hard work on the part of each manufacturer with the retail dealer."

These two national experiences are of great value in opening the eyes of all manufacturers to the absolute necessity of securing the co-operation of the retail trade in promoting the sale of any article. Advertising agencies are a very useful adjunct in national selling campaigns. There are some able and brilliant men associated with the agencies in Canada, though unfortunately many of them lack a real experience in, and grasp of, business affairs.

Some of them recognize this and are honest enough to tell the manufacturer frankly they are not equipped to handle campaigns to the retail trade, and advise him that this feature of selling is of chief importance and should be directed by the manufacturer himself or his general sales manager.—Canadian Grower.

Tax Reform in New Brunswick

The New Brunswick report to the fifth annual convention of the Tax Reform League of eastern Canada, held in Toronto, Oct. 22nd, ult., is here given. It was prepared by H. H. Stuart of Newcastle, Ex-Vice Pres. of the League.

The agitation in New Brunswick for a better system of taxation has continued with increasing energy since the last annual meeting of the league. During last fall and winter vigorous discussions on taxation took place in the two men's unions of Newcastle, and in various other public bodies in the province.

After a most successful tour of Nova Scotia from November 18 to January 2, during which he delivered some twenty-eight addresses on tax reform, James H. Brown spoke on the same subject in Moncton and St. John, and later in the year made an extended tour of this province, speaking again in Moncton and St. John, and addressing meetings in Fredericton, Woodstock and many other places, including Newcastle (under the auspices of the Men's Union of St. James Presbyterian Church) on April 9, and Douglastown on April 10. At all his meetings he had a good hearing, and was able to quicken local interest in the principles he so ably advocated.

St. John city, which two or three years ago obtained an amendment to its charter, abolishing property qualification for offices and giving it direct legislation, this year elected on the second ballot Ex-Alderman F. L. Potts, who had advocated tax reform inside and outside the council for some time, but had been defeated in 1912. Mr. Potts' programme included a liberal application of the land tax with corresponding reduction of income and improvement taxes. The independent labor candidate, J. L. Sague, included similar propositions in his platform.

In Newcastle town council on February 19 the undersigned's motion to ask for legislation authorizing, should the people be willing, 1st. Exemption of improvements from taxation by 25 per cent. per year until the exemption should be complete; (2) Exemption from taxation of all incomes up to \$400; (3) Abolition of income qualification for voting; (4) Exemption of personal property from taxation and substitution of a business license therefor; and (5) and (6) Abolition of property qualification for office of aldermen and mayor, was defeated, as were his similar motions in 1912 and 1913. The vote on section 1 was a tie—3 to 3—and was lost on the casting vote of the mayor. In the town elections in April only one of the three members of the previous council favorable to tax reform—Ald. A. H. MacKay—was re-elected; Alderman W. H. Belyea declining renomination, and the undersigned being defeated by a narrow majority.

In June the Methodist annual conference, of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, by a large majority and after a most vigorous debate, adopted the following as a section of its report on temperance prohibition and moral reform:

3. (a) We would further bring before you the pressing need of tax reform, and we are of the opinion that the time has come when our assessment laws should be amended as to make speculation in land values unprofitable.

Last year's resolution of the Maritime Board of Trade asking the provincial legislature to appoint commissions to investigate taxation grievances with a view to providing a remedy having been disregarded, the Newcastle Board of Trade at its meeting on July 23 last, unanimously passed a resolution requesting the maritime board again to take up the matter of a revision of our system of municipal taxation. Unhappily, this maritime meeting which was to take place in August last, has been postponed because of the war. But when it is

How to Get Pure Cream of Tartar at a Low Cost

Royal Baking Powder is made of pure cream of tartar. Its price has not been advanced. Its use will give better results and guard against the danger of improper substitutes.

held the question of taxation will be on its programme. HENRY HARVEY STUART, Newcastle, N. B. Oct. 19th, 1914.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Dear Sir: The Government of New Brunswick, realizing the great need of the Belgian people and our obligation to assist them, and believing that some organized effort should be made throughout the Province for this purpose, have appointed the following gentlemen as a Provincial Committee for Belgian Relief:—Hon. John E. Wilson; D. Mullin, Belgian Consul; Richard O'Leary, Richibucto; Irving R. Todd, Milltown; Dr. T. Carleton Allen, Fredericton; Senator Daniel, Mayor Frink and G. E. Barbour, St. John, who, under the patronage of the following prominent citizens, have kindly consented to act: Lieutenant-Governor Wood, the Bishop of Fredericton, the Bishop of St. John, the Bishop of Chatham; Rev. G. Pringle, Andover, Moderator of the St. John Presbytery; Rev. A. Rettie, Millerton, Moderator of the Miramichi Presbytery; Rev. J. E. Whiteman, Bathurst, President of the Methodist Conference; Rev. J. E. Wilson, Fredericton, President of the United Baptist Association, and Rev. R. J. Haughton, of the Congregational Church.

You are most cordially invited to give them your valuable assistance by promoting in every way possible this worthy object in your locality.

Clergymen are requested to have this letter read in their churches at several services.

1st. To secure information as to the present and future needs of the Belgian sufferers, and to supply this information to all wishing to aid in the good work.

2nd. To secure the co-operation of all the different forces, individual and social, at present working independently throughout the Province, so that our united efforts may better realize the object we have in view.

3rd. CASH CONTRIBUTIONS are the best, and with this object in view would earnestly invite the assistance of all churches, clubs, societies, Sunday schools, etc., and the people, young and old, to raise as much money as possible through the medium of socials, teas, sales, concerts, collections, etc.

4th. THE COLLECTION OF CLOTHING of all kinds, new or slightly worn; boots, shoes, etc.

5th. BEDDING, quilts or blankets.

6th. NON-PERISHABLE FOOD STUFF, such as dried peas and beans, dried and evaporated fruit, dried or salt meats, canned goods, flour, etc.

But owing to the lateness of the season and the great quantity of perishable food, like potatoes, vegetables, etc., already received, the committee do not care to accept any further consignments of perishable goods.

Cash contributions should be sent direct to the Treasurer, James H. Frink, Mayor of St. John, and all freight to the Belgian Relief Committee, St. John. All railways and steamers carry the freight free. As soon as received these goods will be properly sorted and classified, and when a sufficient quantity has

been received, the Provincial government has offered to charter a steamer to carry those goods to destination.

Copies of this letter are being sent to all clergymen, members of parliament, members of the legislature, judges, senators, wardens, sheriffs and many others.

Address all correspondence to the Secretary, James Gilchrist, 102 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle. CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Report No. 6 of the Canadian Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle, has recently been issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This report covers the period from March, 1913, to March 31st, 1914, and includes the records of production of milk and butter fat of 120 Ayrshire, 165 Holstein, 30 Jersey, 9 Shorthorn, 2 Guernsey cows, as well as the names and progeny of several Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey bulls that have qualified, by reason of production of their offspring, for registration. In an appendix to the report will be found the records of a number of cows, which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration, but failed to freshen within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. The rules and regulations governing the Record of Performance tests and the standards for registration for the various breeds of dairy cattle are also given. Copies of this report may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THIS WOMAN'S SICKNESS

Quickly Yielded To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Baltimore, Md.—"I am more than glad to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's



Vegetable Compound did for me. I suffered dreadful pains and was very irregular. I became alarmed and sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until I was without a cramp or pain and felt like another person, and it has now been six months since I took any medicine at all. I hope my little note will assist you in helping other women. I now feel perfectly well and in the best of health."—Mrs. AUGUST W. KONDNER, 1632 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.

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To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant. REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Windsor, Ontario

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

"HERE AM I; SEND ME."

It is a personal challenge—this call to the colors. It is a personal duty—this service in defence of freedom and justice and peace. It demands a personal sacrifice—this crisis in the life of Canada. It makes appeal to each man by himself apart, to his conscience, to his honor, to the deepest spirit of his patriotism, to the very soul of his religion. Not in this generation, indeed never before in Canada's history, has there been a testing-time such as this. In this hour of the nation's Gethsemane the Genius of Canada puts the challenge to the young manhood of the nation. There is one answer: Here am I; send Me.

The scenes of war are still too far away for many Canadians to understand its dread reality. One here and one there have felt its anguish. For the great majority the horror and ruin of it all are as the dramatic representations on the stage that vanish into the common glare and restitution when the curtain falls. Only slowly do we learn that this is no stage-play, and that its struggle is for the nation's life.

As Canadians come to know in their inmost lives that this is Canada's war as truly as it is Britain's, or France's, or Belgium's, or Russia's, a sterner resoluteness will come into the blood, and the answer to the recruiting officers will be in no uncertain tones. The recruiting has been good. It will yet be better. It was expected, natural, inevitable, that men of military training and experience would be first to answer and first to be sent. Experience counts. It was not at all unusual that newcomers from Britain would be keenest to go with the first contingent. They understand from close range observation the British situation. The average Canadian-born is no less loyal, no less daring. The call now comes to him. Will he answer? Send me?

It is quite true that as yet that call has not come home to Canadians with the urgency, the emphasis, the compelling insistence with which Asquith and all the great leaders in Britain brought it to the British youth. Complaints have been made about our fusion and lack of steadiness in the lead given to Canadians in this matter of recruiting and preparing for service overseas. Much has been said about petty politics and party interests. Even personal ambitions among the leaders themselves have not been excluded. The Globe absolutely and determinedly refuses to discuss these matters. To Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster and other leaders we say in all earnestness that the one thing supremely desired in Canada today is a strong lead. The puffs of party organs, whether in praise or in blame, matters not a whit. What does matter, and will matter yet more tremendously, is wise, steady, prompt, and positive leadership—Kitchener leadership—in the militia office, at Ottawa, and always there. And this also matters; such a lifting of the entire thought and business of the Government out of the sphere where pettiness and self-interest prowl as will rally to the nation's help every heart that is true and every hand that is strong. This day next year the prattle of political partisanship may be seen to be the ghastly crime it is today.

But let no man deceive himself; the supreme question is personal. Canada says, Whom shall I send? Flag-waving, shouting, money-raising—all that may count, but for a hundred thousand young Canadians there must be one answer, and only one: Here am I; send Me.

You are needed. Next spring you and your training will be needed still more urgently. The very best judgment is that for every fresh soldier the British Empire can put on the battlefields in Europe a fresh soldier to meet him can be put on by Germany. You who read these words, if you can qualify in years and in fitness, you will be needed—you, or perhaps your

son. Canada waits the answer—Canada, Freedom, Conscience.

It is no light thing, no easy thing, to face this stern situation. It is neither easy nor light to make other men face it. The burden of it will rest heavy on many, a man in the pulpit tomorrow, and on many another man on the platform during the coming weeks. Words sweat blood, whether spoken or written, when men count their cost to other lives.

But the call must be made. If Canada is to do her share through the next year or two one hundred thousand trained men, over all wastage and wounding, must be kept in the service overseas. That may mean two hundred thousand recruited, drilled, sent. Who among the morally sound and physically fit will answer, "Here am I; Send me."—Toronto Globe.

HONOR GONE—ALL GONE

No nation can play fast and loose with truth and honor and not suffer alike as a nation and through all her citizenship. Germany will find out that there is a difference between truth and a lie, between honor and knavery. Before all nations she will be made to pay and to pay in full, for her deliberate repudiation of the fundamental moral obligation. Her chickens will come home to roost. Her persistent violation of her own national honor may be found to have destroyed for a half century the world's respect for Germany's pledge—her "scrap of paper." The teaching of her universities, the practices of her diplomacy, and the drill sergeant ethics of her whole civilization tend to warp the moral character of her people, so obscuring in them the distinctions between right and wrong that a promise based on "the word of honor of a German gentleman" may be a thing suspect for more than one generation and throughout all Christendom.

Every day's reports add to the heaped up evidence of Germany's self-betrayal. The other day two despatches, neither better nor worse than dozens of others, illustrate the deeper depth to which the German sense of honor has been sunk by Germany's treason to morality. One was a despatch from Chicago, telling how the Foreign Office at Berlin stole—"stole" is the right word—the American passport of Charles A. Inglis, a Chicago traveller in Germany, and gave it to the German spy, Carl Hans Lody, who by means of it was enabled to ply his detested trade in Britain, but who paid the just penalty in the Tower of London the other day. In that incident the German Foreign Office was directly implicated in the dishonorable system of espionage at its base, and also proved itself guilty of a vulgar offence not only against an American citizen, but against international courtesy, of which the State Department at Washington may take official cognizance. Any Government proved guilty of such trickery puts itself outside the pale of international good society.

The other recent despatch from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, told that ten German officers of the steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," taken early in the war, broke their parole and escaped disguised as firemen on a Dutch vessel. Those ten officers may now return to Germany's service, but in days to come it will be known that German officers of a captured ship are not to be treated as "gentlemen of honor," and that for them the privilege of parole means a chance of escape.

Self-respecting Germans, and sympathizers with Germany's cause in Canada and the United States, are surely not blinded to the irreparable breaches of national honor involved in incidents such as these. In the light of Harnack's charge of "Britain's treason to culture," how humiliating, how worthy only of a barbarian, is Germany's treason to honor! History has no record of such crimes against honor or committed by responsible



Experienced mothers say Zam-Buk is best for children's injuries and skin troubles, because:

- It is herbal—no poisonous mineral coloring.
- It is antiseptic—prevents cuts and burns taking the wrong way.
- It is soothing—ends pain quickly.
- It heals every time.
- Just as good for grown-ups.

Sold at all stores and druggists.



Government officials, or by officers in the Army or Navy, either in Britain or in the United States. British officers paroled in South Africa by the Boers roamed far and wide, but their honor as gentlemen and the honor of their regiments held them true to their word. Had it been otherwise they would have been forever disgraced. Cannot intelligent Germans understand? Do they not yet see that however indulgent Britons or Americans may seem to be towards other breaches of the international code, they will neither justify nor tolerate the unchivalric knavery of sinister espionage in times of peace or the cynical disregard of the obligations of honor in times of war? Honor gone—all gone!—Toronto Globe.

THE RIGHT WAY TO DO IT

Everyone must see that at present England has to take much more than the ordinary precautions of war-time against spying or other furtive hostilities on the part of enemy subjects here, says the Manchester Guardian. After due discount for exaggeration, it is clear that the extent and the minuteness of Germany's pre-war arrangements for spying and collusive action in neighboring countries go beyond all previous experience. The fact that, on this account, we have to take unusually drastic precautions makes it particularly necessary that we should take them coolly, with our eyes open, not in the random ways which panic might suggest, but with care to limit the possible bad results of a painful necessity. We all fell as sure as we can feel of anything that such measures as the general interment of German subjects means the infliction of a great deal of hardship on hundreds or thousands of inoffensive persons lest one well-disguised secret-service agent should remain free to do us an injury—say by sending word to Germany, through a neutral country, of the date of some important movement of troops for transport abroad, or what not. We cannot lightly omit any precaution that might seriously help to avert, say, the torpedoing of a transport filled with our troops. But a sense of the inevitable hardships occasioned by our precautions to many persons whose Germanness is little or nothing but a technicality, and who are in essentials as dutiful and loyal citizens of this country as any of us, will prompt honorable Englishmen to do what they can in order to mitigate or relieve these hardships, and also to refrain from supplementing necessary acts of national self-protection with a crusade of private spite or with the thoughtless cruelty which prompts sensational papers to instigate indiscriminate German-baiting as if it were a sport like a day's ratting.

One of the numerous offences—in the German Government's eyes—for which the German Socialist paper the "Vorwärts" has been suspended during the war

was its plea that English prisoners in Germany should be treated as well as German prisoners in England. It would not be gratifying to our national pride if the comparison did not continue to tell in our favor. Nor, in view of what has appeared in all our newspapers concerning the kindness of many—not all, but many—German civilians to "distressed British families in Germany, would it be to our credit if destitution were the general lot of the wives and children of the poorer kind of interned Germans. One need not dwell on the danger of retaliation against the multitude of English now in Germany. Even if we had not left there these hostages for our conduct, we should all wish to conduct ourselves decently, for the honor of England in neutral countries and for the keeping of our own self-respect. A little thought will show those who are thrown off their balance by the fear of finding enemies everywhere in our midst that we must not be governed by our fears alone, and that, even from the point of view of self-protection, we shall do best if we concentrate on simply those measures which do most to avert actual danger and at the same time show that we are quite sincerely sorry for the many innocent and unlucky people upon whom suffering is inflicted because it is not humanly possible for us to distinguish between the unknown contents of their minds and those of secret enemies. There should surely be some organized effort, either by the Government or by the public, to prevent unnecessary suffering among those whose bread-winners have been taken away.—Sydney Post.

Ventilation of Farm Buildings

Ventilation of farm buildings is the title of a recent bulletin prepared by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr. Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, and Mr. E. S. Archibald, B. A., B. S. A., Dominion Animal Husbandman, and issued as Bulletin Number 78 of the regular series of the Experimental Farm Bulletins. This is an illustrated publication of thirty-two pages and treats exhaustively of the subject of ventilation.

During the past ten years, or more much experimental work has been carried on at the Experimental Farm in Farm Building Ventilation, and the results of these experiments are clearly outlined, and from them, recommendations are set forth, and these only after most thorough investigation and repeated trial under every likely condition or handicap. The bulletin is divided into three parts: Part 1 is entitled Ventilating the Cow Barn; Part 2, Ventilating the Horse Barn, and Part 3, Ventilating the Piggery.

The Rutherford system of ventilation, which is fully described and illustrated in this bulletin, is now in operation in the barns and stables on all Experimental Farms and Stations from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



Tenders for Motor Patrol Boat

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Motor Patrol Boat" and accompanied by an accepted cheque for 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, will be received up till noon on the 23rd November, 1914, for the construction of a Motor Patrol Boat for Fishery Service.

Specifications and plans may be had on application to the undersigned or to the Agent of Marine and Fisheries Department, St. John, N. B., or to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. C. Dockyard, Halifax, N. S.
G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, November 2nd, 1914.
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—6615.

Here's your Bread Flour and your Pastry Flour, both from the same bag of "Beaver" Flour



The original Blended Flour

Always the same in quality

THE only flour that can make perfect Bread and perfect Pastry, is that flour which has the delightful flavor, the whiteness and lightness, of Ontario wheat flour with the strength of western wheat.

"Beaver" Flour has this perfect balance. It contains the quality, flavor, lightness and whiteness of the choicest Ontario wheat—and its strength is increased by the addition of Manitoba wheat.

By blending these two wheats in exact proportions, "Beaver" Flour gives you the best qualities of both—and is equally good for Bread, Rolls and Biscuits, Cake, Pies and Pastry.

Don't go to the trouble of keeping two flours in the house. Get "Beaver" Flour—the bread and pastry flour—the original blended flour.

DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, CHATHAM, Ont. 161

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J. A. WHELAN, Manager.
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NEWCASTLE, Miramichi, N. B.

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Telephone Connection in every room.
Artistically Furnished Rooms with Private Baths.
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Best Fishing Privileges on the North Shore Provided.
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Livery Stable in Connection.
Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50 a Day

TRILBY SHOE CREAM



PRESS SACS TO OPEN BOX
SELF OPENING HINGED COVER TIN
No broken finger nails.
No knife or lever needed in opening this box.
PINCH IT TO OPEN PINCH IT TO CLOSE THAT'S ALL ONLY 10c EVERYWHERE

Everett Barron Co. Amherst, N. S.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor is against compulsory arbitration, believing it is unfair to workmen.

Miss L. S. T.: A complexion marvellous for its clearness, pinky whiteness and softness, will be produced by the liberal use of rosetone. Rub this cream on the entire face liberally. Let the cream dry on the face. Repeat this again at night. Any good druggist will sell you an ounce of rosetone.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.
Duties: Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

TAX NOTICES—Poor and County Rates and Road Tax Notices can be had at The Advocate Job Dept.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dis temper

The United Mine Workers claim it costs Colorado a million dollars to "defend" property that pays only twelve thousand.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE, STR. "DOROTHY N." 1914

Commencing on May 11th, the Str. "Dorothy N." will run on the Redbank route, daily, (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:

Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a. m. every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m. daily.
Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 3 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Derby at 3.30 p. m.
Leave Bell's Wharf, Derby for Newcastle at 6.40 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Derby at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night.
Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle, return fare 35 cents.
Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Derby, return fare 35 cents.
Excursion Tickets Good for Date of Issue Only
Freight on Saturdays will be held over until the early Monday morning trip.
Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m.

After Oct. 25th Steamer will leave Newcastle at 2 p. m. instead of 3 p. m.

FREIGHT RATES
100 lbs., 15c. 500 lbs., 60c. 1-2 Ton, \$1.00 1 Ton, \$1.50.
Furniture and Machinery charged by Bulk.
FREIGHT AND PARCELS MUST BE PREPAID.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROCURE STORM WINDOWS

---GIVE US YOUR ORDER---

Also call on us when you need Doors, Windows, Sheathing Flooring, Hardwood Flooring, Hard Pine inside finish of all kinds, Mouldings etc.

WE CARRY HIGH GRADE STOCK AT MODERATE PRICES

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1887

Published Wednesday Afternoon
Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year
United States, \$1.50 in Advance
Copy for changes of advt. must be
in this office by 12 o'clock noon on
Tuesday.

J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

Wednesday November 18, 1914

GERMANY AND ENGLAND

(Sydney Post)

One of the books which many have read and found most illuminating is Professor Cramb's "Germany and England," the unfortunately fragmentary notes of a series of lectures he delivered shortly before his untimely death. While it has been on our table waiting for review, an American edition has appeared. Mr. Joseph Choute, some time American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and to the first Peace Conference at the Hague, and for a generation the most eminent of American jurists, has written an introduction to this new edition. It is so admirable in its clarity of expression, so satisfactory from a British standpoint in its views, that we have much pleasure in asking for our readers' careful attention.

"This little book is one that every American should read, because it is not only a gem in itself, and worthy to be placed among English Classics for its clearness of thought and expression, its restrained eloquence and its broad historical knowledge, but because it explains very lucidly, not the occasion, but the cause (the deep-seated cause) of the present war.

"The occasion, so greedily seized upon by Germany, was the refusal of Serbia to yield to the impossible ultimatum of Austria. Austria and Serbia, and the loudly proclaimed racial conflict between Slav and Serb, have already vanished from the scene and are of little account now. The real cause, as shown by Professor Cramb, is the intense hatred of Germany for England, and her lofty ambition to establish a world empire upon the ruins of the British Empire.

"Since the days of Frederick the Great, while England, largely by force of arms, has been extending her imperial power all over the world, so that, as justly described by Webster, she had become 'a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.' Germany has remained cooped up within her narrow boundaries, with inadequate access to the sea, and without room for her rapidly increasing population. 'England's mere existence as an Empire has become a continuous aggression' to Germany, and her proud claim to be mistress of the seas a perpetual affront.

"Meanwhile, Prussia, under the lead of the Hohenzollerns, has become the master of all Germany and, simultaneously with the humiliation of France in 1870, established the German Empire, which, however, still remains an inland empire. But all the while she had been building up, quietly but steadily, her naval and military so as to be ready when the hour should strike and has succeeded in creating, in her army, a military machine of boundless numbers, and of almost invincible power, to cope with and crush if possible, the combined forces of all the other nations of Europe.

"Long ago Prussia had established intellectual dominion over the whole of Germany, the influence of which extended among all nations. In this intellectual progress Germany has rendered vast services and maintained a leadership 'in all the phases and departments of human life and energy, in religion, poetry, science, art, politics, and social endeavor.'

"Step by step with this wonderful development, Germany has cherished what Professor Cramb designates as 'a dream of world dominion,' not simply of a ma-

terial dominion, but of a spiritual one, which shall make the German mind, the German genius, and the German character prevail over all the world. To this end her poets, her orators, her historians, her publicists and politicians have been for the last forty years perpetually drilling into the minds and hearts of the German people, of all classes from the Kaiser to the peasant, the duty and necessity of achieving this lofty and mighty ambition for their great country. And they have been biding their time, silently, patiently, conscientiously, to accomplish it when the opportunity should come.

"But there was, and is, one insuperable obstacle in the way of this magnificent dream of a future world empire for Germany, and that is the accomplished, existing, actual world empire of Great Britain, of which England is the heart; and unless this obstacle can be removed, so that it shall never stand in the way again, the grand ideal of Germany's future can never be realized.

"Professor Cramb attempts to give a description in a single sentence of the general aim of British imperialism as it exists today, in these words: 'To give all men within its bounds an English mind; to give all who come within its sway the power to look at things of man's life, as the past, at the future, from the standpoint of an Englishman; to diffuse within its bounds that high tolerance in religion which has marked this empire from its foundation; that reverence yet boldness before the mysteriousness of life and death characteristic of our great poets, and our great thinkers; that love of free institutions, that pursuit of an ever-higher justice and a larger freedom which, rightly or wrongly, we associate with the temper and character of our race wherever it is dominant and secure.' And he adds 'This conception outlives the generations. Like an immortal energy it links age to age. This undying spirit is the true England, the true Britain, for which men strive and suffer in every zone and in every era, which silently controls their actions and shapes their character like an inward fate—'England.' It is this which gives hope in hopeless times imparting its immortal vigor to the statesman in his cabinet and to the soldier in the field."

"If this be a true presentation of the contest now existing, as I believe it to be, it is truly an imperial contest between the German Empire of the future, that is to be won only by war, and this British Empire, whose chief interest now and in all the future is peace throughout the world. It is a life and death struggle between two mighty powers, each entitled to the respect and admiration of the onlooking world.

"In the last twenty years there appear to have grown up in the German mind certain ideas about England, which have no foundation in truth and which are now being tested, with a startling surprise to Germany; that the British Empire is ready to fall to pieces of its own weight and of its own age; that England, having tasted the sweets of empire, is destined to give way and Germany to have its turn; that the individual Englishman is degenerate and effeminate, softened by luxury and indulgence, and is no longer a fighter.

"Thus it appears that the terrible contest is maintained on both sides, not only with equal valor and with equal vigor, but with equal conscientiousness and equally lofty motives, although the object of one is to destroy and of the other to create. The world looks on with divided sympathies, and with hope or doubt as to the result, according to such sympathies. Germany has many enemies, but England is 'the enemy of enemies,' the only one that counts now; and so England has many enemies, but Germany today is all in all among them.

"The actual conflict has gone far enough, one would think, to disabuse Germany of some of its ideas about England. Instead of her empire being ready to fall to pieces by the dropping off of her colonies, armies are marching to

her aid from all her dominions beyond the seas, apparently ready to fight for her life with as ardent patriotism as the regular British soldier; and instead of any flinching or holding back on the part of the individual Englishman, they are all, to a man, rushing to the support of the colors, or already engaged in the terrible conflict on the Aisne and the Marne with a courage worthy of the field of Agincourt.

"Whereas Germany was led to believe that the race of the days of Cromwell and of Milton had passed away with them, it now reappears upon the scene with all its ancient courage and virtue.

"There is no disguising the fact that the sympathies and hopes of the great mass of English-speaking people everywhere are with England and her allies now, although America is still a warm and faithful friend of both these great nations, and pledged to absolute neutrality.

"Germany by its gross and admitted violation of all treaties in its hostile entrance upon Belgian soil was first in the field;—but England had had full warning of what the nature of the coming contest would be, to which her Government and people might well have given more instant and constant heed. As Professor Cramb shows, at that great meeting in Albert Hall in 1900, Lord Salisbury, then the greatest of her statesmen, gave the solemn warning to his people 'in his appeal to Englishmen to arm and prepare themselves for war, for a war which may be on them at any hour, a war for their very existence as a nation and as a race.' And Lord Roberts, the greatest of her living soldiers today, has continually repeated the same admonition for the past eight years. The confident expectation of Englishmen that the British navy would always be her all-sufficient safeguard, has failed, but the obstinate valor of her soldiers is nobly supplying the default.

"America may well be grateful to Professor Cramb, whose untimely death preceded the commencement of the war, for his thrilling explanation of its origin and cause, and we have much to learn from his serious and forceful warning. As he very clearly explains, what is now going on is a contest for the empire of the world, and we have no use for empire. But if we really wish for peace against all hazards, we must ever strengthen our navy, and train every youth in the Republic, as he approaches manhood, to such extent as shall qualify him to be converted into an efficient soldier at the shortest notice. Whenever war has come upon us in the past, we have never been prepared for it. That this may never happen again is my earnest hope, as a lifelong lover of peace."

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
STOCKBRIDGE
8 October, 1914.

THE MARRIED VOLUNTEER

Recruiting regulations for the second Canadian contingent clearly set forth the fact that single men are to receive first consideration. This fact alone makes it impossible for recruiting officials to promise places to married men who are anxious to join for foreign service. Only when the response ceases from single men who are qualified, reading the regulations strictly, will it be possible for the military authorities of the district to consider the claims of married volunteers.

To some married men with active service records, and wives who are willing that they should enlist at once, this may seem unfair. But when the situation is viewed from an economic as well as the patriotic side, it assumes a different aspect.

Besides financing for equipment and maintenance of its soldiers at the front, Canada is undertaking the maintenance of dependents of all its fighters for the term of the war. This is a very considerable contract, and it is impossible to tell at the moment just what it may mean before hostilities cease. For this, as well as for other good reasons, it is desirable that, until the supply is exhausted, the ranks should be (Continued on page 5.)

NOTICE

A branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been formed in this Town, and at a public meeting recently held, the undersigned were appointed a finance committee to solicit subscriptions from the public.

All contributions will be acknowledged in The Union Advocate and North Shore Leader, who are also authorized to receive subscriptions.

W. A. Park,
J. D. Creaghan,
E. A. McCurdy,
Committee.

AUTO FOR HIRE

By the Hour or Day, at reasonable rates.
Special attention will be given to Wedding Parties.
Orders may be left with The Lounsbury Co. or at Royal Hotel.

F. D. SUTHERLAND
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Hides and Fur

Do not let your Hides and Fur go Cheap. I am paying big prices GIVE ME A CALL.

JOHN O'BRIEN
43-6mos. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

W. J. DUNN HACKMAN

Hack to and from all trams and boats. Parties driven anywhere in town. Orders left at Hotel Miramichi will be attended to.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
32-lyr. Phone 100-21



Chas. Sargeant
First Class Livery
Horses for Sale at all times.
Public Wharf. Phone 61

WHITE'S MEAT STORE

Fresh and Salt Meats; Lamb, Pork and Sausages; Fresh and Salt Fish; Highest Prices paid for hides and skins of all kinds. Pork and Beef by the carcass.

BURK WHITE RUSSELL BUILDING

NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Phone 98 43-lyr.

S. B. Miller's Meat Store

Fresh Meats Always on hand
Vegetables in season.
C BEEF SPECIALTY

Shop corner of Jane and Pleasant Street. Newcastle, N. B.
Phone Nos. House, 136; Shop, 59 42-lyr.

SPORTSMEN Mount Your Own Trophies

Earn big money mounting Birds, Animals, and Game Heads for others. OUR CORRESPONDENCE COURSE GUARANTEES SUCCESS. Enclose stamp for illustrated Catalogue.

Dominion School of Taxidermy

ST. JOHN, N. B. 39-2m.

MOST PROMPT

From late letters received by M. R. Benn, Nordin, N. B. Lounsbury Co. Ltd., say—"Thank you for prompt cheques covering your three policies in our late Moncton fire."

R. Cox, Proprietor "Terminal," Loggieville—"Your Co's. cheque was dated two days after proof of loss was mailed."

Mrs. Manderville, Bryenton—"Thanks for cheque payable at par at any branch of Royal Bank in full settlement of our fire, only five days after you adjusted claim."

John Smallwood, Newcastle—"Thank you for cheques dated two days after you viewed my loss."

Lounsbury Co. again write, "cheque received covering total loss of two Policies you held on our Branch destroyed in Bathurst conflagration, other day."

John W. Stymiest, Tabusintac Claim, Acadia Fire Co., was adjusted day after lightning shattered his barn last week.

John H. Matchett, Redbank—"Thank you for \$1566, covering loss of my house."
"Auto to Hire," by hour, day or trip.

Address M. R. BENN, Nordin, N. B. Phone 106-11 Newcastle 37-0

DALTON'S Livery, Sales and Exchange Stables

Edward Dalton, Prop. McCullum Street. Phone 47 43-lyr.

COME TO THE FOUR DAYS COURSE IN AGRICULTURE at Newcastle, December 1st to 4th, 1914

Lectures and Demonstrations in Live Stock, Dairying, Poultry, Field Crops, Soil Management, Horticulture, Bee Keeping, etc. etc. A good collection of illustration material will be on hand. Classes 9.00 to 12.00 a. m., 1.30 to 4.30 p. m. Lantern Lectures each evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ALL CLASSES ASSEMBLE IN TOWN HALL.
Reduced Railway Fare—Buy a single first class ticket to Newcastle and get a Standard Certificate from the ticket agent. This will entitle you to cheap return fare.

SIX WEEKS' COURSES IN AGRICULTURE
Woodstock Agricultural School, Jan. 5—Feb. 12, 1915
Sussex " " Feb. 16—Mar. 26, 1915
Send for Circular to the Director of Agricultural Schools, Woodstock, N. B.

All Courses Free No Age Limit
NEW BRUNSWICK DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HON. J. A. MURRAY, Minister

FAULTLESS FOUNTAIN PEN

You often hear people complain about their pens leaking, or failing to write, or causing some other annoyance. These things do not happen with THE SWAN PEN

This pen deserves all the good things that can be said of it. Which explains why we handle this pen. And which also explains why we sell so many of them. If you are having trouble with your Fountain Pen, get a Swan and get perfect pen satisfaction.

PRICES FROM \$2.50
And Every Pen Guaranteed

H. WILLISTON & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1889
JEWELERS, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

BLANKETS

Now is the time to buy a supply of Heavy Blankets. Prices will never be so low.

We were fortunate enough in having bought this fall's supply over a year ago when wool prices were at rock bottom, and can offer exceptional values in Fine Wool Blankets.

- Grey Blankets, from \$2.50 pr. up.
- Brown Wool Blankets, \$2.75
- Red Wool Blankets, \$6.00 pr.
- White Canadian Wool Blankets \$3.40 to \$6.50.
- Scotch Pure Wool Blankets, \$6.00 to \$7.95.
- Heavy British Cotton Sheets, \$1.50 pr.



Is Your Horse Well Protected From the Cold this Weather?

MY STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING
has been carefully selected to meet the demand for durability, warmth and comfort together with the lowest possible price. I have Storm Blanketing by the roll which can be cut to any length to suit your particular need, and having bought it at a bargain, I can make a low price to you on it. Be sure and look my line of these goods over before purchasing, as I am sure in saying my value's cannot be beaten in town.

G. M. LAKE, - NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Phone 161

HIGHEST GRADE PIANO and ORGAN TUNING

DONE BY **WALTER C. DAY**
OVER EIGHT YEARS EXPERIENCE
Orders left at Mrs. A. B. Leard's, McCullum St., Phone 35-81

HAVE YOU CALLED?

here recently to see our new stock of smart CLOTHES FOR MEN? If not, we are anxious to have you come in and try on some of these attractive and becoming suits as soon as you can. Also all wool underwear and Henson sweaters. A Big Assortment. Give us a call. We are always glad to see you, whether you are ready to make a purchase or not. Call any time.



A. D. FARRAH & CO.



EVERY MAN
buying clothing—the one who spends hundreds on his yearly outfit and the one who must make each suit wear to and beyond its reasonable limit will find everything he needs in **Campbell's Clothing**. There's fit—style—appearance, newest cloth materials and splendid wear.

RUSSELL & MORRISON.
Men's Outfitters 43-0 Newcastle, N. B.

Northumberland Volunteer Writes Letter to Mother

The following letter from Stanley Parks, of Redbank, who enlisted with the first Canadian contingent, will be of interest to our readers:

5th Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Salisbury Plains, Eng.
Oct. 30, 1914.

Dear Mother,
I was greatly pleased to get your letters of October 9th and 12th and hear that you were all well at home. I scarcely expected to hear from home so soon as mails are not as regular on the Atlantic as they were before the 4th of August, when old England drew the sword in the cause of justice.

You were wondering what kind of an outfit of clothes we soldiers have, well I tell you when the British soldiers met us and found out about our "kit" and pay to say they were surprised would be putting it mild. Our outfit is made up of the following articles: One uniform consisting of tunic, kilts, etc., two suits of Stanfield medium underwear, two shirts, two pairs of stockings, one pair of woolen gloves, one woolen nightcap, one pair of boots and a big heavy overcoat. In cold weather we have a pair of trousers to wear, so we are often too warm, instead of being too cold. The English soldier gets thirty-six cents per day, while our pay is one dollar and ten cents per day; we are paid for Sundays so, you see our condition is not so bad after all, but very few of us are in it for the pay, in my tent everyone left a far higher paid job. We are rather a strange collection, in our tent the first was a detective to the city of Quebec, next one was a coal miner from B. C., the next was a rolling-mill expert in Montreal, the next a mining engineer just out from Scotland, the next a ship's steward of Montreal, the next was a moving-picture camera expert, the next was a book-keeper and then comes myself, certainly a strange collection for one tent to hold. We get along fine together.

Every night we have a concert at the Y. M. C. A. tent and as we have quite a few former actors and singers the concerts are always a success. We sing all the patriotic songs but more often they are comic opera or the latest popular songs; we also have a few composed by the boys, which are not so bad.

I suppose you people in Canada are busy following the war in the papers. We boys buy two papers a day just now while the Germans are making every effort to win Calais, but have been held up north of Dunkirk, where one of the most terrific battles of the world was fought, in which millions of men, aircraft, submarines, battleships and great guns turned that part of France into a scene such as Dante describes in his "Inferno."

You mentioned having heard of the fall of Antwerp, and have no doubt, heard of the heroic defence against overwhelming numbers, but the fall of Antwerp can never be a blot on the armies of Belgium or England, for although assailed with showers of

bullets, shells, and bombarded from the sky, they held back the foe until the great 2500 lb. projectiles from the Germans 42 centimetre guns had battered the forts into complete ruin, when it was impossible for so few to hold back the legions of the Kaiser. It was a bitter price the Germans paid with thousands slain and an even greater dread instilled in them of those "mad English" and those dark, fierce, fighting men of Belgium.

Last night we got word that Turkey rushed into the fight without declaring war. Where this war will end it is hard to say. It seems as if the whole world, may yet be engaged in it, and it is made all the more terrible by modern invention and science.

We do not know when we will leave here, but if it had been put to vote, we would be there now. I suppose father got that letter describing our arrival here and me being placed in the maxim gun section.

I will write later, hoping to hear from you all soon, I remain,

Your loving son
Stanley Parks.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLD.

The fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm while the next is wet and cold, and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent cold or if cold does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE MARRIED VOLUNTEER

(Continued from page 4)

filled as far as possible by unmarried men who have no dependents.

It is very important that while generous aid is being given to the cause of Empire abroad, the cause of Empire at home should not be overlooked, and, without intending anything in disparagement of the unencumbered young man, the cause of Empire at home can be much better looked after by married men—those who have assumed family responsibilities and who have an appreciation, born of experience, of what such a responsibility really means.

It may be, though we all trust not, that the time will come when that part of France into a scene such as Dante describes in his "Inferno."

Torture Of Sciatica Cured Quick! "Nerviline" A Success Every Time

Stops the Pain Quick—Acts Like Magic—Is Harmless and Pleasant

shown itself to be the best for little pains, best for big pains, and best for all pains.

When one has acute rheumatic pains, stiff joints or a stiff neck, don't experiment—seek a remedy that cures. Like lightning is rapidity, as sure as fate in its certainty of relief. Nerviline can never be surpassed for the removal of pain, no matter what advance science may make. It is perfection in its line.

Do not trifle with ordinary or oily liniments, use Nerviline. Prove its efficacy—its one liniment that rubs right into the core of the pain.

Extraordinary pain, such as rheumatic or sciatic, can be overcome only by a remedy as extraordinary as Nerviline. In many lands it has

ABLE SERMON BY REV. WM. HARRISON

In the Newcastle Methodist church, Sunday night, Rev. Dr. Wm. Harrison preached on "Why we Should Fight for our Country," taking as his text Acts XVI:9—"Come over and help us," and saying in part:

This appealing cry that went up from the heart of Europe 1800 years ago was not for fame or extension of territory, but a bitter cry for help. It was loudly answered through Europe that time had not one single Christian temple.

Another cry comes today from Europe—on swift wing and in deadly earnest. It is the call of England and her allies engaged in the mightiest conflict this world knows anything about. If the English parliament calls for help it is not with the tone of defeat, but of a mighty nation to her children for aid in bringing about a proper settlement. The call came in the first place several months ago, and was heard in our Dominion above the noise of business, above that of selfishness. We are not ashamed of Canada's response. Neither is England ashamed of the 32,000 men we sent.

Today the call comes again. He was amazed that many do not care about it. When we are snug at home, at this very hour the flower of England's army is in a death struggle to preserve our safety. How anyone can be indifferent at such a time to such a cry was more than the speaker could understand. The British army is upholding our Canadian liberty, and guaranteeing the stability of the land we live in and of the principles we stand for. There is something tremendously and wonderfully vital in the issues depending upon this struggle. As far as England and her allies are concerned, if ever there was a struggle justified it is this. The whole civilized world, with exception of one or two countries, backs up the allies, and would have branded England with shame had she avoided the contest.

England is acting the good Samaritan in this war, to save poor little Belgium from the great robber and scoundrel of Europe. No international morality was found in the invaders and aggressors who despised the "scrap of paper," they had themselves signed. To restore Belgium, England is calling upon the whole resources of her mighty empire. She went into the conflict with a good conscience—a mighty advantage. A worthy class of men had gone to the front. He was not ashamed of them. We had heard of brutal outrages, but it was not on record that any had been committed by the allies. There was no record that any British soldier had been guilty of excesses.

Those who have placed their lives on the altar of sacrifice deserve our consideration. It was well to prepare the volunteers so many conveniences as the women were doing. They also deserve our prayers. In British cities prayer is being offered daily for the soldiers at the front. Prayer would accomplish much. He believed that the soldiers themselves did not forget God.

In these days when the British nation is going down to its Gethsemane, any indifference was out of place—there should be a great sobriety. No Briton was now playing golf. London ballrooms were closed. If any nation should be sober it was ours now. He understood that there had lately been a public ball in this town. It seemed to him that such frivolity was shockingly out of place as much so as would be an invitation to a person lately bereaved to attend a ball next week. England is bereaved and Canada may soon be. He could not understand such levity and indifference.

He was proud of the fact that now there were 30,000 Methodists at the front in the British army. Lincoln had said that the Methodists had sent more men to the civil war than any other church.

NERVOUS WOMEN Can Only Find Relief by Toning the Nerves With New Rich Blood.

The woman who "flies to pieces" over the least noise or excitement soon fades and loses her good looks. Dark rings appear under her eyes, the lines about her mouth and forehead deepen and lengthen, the eyes become sunken, the face drawn and the complexion sallow.

The trouble is nervousness and if the strain isn't relieved and the nerves properly nourished, nervous collapse and years of sickness may easily follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, will save you from this dreadful affliction. These Pills make the new, rich blood that nourishes and tones the nerves and banishes every trace of nervousness. Mrs. Margaret Donley, Amherst, N. S., says: "I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from the grave, I was taken down with nervous prostration, and for months was unable to walk. I slowly recovered until I was able to go about, but there the improvement ended. I was getting weaker and weaker until I could just get from the bed to a couch. The least noise would set me trembling all over, and often when I went to the table I would leave it hungry and yet unable to eat. Sometimes I was taken with smothering spells and felt as if I was going to die. At other times I would be so nervous that I could not hold anything in my hands. I was doctoring all the time, but without benefit, and finally I made up my mind I would try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They were the first medicine that gave me any relief, and I was soon able to take a short walk. I continued using the Pills, gradually gaining new health and strength, until I finally felt as well as ever I did in my life. At the time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me I was living in Sackville, and my illness and cure was known to everyone in that place, and my friends, like myself, believe the Pills saved my life."

These Pills are sold by medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Their proportion might not have been higher, but the figures went to show that the Methodist church did not keep its people at home.

We have every right to pray for victory for the allies—not in a vague general way but that victory may definitely come to England and her allies. The world seems to expect allied victory. The response to Britain's call is coming—wide as the mighty empire. Thank God for it.

The service closed with God Save the King.

Newcastle Steam Ferry TIME TABLE

(Every day except Sundays)
Leave Newcastle—A. M.—6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00.
P. M.—1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45; 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45; 11.15, 11.45.
Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45; 11.15, 11.45.
P. M.—12.15, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.15.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE

Leave Newcastle—A. M.—9.00, 9.40, 10.20, 11.20.
P. M.—12.30, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45; 8.20, 8.40, 9.25.
Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—9.30, 10.00, 10.40, 11.40.
P. M.—12.40, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00; 8.30, 9.00, 9.45.

During the months of May, June, July, August and (unless previous notice of a change be given) September, and up to and including the 15th day of October.

After the 15th October the last boat will leave Newcastle at 8.45 unless otherwise advertised.

If more teams are waiting on wharf than boat can take in one trip, it will return for them immediately.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAM-BOAT CO., LTD.

If you happen to have a beautiful old shawl, it will make a charming evening cape. Edge it with lace and line it with color.

FOR THE BUILDER



and Carpenter we can supply the best qualities of
HARDWARE

at prices that will save you money. Why have time wasted and work half done with worn out tools or an insufficient supply when you can get everything needed here at reasonable prices. Saws, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Planes, Rules, Chisels, Dividers, Gauges, Try Squares, in fact everything in Carpenters' Tools

Best Quality! Right Prices!

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Dr. J. D. McMillan
DENTIST

Lonsbury Block, Newcastle
N. B.—Out of town one week beginning the last Monday of each month. 19-17.

Good Morning!
We Are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fitness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear six months without holes or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER to every one sending us \$1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either:

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery, or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's Hosiery is desired. DON'T DELAY! Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
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DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

CLEANING & PRESSING EMPORIUM

Clothes Cleaned, Pressed, Repaired and Dyed. Prompt Attention.

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WHERE YOU CAN BUY THE ADVOCATE

BURTON ANDERSON... Douglstown
JOHNSON'S BOOKSTORE Chatham
GEO. R. VANDERBEEK... Millerton
JARVIS McCURDY... Redbank

PALMER'S LARRIGANS AT A REDUCTION

We have a few pairs of Men's, Boys and Youths Palmer Larrigans which we are selling at a cheap rate. We have them in high leg with and without half sole.

These goods are No. 1 Palmer Larrigans and we are selling them at a reduction to clear up this line.

MACMILLAN'S SHOE STORE

BELGIAN RELIEF

Urgent Relief to the Inhabitants of Large Sections of Belgium is Greatly Needed at Once—Canada Will Do Her Share—New Brunswick Must Help.

The Belgian Relief Committee in St. John is prepared to receive gifts of money, food and clothing to be forwarded to Belgium for distribution by British and Belgian authorities. Cash gifts should be sent to Mayor Frink, chairman and treasurer, of the fund.

The committee appeal to clergymen, churches and organizations of all kinds and to private individuals to co-operate with contributions and in organizing sales and entertainments. A depot for receiving food and clothing has been opened in the new Pettigill warehouse, Water street. This committee will be glad to receive clothing of all description, new or old, for men, women and children, blankets of wool or cotton, and food of non-perishable nature that can be transported to Belgium.

Shipments from outside points to the Belgian Relief Committee will be handled by the railways free of charge. Information as to the plans of the committee will gladly be furnished any desiring to assist by the secretary, G. E. Barbour, St. John, N. B. Telephone Main 214. The local Branch of the Red Cross Society will receive all contributions to the Belgian Fund at the Town Hall on Tuesday evenings.

GROSSMAN & SON BUTCHERS

Announce the opening of a First Class Meat Market in the Ramsay Building, next Dr. Sproule's, where they will carry a full line of Fresh and Cured Meats of all kinds, Vegetables, Etc. at Lowest Prices.

Give Us a Call Satisfaction Guaranteed

NEW STOCK—A new line of Wedding Stationery has just been received at The Advocate Job Dept. Also Ladies, Misses and Gents cards.

TAX NOTICES—For and County Rates and Road Tax Notices can be had at The Advocate Job Dept.

Nyal's Face Cream

We Have Lately Received a Fresh Lot of This Cream and Would be Glad to Have You Come in and Sample It

The Price is Twenty Five Cents

NEWCASTLE **A. E. SHAW, Druggist** LOGGIEVILLE

HORSESHOEING

\$1.00

REMOVES 50c.

MY WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

JAMES ULLOCK

With Newcastle Wagon Works. Next Leader Office

N. B. Bring in your Sleighs to be Repaired and Painted.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, and Soothing Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Dr. J. C. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
in Use For Over 30 Years

LOCOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

Serious Depression in This Trade—The Wilson Tariff Blamed For Decline

The Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia is probably one of the best known industries in the world. Every one will be interested to know, therefore, that the present depression, coupled with the reductions announced in the Wilson Tariff in the United States, has caused a slowing down in these vast works.

Root of the Stagnation
Mr. Samuel D. Vauclain, Vice-President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in an address delivered before the Annual Convention of the Master Boiler Makers' Association and the Boiler Makers' Supply Men's Association, on May 28th, said that the new and greatly reduced tariff lay at the root of the present stagnation of business, and if this be carried to its limits, manufacturers of the United States will have no alternative but to cut employes' wages and to sink them to the low European levels.

Mr. Vauclain, who has made a special study of labor conditions abroad, said the average weekly wage of boiler makers in France is \$6.20, while in the Baldwin Works, the weekly average is \$15.50. The French product is just as well made as the American, he said. Six months ago, Mr. Vauclain said, the Baldwin works had 18,500 men on its payroll. At present, 12,000 of these are looking for jobs.

Working Staff Reduced
A two-third reduction in the working staff of a huge plant such as this is well calculated to make all thoughtful men reflect on the wisdom of alterations in a trade policy, under which for nearly fifty years an unparalleled record for extension in industrial as well as all other forms of activity has been manifest. Already there are many in the United States who predict a reaction from the low tariff policy of the Wilson regime. It is perhaps unfortunate from the President's standpoint that the reduction in the tariff synchronized with the trade depression, which is almost world-wide in its scope, but the fact remains that imports of manufactured goods into the United States have greatly increased, notwithstanding the trade depression, while manufacturing has declined in corresponding or higher rate.

FRESH FRAGRANT FLAVORFUL



KING COLE TEA

You'll Like the Flavor

35c 40c, 45, 50c, per pound.

SPLENDID PROGRESS ON THE SOUTH SHORE

Big Manufacturing Development in Coast Towns—How Industry Produces Prosperity

The advantages of railway facilities which within recent years have been afforded to the South-western part of Nova Scotia, have contributed substantially to the development which has taken place in the commerce and industry of that section. The greatest development perhaps has been in the pulp and paper industry.

In this, the Macleod Pulp Company, with mills at Milton, on the river Mersey, are very active, as they control the best hydraulic power source in the province. Their product finds a ready market in the United Kingdom, and, as the mills are situated close to tide water, shipping facilities are excellent. During the past few years the Company have endeavored and with considerable success, to turn the pulp into the finished product.

Back of the Macleod Company's mills are the great lakes of Rossignol and other bodies of water only known up to recent years for their splendid sporting possibilities. The Company's water-shed embraces over seven hundred square miles and is fed by four counties. It is estimated that 50,000 horse power can be generated here.

At New Germany, Harmony, Charlestown and Clyde there are other pulp mills which make large shipments to England and the United States. The towns all have their own particular industries and are stretching out for more. There is abundant room for the establishment of industries along the South Shore, and now that there is good rail communication with the rest of the province and Canada, there is no reason why this part of the country should not become better known and appreciated in the industrial world. It is close to the American markets; it has excellent water powers; it enjoys good harbors; and has the advantage of the cheapest and best method of transportation—by water; it is an excellent point from which to distribute to home and foreign markets, and its people are progressive, industrious and frugal.

The industrial development in these towns has been of great advantage also to the farmers in the surrounding country. The big pay rolls of the pulp and paper mills are all circulated in the towns in which they are located, and the freeing of this money has provided the farmers with a home market of brisk trade and good prices.

WHY CHEESE EXPORTS HAVE BEEN DECLINING

Vast Home Market For Dairy Products In Other Parts Makes Cheese For Export Less Profitable

According to the "Canadian Countryman" the products of Canadian farms have one by one dropped out of the class of exportable commodities.

Wheat, butter, cattle, hogs, sheep, have all consecutively realized a home market better than any that could be found abroad. Two items, however, which no one had the hardihood to claim would ever be dropped from the list, were our cheese and our wheat. But cheese seems to be heading that way at the present time.

Canadian consumption of cheese never was very heavy, per capita. Nor is it to-day. But it is far heavier than it once was, a fact for which whole sale, and many retail dealers will vouch. So far this season, the Canadian market has managed to find a market at home. The prices asked and paid are very close, as yet, to export quotations, but they are still held above the ideas of the Old Country trader. Of course, little doubt is entertained but that Canada must find a foreign outlet for a great bulk of her cheese make. But, after all, it is just about as logical to look for another kind of thing to happen. The way in which eggs, butter and other items went up above Old Country ideas, and stayed there, might well happen again.

The reasons given for the disappearance of the various commodities from the export trade columns are sound. The home market is ever the best and most profitable market for the farmer. This has been demonstrated over and over again in the last fifty years in the United States, where the growth of large industrial centres such as Chicago, Cleveland and countless other places in the Middle West, has afforded an ever-growing market with steadily increasing prices for all that the farmer can produce. A factory with hundreds of employes, and its employes with hundreds of dependents, constitutes a vast food consumer.

The same development has taken place in Canada in the past ten years under the stable trade policy which both parties have maintained.

Instead of looking for an export market, the farmers in the neighborhood of Montreal have all they can do to supply the ever-increasing demands of Montreal's population. The same is true of Hamilton, Brantford, and in fact of every other populous centre in Canada. It thus becomes fairly clear that a reasonable policy of encouragement for manufacturing industries in Canada brings good results to all classes in the community.

FLOUR PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES

American Miller Advantageously Situated in Milling—American Brands Known in Canada

There is no doubt that the American miller can produce as economically as the Canadian miller, and there are many considerations which enter into the production in the two countries which give the United States miller a great advantage. In the first place he gets his new soft wheat every year much earlier than any of the Canadian mills, as he is nearer the soft wheat fields of the Middle West. Through custom, the American consumer prefers a soft wheat flour, and the Canadian miller, even if they could send flour into the United States free, would be denied a very large share of the trade owing to the preference for the softer wheat. There are, of course, certain parts of the United States where hard wheat flour is used, just as it is in Canada, and there is no doubt that the United States miller requires a certain amount of hard wheat. This he can secure in Minnesota and the Dakotas quite as well as in Canada. The Canadian miller grind chiefly hard wheat, and while, therefore, the United States miller, with both hard and soft wheat flour, would have a market throughout the whole of Canada, the Canadian miller would be confined to a small part of the United States market.

Another factor that has to be taken into consideration results from the vast circulation of United States periodicals in Canada. Nearly every housewife reads the "Ladies Home Journal," the "Saturday Evening Post," or some other United States periodical, the back cover of which usually contains a display advertisement of "Gold Medal" or some other well known Western United States flour.

Instability of American Tariff
But the most serious objection of all from the Canadian standpoint is the instability of the American tariff. It is conceivable that in three years more the Republican party will be in control at Washington, and with their well known protectionist leanings it is quite within the bounds of reason to suppose that they would cancel the free wheat and flour arrangements. Thus the Canadian miller, after spending a vast sum of money in building up trade connections in the States, might have them cut off on a moment's notice and his investment would be lost. This would be a big factor with a company which is catering to a market of eight millions only, but would be of no serious consequence

BRITISH LEGISLATION FOR RAISING WAGES

Endeavors of British Government to Remedy Evil Working Conditions Wage Astonishingly Low

The Weekly London Letter of the Journal of Commerce of Montreal has recently contained some very interesting comments on working conditions in the mines and factories of Great Britain, as well as on the farms. To those who are accustomed to the prevailing high rate of wages of the Canadian West, or even of Eastern Canada, and the splendid working conditions which exist here, the wages of the average British worker seem most unjust.

Whether the fortunate position of Canadians with respect to wages and working conditions, as compared with those in Great Britain, result from the respective trade policies of the two countries or not, it would seem only reasonable that Canadians should be slow to make a departure in a policy, the results of which with respect to wages they are no sure of Better Pay.

Discussing the living wage legislation as enacted in connection with the miners' strike the correspondent of The Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

I think you will find the Liberal Government, if it remains in power making a considerable extension in the application of living wage legislation to low-paid industries. (We shall still go on calling it "minimum wage" legislation, I suppose, although we really mean "living wage" legislation). In 1909 the Government passed the Trade Boards Act, under which boards are set up to decide wages in certain trades. The intention is to prevent the payment of "sweating" wages. Under the Act minimum wages have been fixed in the chain-making, paperbox making, ready-made tailoring, and lace making trades, and in all these industries it is illegal now to pay sweating wages. And the remarkable result is that the employers in these trades are not finding the compulsory increase in wages any drawback to their prosperity. In the worst of them all, the chain-making trade, the employers cannot get workers enough. At the present time wages are being arranged in another group of low-paid industries, and now it may be said that we are on the eve of a still further extension of the principle.

Housing and Wages
The matter has arisen through the pressing forward of the housing reform proposals of the Government. These proposals as I have already described, deal with housing conditions in the towns as well as in the country, and the Government is met with the same obstacle in both cases. How can they expect men to live in decent houses, or decent houses to be built for them, if the weekly wage is not big enough to pay a fair rent? It is clear that basic reform is a reform in wages. And I have no doubt that the Government will attack the problem with courage and conviction. Such experiments as have been made show that higher wages can be paid with advantage to both employers and employes.

LOW WAGES IN BRITAIN

What the Lloyd George Insurance Scheme Actuaries Ascertained

According to the "Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, in a recent article dealing with the sick and unemployment features of the Lloyd George Insurance Bill, it is said that it has been found desirable to make a further extension of the principle which exempts from personal contribution individuals earning less than 36 cents a day and which takes reduced rates from those earning less than 60 cents a day. The Government actuaries estimated that there would be found no fewer than 95,000 adult men and 711,000 adult women whose total earnings from all sources would amount to less than \$150 a year. In the first quarter 411,487 persons were excused upon these grounds, a figure which makes it probable that some two hundred thousand of poor women failed to escape an illegal deduction.

These people, who earn such scandalously low wages in England, make much of the textile goods, clothing and in some cases food products which some Western Canadians would like to see come into Canada free of duty. Do Canadians as a whole wish to encourage industries in Great Britain which are paying their help such shamefully low wages that the workers are excused from contributing to the Lloyd George Insurance Bill? Is not a Canadian in a Canadian factory, who is earning a decent living wage, worthy of support even if to support him means the retention of a moderate duty on the lines he is engaged in manufacturing?

to the big United States market worth 100,000,000.

The Canadian miller's cost of production is higher because of the fact that he has to pay duty on all his machinery and supplies. Generally speaking, he buys in smaller quantities and therefore pays a higher price than his American competitor, who is situated favorably and can purchase all his supplies in his own country without paying duty on them.

TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, QUE. Feb. 3rd, 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2 1/2 years, I have been cured by 'Fruit-a-tives'. While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take 'Fruit-a-tives' for they are the medicine that cures!"

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN
"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

After the War is Over.

financial men say there will be a great business boom in Canada. YOUNG MEN and WOMEN should prepare themselves NOW for the many positions which will be open for Book-keepers and Stenographers, by taking a course at

Fredericton Business College
Write for full particulars to
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Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

INTERNATIONAL LINE
Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:00 A. M. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston 9:00 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
\$3.00 reduced fare to New York, Oct. 1st—April 30th.
Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 p. m.
Through tickets at proportionally low rates on sale at all railway stations. Baggage checked through to destination.
L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A.
A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.
C. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

EVERY WOMAN is interested and should know about the wonderful Whiting Spray **Marvel Douche**



Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply it, he will accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—needed. It gives full particulars and directions, invaluable to ladies. Write to WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

"A Man who tries to run a business without Advertising might as well try to run a motor without gasoline. It may be a good business, but it won't go."

Why be content to remain in the same old rut, never making any effort to increase your business, and, worst of all, not offering any inducements to hold the few customers you have?
When you come to look over the matter, do you ever figure out what assurance you have that you will always cater to your present trade? How do you know but what your customers are passing your store and patronizing the man next door, who advertises? In all probability this is just what is going on, and there is only one way to stop this and that is to advertise. This you want to do in the

Union Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1867

one of the oldest papers in the Maritime Provinces. You say you never did advertise, and you do not believe it pays. Don't you think you are giving your own opinion rather a high rating when you put it against that of the great majority of those who do advertise? Surely majority is a better judge.

Do not let your mind rest too strongly on the amount of money you would have to pay; rather think of the increased business which is sure to be yours. You say you do not want any increase, because you would have to increase your staff. Well, if ten new customers came to your store every week would you turn them away? And if that number increased until you had to enlarge your staff of clerks, would you not do so, or would you neglect them? You would certainly increase your staff, attend promptly to your new patrons, and keep your stock of goods on the move, so why not make up your mind to-day to take a space in this paper and keep your name constantly before the buying public.

As an advertising medium, The Advocate is firmly taking its place at the head. If you, Mr. Merchant, are not among the number who are using its columns, why not talk the matter over with our representative and select a good space while you have a chance. We are at your service any time you wish to consult us, and would only be too glad to quote you rates. A telephone call will bring our representative to your store in ten minutes.

THE UNION ADVOCATE'S JOB PRINTING DEPT.

The Advocate is not only taking the lead as an advertising medium, but its Job Department is decidedly in the lead.

Remember that this office is in better shape to handle your Printing than it has ever been before, due to the fact that only competent printers are employed and the most modern machinery used.

There is a difference between plain Job Printing and the kind of Printing that draws business. At one time any kind of a printed letter-head or envelope would do so long as the work was done by a printer. Good paper and high priced ink, the customer did not know enough about to be fussy. It is not so now. The customer to-day figures these items into his contract for printing the same as he does the quality of the goods he purchases to carry on his business.

This is the class of customers who have their printing done at The Advocate Job Dept. Only the best lines of writing paper are kept in stock and the highest grade of inks used for all work. There is not a CHEAP line in our office, for experience has taught us to carry only the best and the most serviceable.

People who leave their order for printing with this office, have that inward feeling of assurance that they are going to get just the kind of a job they want. They do not speculate—they know, and they are never disappointed. We spare no pains to give our customers just what they want, and that is one reason why this office has gained the reputation it has for turning out the highest class of Job Printing only.

If you are not yet a customer, join our list and have your letter heads and envelopes, or whatever nature your work may be, printed in an artistic manner. It does not cost any more for good printing than it does for the cheaper kind, and a small order is given as good care as a large one.

We are now in a position to handle all kinds of **CATALOGUE PRINTING** and would be pleased to quote prices for this class of work at any time. We guarantee strict satisfaction in all cases.

ADDRESS

THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B. Box 359.

A CRUEL DECEPTION

OR WHY DID SHE SHUN HIM? BY EFFIE ADELAIDE ROWLANDS

(Continued)

Before she went from him he must try and smooth some of those lines away. Perhaps she would speak out to him, tell him what this burden was. There was so much to tell. How came she here—a wife scarcely a fortnight, yet a wife whose marriage had no suggestion of happiness in it. That was only too clear to him, only too sure!

Brought in direct contact with her sorrow, his own faded away and was lost in his desire to befriend her, to give her some comfort, some gleam of pleasure.

After all, he had no right to question. If she chose to hold her silence, he must submit without a word. But she would not be silent. He felt that her whole soul longed to pour forth its burden to him, to let him know that if a hurt were come to him that hurt was not desired by her.

She found her voice faintly as she ceased speaking.

"I—I wanted to see you to explain," she said. "You would think it so strange, so—so wrong, that I should have come here to your home, to yours." She clasped her hands together. "If I had only known, but I did not know. I was not told. I—do not," she said, averting her face. "I do not think. Perhaps I should not have comprehended it even if it had been told me. I awoke last night to all."

"Alas, poor child! the whole volume of her misery was conveyed to him in that whisper.

His heart gave one mighty throb, and the blood in his veins coursed madly, wildly, for an instant. He moved his feet, and stood upright.

"I awoke last night to all!"

Last night as she had stood in his home, as her eyes had held his, the veil had dropped from her senses, the dream had cleared from her brain. She had awakened to know—all! What all? Taunton did not dare let that question assume a definite shape in this moment—this moment of torture and of temptation.

CHAPTER XX

He turned from her suddenly and walked away a few paces. His face was very pale, as he came back to her.

"Something within me, I scarcely know how to define it, Alwynne," he said, as he stood before her again, "seems to pardon what might otherwise seem an intrusive curiosity. I think, little as you really know of me, you yet know enough to be certain that it is not curiosity which prompts me to question you now. Will you answer my questions?"

She lifted her eyes to him.

"I want you to know all," she said simply. "It is your right."

He let a sort of impatience take hold of him.

"Do not let such an idea come to your mind," he said hurriedly. "Right! I have no right even to speak to you without your permission. Once and for all dismiss such a thought!"

He was glad of the impatience to cloak his real feelings.

Her eyes filled with tears, but she bent her head so that he should not see them.

He went on swiftly.

"I know what you wish to explain. You do not want me to think you guilty of a lack of kind thought, of a sort of cruelty in coming to my home, being near me so—so soon after your marriage. I assure you, on my honor, I had no such thought of you. I am convinced you would never be guilty of cruelty to me or to any other man."

"To you! Ah, no, no!" The words escaped her involuntarily.

Again that wild rushing in his heart, that wild rushing in his veins. He checked his feelings with all his strength, and sat down beside her.

"Let me be your friend," he said. "Tell me all. Your heart is full. I can read its story in your face. Forgive me for saying it, but you seem to need a friend. Give me the happiness of feeling I can serve you a little—a very little?"

She put out her hand, and he held it in his for an instant, and then gently released it.

"Where is your mother?" he asked. "Why are you not with her?"

"We are parted forever. She will never speak to me again." Alwynne clasped her hands together. "Oh!" she said, all the pent up agony in her heart rushing forth at last. "Oh, if you could know all, would you condemn me—would you? The struggle was so terrible, so horrible. She was my mother; she is my mother, and yet—and yet—"

Taunton paused a moment.

"Your mother disapproved of your marriage?" he said gently.

Alwynne conquered her emotion.

"I do not even know if she has yet heard of it. It will make no difference now. She has disowned me. She will never willingly see or hear of me again. See—see, this will tell you better than I can. You will read these how much my mother is to me!"

She thrust a crumpled letter into his hand, and rose hurriedly, walking unsteadily a few paces away from him.

Taunton opened the letter. His brows were contracted almost to severity. He knew Mrs. Brabant's large writing well. He recalled to him just now how often he had longed for a glimpse of it in the days that had just gone.

There was no commencement, no terms of endearment:

"You have chosen your own path. You have deliberately set your face against me. Be it so, Alwynne. We part, but understand me clearly, we do not part for a day, a month, a year—we part forever. Homeforth you have no mother, I have no child. Send me no more letters. Do not attempt to approach me. I shall from today hold no further communication with you; in fact, I have arranged to leave England for a lengthened period, and I shall, therefore, put it out of your power to molest me either now or at any future time."

The letter was signed "Louise Graham."

Lord Taunton sat looking down at it. He could not—he dared not—let himself speak, for he feared to betray himself.

By and by, as she came back to him, he spoke, not looking at her, however, but keeping his face bent.

"What does this signature mean?" he asked. "Has she changed her name?"

Alwynne's voice was low in answering him. Her words conveyed the whole story in that answer.

"My mother is now Sir Henry Graham's wife," she said.

He gave a great start.

Henry Graham's wife! Louise Brabant! Mrs. Brabant, the handsome, aristocratic mother of the girl who had won his heart! He felt a cold shiver pass over him.

There was not a club in London that had not tossed the name of Henry Graham to and fro as a savory scandal for many a year past. The story of the clever man's extraordinary fascination had been something Taunton had learned almost on his first introduction to the world. It had been such an old scandal—such an old infatuation! But Taunton remembered now as clearly as he had done in those youthful days of his, how hotly his sense of honor and justice had denounced the clever politician whose heartless neglect and humiliation of his wife, all through the influence of an unscrupulous adventuress, had been the common gossip of the time. And this woman had been Alwynne's mother! As with a flash of lightning he knew—he understood everything.

He rose suddenly, and held out his hands to her.

"Why did you send me from you? Oh, my dear—my dear! Did you think my love so poor a thing—did you doubt its strength! Oh, Alwynne! Why—why!"

Her hands rested in his. She was weeping silently. She could not speak. His words were only the echo of what she had been saying to herself all the miserable night through—the realization of the horrible mistake she had made that beat in her brain since the first moment her eyes had rested on him.

He held her hands so closely, his grip almost crushed her fingers.

"It was for me," he said, "for my sake—for the sake of my name, my position. Oh, Alwynne! What have you done? What have you done?"

He ceased suddenly, and loosened his hold.

"You loved me," he said, and his voice was thick and hurried.

"You loved me! You could send me from you because you loved me too well to risk a chance of harming me? You could do this, Alwynne—and yet—and yet—this man, your husband!"

He could say no more, but Alwynne's courage broke through her tears.

"I did not know what I was doing," she cried wildly. "When I left my mother I had but two friends in the world. Marie, my faithful maid, and Basil Canning. Ah! do not look at me like that. You know I could not come to you. Marie could not help me. To quarrel with my mother meant starvation for her; and—and then she had been with my mother so long, and it seemed wrong, cruel, to take her away. I went to Basil. He gave me shelter—he gave me love and pity. God bless him for his goodness! He spoke of you! He begged me to let him send to you—I—I made him swear he would do me even if you mentioned his name! Yes—Yes. You remember one day you did speak. He suffered, poor Basil! He is so true—so true! He took me to the house where he lived, but I saw he had not enough money for us both. His cousin came to see him, and met me. The rest does not seem comprehensible to me now as I try to look back."

The poor girl was standing with her two old, trembling hands pressed over her eyes. She was shivering with the magnitude of her conflicting, overwhelming emotion.

"I—I think I must have been in a dream. When I am away from him I—I realize the madness—the horror!"

She stopped suddenly as Taunton uttered a sharp exclamation.

"What have I said?" she asked, in a dull sort of way. "I—I don't remember! I seem to be always dazed—always in a dream!"

The man beside her took her two hands.

"My heart!" he said tenderly, yet with a touch of command in his voice. "My love, you must be brave. You must control these moments."

He was distressed beyond measure at her words, at her demeanor. She seemed indeed to be as one who acted under some spell—some other influence. There was something to know, something in her strange, sudden marriage to Blair Hunter, which she, poor child, could not—at least could not for the moment—explain, something which, maybe, she would never be able to explain.

Taunton detested all mysteries—all vague, indefinite movements. He had a hearty contempt for all sorts of mental tricksters, and this feeling came hurriedly into his mind as he recalled Blair Hunter's, curiously handsome, unsatisfactory face and the distrust and dislike he had immediately conceived for the man on meeting him.

"He is good to you?" he said suddenly.

Alwynne answered. "Yes," without hesitation.

"He is too good, he is too kind," she said. "I try so hard to like him for his goodness. I never liked him from the first. I think I almost hated him, and yet—"

She paused in the same vague way, with the same strange, drawn, painful look in her beautiful eyes.

Lord Taunton bent and kissed her hands.

"I am your friend. You will let me be your friend?" he said passionately.

It was little less than torture to see her as she was. To him she seemed very ill—on the verge of a great mental and physical prostration. Her nervous system seemed entirely shattered; she had lost all the health and vigor that had been so apparent before even beneath all her delicate beauty. Her voice and the way she spoke betrayed her more than anything.

He had learned enough of her proud, reticent spirit, even in their short knowledge of one another, to feel that the girl had for some reason, as it were, lost grip of herself. He was assured that at any other time she would have died rather than have let him gather so much of her misery.

He felt a passionate anger against the man she called her husband, and in his agitation pressed her to speak more plainly—to tell him all.

She only repeated herself.

"I don't know what I did. I do not remember," she said, and then she paused once. "He offered me a home. I was alone in the world, I could not earn my living, and then he was so kind. And even when I told him all, he did not care—he was only more kind, more good."

"He loves her! How could it be otherwise? And who am I that I should misjudge him?" Taunton thought swiftly to himself, his strong sense of justice forcing him to think this even of his rival.

He led her back once again to the tree, and made her rest.

"It is a long walk back to the village. You cannot do it. Will you stay here while I go to the house and bring you a carriage?"

"I will rest," Alwynne said, and indeed, she looked as though the faint soul that stirred within her was about to flutter away forever. She was like a shadow.

Taunton stood looking at her, his whole love in his eyes for a few moments. He could not bear to leave her, and yet to stay was more than he could endure.

As he was moving away, Alwynne started forward.

"Oh!" she said suddenly, agitatedly. "Oh! I remember that I have not said all. You—you must promise me something. You will not refuse? I—I feel you mean to go away again, to leave your home—through me. You will not do this? Oh, say you will not do this; it is your home! We are only strangers at your gate. You must not go! It is we who must go! Give me your promise; it has haunted me all night!"

He stretched out his hand to her.

"I give you my promise," he said, not quite steadily. "I will not go."

And, without another word, another look, he turned and left her sitting there alone.

CHAPTER XXI

Lord Taunton was not long in making his way to the central drive leading up to the Abbey, and, as luck would have it, he saw in the distance the car from which he had alighted so short a time ago, and which, having safely deposited Miss Glenzie at the door, was being driven around to the courtyard.

Taunton shouted to the chauffeur, and flung up his hand as a signal, and in a few minutes the car was alongside him. He dismissed the man, and drove himself by as short a cut as possible to where it would be nearest and easiest to reach Alwynne.

Arrived at this point, he alighted, and pushed hurriedly through the grass to the spot where he had left her.

The old gnarled trunk was where it had been these many years, but there was no woman seated on it—no graceful form, no wan, pale, beautiful face.

Taunton looked about from right to left. There was no sign of her. He had a sudden, painful fear at his heart that she might have fainted and fallen. But though he moved about, look-

ing anxiously, carefully, he could see no trace of her.

With a set look and contracted brows, he went back to the car. As he turned to look back, he saw in the distance two forms—one a man, the other a woman. It was she! His heart seemed to beat and throb to suffocation as he recognized the man to be her husband.

It was not very clear to him, in thinking matters over afterward, how he got back to the Abbey. There was such a miserable bewilderment in his brain, a confusion of suffering, of excitement of anger and resentment mingling with deepened love, and the yearning that the sight of Alwynne had only served to strengthen and intensify.

He made his way mechanically to his study—a room on the ground floor and sat down by the table, staring with unseeing eyes at the old familiar pictures and the endless rows of books which lined the walls.

Thought seemed suspended for the moment. He was only con- breast, and the sharp, contracting pain in his eyes. He was physically weary, too, from the long, wakeful night hours that had passed over his head, but yet he had no wish to sleep.

The voice of John Trevelyan just outside the door awakening him took up a pen, and began writing as his brother-in-law came in.

"How is Gus?" he asked, not looking up, but evidently deeply engrossed in his writing.

"Dropped off to sleep at last. She isn't used to pain, and she has managed to get about, but had a headache as any mortal would desire. I don't disturb you, is it, old chap?"

Lord Taunton said, "No," and went on writing. He had not the least notion what the substance of his letter was. "He had commenced one to his lawyer and had progressed so far as the date and the opening sentence acknowledging the receipt of some legal communications. Beyond that his brain did not travel; and, as John Trevelyan threw himself into a chair, and took up a paper, his pen came to a sudden stop."

He was still for so long a time that the other looked around at last.

"You don't look up to much this morning, Hugo?" he said involuntarily, struck by the change of expression and coloring in the keen, handsome face. "Something in the air, I suppose?"

"It is one of my bad days," Lord Taunton said, with a good deal of indifference in his voice and manner. "I get like this now and again. General sort of seediness—means nothing. Goes off in a few hours."

Trevelyan lay back in his chair and smoked his pipe thoughtfully for a few minutes.

"I am afraid I know what your complaint is, Hugo, old chap."

Hugo looked at him questioningly.

"You have got your wandering mood on again. You have had enough of this quiet, humdrum life, and long to be off again. I can sympathize with you. I know exactly how you feel. Been through it myself. Even when I got my dear wife I couldn't quite knock the old roving craze out of my brain. It comes natural to us men. Movement sometimes is the very breath of our nostrils, and," continued Mr. Trevelyan, leaning forward to knock some ashes out of his pipe, "and it can't be expected that you can settle down here right away. Why don't you take a run abroad for a week or two? Go to Paris! You have not been there for years. Furbish up your French. It is wonderful what a lot of good a trip across the Channel does one sometimes! Come with you, if you like."

Lord Taunton put his pen down and leaned back in his chair. Trevelyan's words carried a sense of sympathy that accorded well with his present mood.

His one conscious desire was to be gone—to be out in some wild, distant spot, with the heavens wide above him, and nature only as his companion. He had a longing for some wild, blustering wind to pour down upon him, to

feel the sting and the salt of the sea beat on his face!

His heart had a lighter throb for a moment, and then he forgot his own pleasure, and remembered her. If he should do this! If he should once more turn his back on his duties, on his possessions, on his position, she would utter a double sorrow. He must not forget this. In all his actions he must study her, so that she should at least be spared pain through him.

No, he must abandon the thought of a flight back to the great countries from which he had come. He must shut his eyes to the allurements of a life of freedom and of isolation—at least, for a time—until he was better acquainted with the conditions of her life, until he had assured himself that in all senses save of the heart it was well with her.

The danger of this position did not strike him in this instant, the misery that he must endure at the daily, hourly knowledge that she was so near him, yet that she was so utterly lost to him. This did not form itself tangibly, definitely, for the moment.

He was so long in answering that Jack Trevelyan laughed slightly, though there was something of an anxious expression around his mouth and in his eyes.

"Well! What do you say? Shall we give the Frenchies a turn?"

Lord Taunton roused himself.

"It isn't a bad idea. But what will Gus say?" he asked hurriedly.

"Oh, so long as I am with you, she will be content," Trevelyan laughed, and smoked his pipe, leisurely for a moment. "She knows I am sure to turn up again; whereas, if you took to your wings all alone—"

He did not go on for a few seconds, and then he said quietly: "You know she fretted herself almost to a shade about you sometimes, old chap. She does love you so dearly. If I ever had the faintest scintillation of jealousy for any one it should be for you; for I don't know—upon my soul I don't—what Gus loves the most, you or me!"

Lord Taunton pushed himself out of his chair, and walked to the fireplace, standing before it thoughtfully.

"I won't give her such cause for anxiety again, Jack," he said quietly, after this pause. "You've hit the nail on the head, old chap. I have got my wandering mood on, and if I consulted my own inclinations alone I should be off to-night for Kam-schatka or the north pole. A fellow can't rub off all his odd corners at first. In time I shall settle down, I suppose; but there's something in the wildness, the risk, and the delight of going out to fight big game that does a lot to knock off any worries that may come along. However—"

with a slight laugh that was not very merry—"if we were all of this opinion, and took to our heels as soon as we had to face a bit of trouble, well, the north pole would be overstocked, and the white bears would be exhausted, to say nothing of showing decent shabby treatment to the old country—eh, Jack!"

"Well, when you can't get the north pole, try Paris!" was Mr. Trevelyan's reply, lightly given.

To himself he was busy thinking: "I have hit one bit of the right nail on the head, but not the whole. There is some bother on hand. What is it—old or new?"

"It sounds feasible," the other man answered, "only what am I to say to Gus? If I take you away she will scalp me!"

"Let's put her to the test!" Mr. Trevelyan smoked his pipe out thoughtfully for another few minutes. He got wonderful inspirations from this old-cherished companion. Perhaps, he said, putting it down at last, "perhaps, though, it would be just as well if you took a little rush to somewhere by yourself. I have been a married Benedict for so long. I've got rusty, as it were, and—"

"Dear old Jack!" Taunton said quietly, and his hand went out with one of those eloquent gestures which speak more than words.

"I'll make it all right with Gus," Trevelyan went on, as he

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Purely vegetable—set surely and gently on the liver. Cures Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine and bear Signature



clashed the strong, tanned hand in his for a moment, "and endeavor to impress upon her the fact that you are not gone for years. I expect she will be more philosophical about your departure than—well, Miss Glenzie, for instance!"

Taunton did not answer this. In truth, he only heard it vaguely. He was wondering if this short journey would be misconstrued by her when it came to her ears. She had besought him so piteously not to go away, and yet—yet she must know, she must feel, that to stay on so near to her was something more than he could endure. His heart flamed with emotion and suffering as he pictured what the life would mean.

He passed his hand over his brow and stood pondering. His resolution was taken at last. He would go away for the moment, but he would let her know this. He would not let her fear she had so dreaded come to her when she learned of his absence.

"Jack," he said, "I shall start for Paris tonight!"

Mr. Trevelyan rose to his giant height.

"That's right, old chap! The best thing to do. Of course, you'll get your traps together easily! Nothing I can do, I suppose."

Taunton moved to the writing table and sat down.

"Yes," he said quietly. "Would you mind riding over to Torre village? I want to send a letter to Mrs. Blair Hunter. I would rather not give it to a servant, or wait till the post. I want her to get it at once."

John Trevelyan frowned a little, but not with anger. There was a pained look in his honest eyes. He stood knocking his pipe mechanically against the fireplace. The ashes were all emptied, but he did not notice this.

As Taunton rose and confronted him, he took the letter silently and put it in his coat pocket.

"I shall deliver it early this afternoon. I was going to Torre to see Stewart." He paused for a moment and then said, a flush mounting to his face: "Forgive me, old chap. May I ask you one question? Is it the old trouble, or a new one?"

Lord Taunton looked into his eyes.

"It's a new one, Jack; and it is something even worse to bear than the old one, something harder, something more bitter and cruel! Don't ask me any more, old fellow! I—I can't talk of it yet. I hardly dare think of it. I have always prided myself on being as tough as most men. I weathered the last storm; I may weather this, but—"

The sentence was left unfinished, and Jack Trevelyan walked out of the room without another word.

CHAPTER XXII

Lord Taunton had been in Paris nearly a fortnight, when one morning he received a letter written in his brother-in-law's big, old-fashioned scrawl. It contained little odds and ends of news, and mentioned, in the most casual way, the fact that the Torre organist and his pretty young wife had gone away for some time.

(To be continued)

THE WEEK IN NEWCASTLE

DEATH AT CHIPMAN

The death occurred at Chipman, Queens County, N. B., on October 30th, of Archibald Johnston, a former resident of Newcastle, aged 95 years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Newcastle Branch of the Red Cross Society wish to acknowledge from the people of Burnt Church and New Jersey the splendid donation of socks for the soldiers.

RED CROSS NOTICE

The Red Cross Society of Whitney, Strathadam, and South Esk, desire all ladies having work out to kindly have in not later than Friday, November 27th.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service to the late Field Marshall Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, will be held at St. Andrew's Anglican church, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

"THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS AMUSEMENTS"

In the United Baptist church on Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Richardson will speak on the above subject. He will try to deal sanely with the much discussed subjects of card playing and dancing. Seats are free and all are welcome.

SCHOOL CONCERT

There will be a concert in the opera house on Friday afternoon, beginning at 2.30 o'clock, in aid of the Belgian Fund. Admission 25 cents. Tickets sold at the door only. The program will be furnished by the pupils of the town schools. The object and the worth of the program should merit a generous support.

"ENGLAND EXPECTS"

AT THE HAPPY HOUR
The public have got into the way of seeing good pictures, well produced, and if they do not get that there is an involuntary feeling of disappointment. There is no likelihood of any such experience with regard to "England Expects."

The theme of the picture, the scenes in which it is laid, and the enactment are all par excellence, and every claim that has been made as to its being an outstanding exposition brimful of merit are entirely justified.

The circumstances surrounding the ordinary life of the people of Great Britain when the war broke out are all carefully touched upon and the way in which it affected the national life as well as the private affairs of the people is treated with skill and in a thoroughly complete manner.

Views of troops in the act of mobilization and marching through the streets of London are shown, and the Parade of the London Scottish is a sight worth seeing.

The effect of the news of war upon the people is brought out by the story as it deals with the circumstances in what a gentleman in thoroughly affluent circumstances, gives up all on recognizing it to be his duty to enlist and serve his King and country.

It has had a most successful run in the picture houses in Great Britain and the Happy Hour management are to be congratulated upon having secured this for the pleasure of its patrons. Remember Friday and Saturday of this week. Four other reels of pictures, 10 and 20 cents. See advt. on page 8.

STOPS TODAY

The Dorothy N. discontinues her up river trips today and will probably be hauled out tomorrow.

DUE DAY MEETING

On Thursday at 3 p. m. the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their annual due day meeting at Mrs. Chas. Sargeant's. There will also be a reception of members.

CURLERS' MEETING

The postponed meeting of the Newcastle Curling Club will be held in the Town Hall on Monday, the 23rd inst. at 8 o'clock p. m. It is important that all be present.

FIRE AT WIRELESS

The alarm rang for a fire at the Wireless this morning. The fire was in a small shed where workmen were heating tar. A can fell off the stove, destroying the building and also a large number of rolls of building paper.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAY

The Advocate the past few issues, by reason of trouble with the linotype, has been unable to reach its readers on time, but having had the trouble remedied by a linotype expert, it is hoped that there will be no further inconvenience experienced.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE

A four days' agricultural course will be held in the Town Hall, Newcastle, from Dec. 1st to 4th. Lectures and demonstrations in the different departments of the farm will be given. Classes will be from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 1.30 to 4.30 p. m. All courses are free. For further particulars see advt. in this issue.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RED CROSS WORK

The following instructions regarding the knitting of socks has just been issued by the Canadian Red Cross Association:

Use grey or black yarn, socks with heels are preferred. Use needles size 12 to 14 according to wool used.

Cast on from 64-72 stitches according to needles used. LEG should be 13 or 14 inches long from tops to turn of heel; either ribbed all down or plain after three inches of ribbing. FOOT should be 10 1/2, 11 or 11 1/2 inches long. TOE must not have a "ridge" when finished. The best way to finish is to "darn in" the stitches when reduced to about 12 in all. Break off the wool, thread it into a darning needle, take off one stitch at a time on a darning needle and darn each stitch in to the toe of the sock.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Adjourned Sitting of County Court Held Here To-Day

Wm. P. McVarrish Arrested for Breaking Into Thomas Cassidy's Hoose Given Ten Years

An adjourned sitting of the Northumberland County Court was held in the Court House this morning. His Honor Judge McLatchy presiding.

The first case on the docket was that of Wm. P. McVarrish, who on the 29th of October last was arrested for breaking into the residence of Thos. Cassidy and sent up for trial, after coming up before Police Magistrate Maltby.

Two witnesses were heard, Thos Cassidy, and Clifford McDonald who assisted in making the arrest. These witnesses identified the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, and after reviewing the evidence McVarrish was sentenced to ten years in Dorchester penitentiary.

In the case of Ella Storey vs Christie Crocker, both of Doaktown, judgment was reserved.

PERSONAL

Robt. Murray of Chatham, was in town on Thursday last.

Mr. C. H. Shaw, of the Canadian Linotype Co., Toronto, was in town yesterday and today.

Mrs. Robert Jarvis and son Ambury and Miss Janet Williston, are visiting friends in Moncton and St. John.

Mr. Peter Veniot, ex-M. P. P., of Bathurst, attended the opening of the Morrissy bridge here on Thursday last.

Mrs. William W. Borton and children of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. Borton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McAuley, Ledden St. Quite a large number of Chatham ladies and gentlemen were in attendance at the opening ceremonies at the Morrissy bridge, Thursday last.

Mr. C. A. D. Bailey, Vice President of the Foundation Co., Ltd., Montreal, was in town on Thursday last attending the formal opening of the Morrissy Bridge.

mal opening of the Morrissy Bridge.

Business Locals

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

FOR SALE—Five Black Minorca Cockerels, from prize winning imported stock. Your choice for \$1.00 if taken soon. Write Box 54, or Advocate's Office. 47-1

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church intend holding a home-cooking sale on Saturday the 21st inst., in the vestry. 47-1

WANTED—Enderprising man or woman as District Manager; experience unnecessary; salary, commission and railway fare. Write Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto. 47-2

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

CHURCH DIRECTORY

United Baptist Church

Rev. M. S. Richardson
Sunday Services—11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Mid-week Meeting Wednesday at 7.00

St. Andrew's Church

(Anglican)
Rev. W. J. Bate
Holy Communion—1st Sunday in month at 11 a. m., 3rd Sunday in month at 8.30 a. m.
Morning and Evening Prayer—Matins at 11.00 (except 3rd Sunday in month). Evensong at 7.00. Wednesday Evensong, 7.30.

St. Mary's Church

(Catholic)
(During winter months from November to May.)
Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9.00 a. m.
Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11.00 a. m.
St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1.30.
Children baptised, when there are baptisms, 2.00 p. m.
Sunday School Classes, 2.30 p. m.
Vespers, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7.00 p. m.

Methodist Church

Rev. Dr. Harrison
Sunday Services 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.

The Kirk

St. James Presbyterian Church
Rev. S. J. MacArthur, M. A., B. D.
Worship Sunday, 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Sabbath School, 2.30 p. m.

BOOKS

FOR THE Fall & Xmas Trade

We have a very fine line of books of all kinds, Our Booklets and Gift Series are particularly well assorted. Any Books not in stock we will be glad to procure for customers.

FOLLANSBEE & CO.

Wanted

A girl familiar with general house work. Good wages paid for one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply to 350 MRS. E. A. McCURDY

Extracts from letter recently received from last year student:

"I intend finishing my course at your college at the first opportunity."

"I may say that since the first of the year I have had \$100 per month salary, so I have no hard feelings toward you or your college."

Students can enter at any time.

The Canadian College
S. KERR, Principal

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Ulsters FOR MEN AND BOYS

Sheep Lined Corduroy and Fancy Duck Coats, Mackinaw and Homespun Jumpers

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

LOUNSBURY BLOCK, 'PHO. E 10

SCISSORS

First look over our New Supply. We have them all Sizes and for every need.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

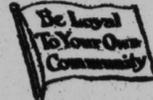
THE STOTHART MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Newcastle, N. B. Phone 45

MORRIS' - COMPOUND

The only safe cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps and all forms of Summer Complaint. Composition of blackberry root, wild strawberry, camphor, cloves, capsicum, etc. All safe ingredients for children.

JUST RECEIVED A full line of Colgate's Toilet Articles. Orders taken for Xmas Booklets.



MORRIS' PHARMACY

E. J. MORRIS, Chemist and Druggist

Furniture Stock Reduction SALE

We have had great success in our sale, but to give everyone an opportunity we have decided to extend the time until

DECEMBER 1st

REMEMBER OUR SPECIALS

Bedroom, Dining Room & Parlor Furniture

LOUNSBURY CO., LTD. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Ontario Apples Spys & Baldwins only

CAR UNLOADING TO-DAY

These apples are from one of the best orchards in Ontario. Delicious in flavor and good keepers. Place your order to-day. Nova Scotia Gravensteins, No. 1, 2 and 3. Just a few left, mountain grown, good keepers, will be firm for a month yet at \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per barrel.

Cape Cod Cranberries, Malaga Grapes, Oranges and Lemons. Potatoes, Beets, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips. Hopkin's Sausages, Haddies and Kippers.

GEORGE STABLES

GROCERIES (PHONE 8) CROCKERY



HAPPY HOUR

A BUGLE CALL TO PATRIOTIC CITIZENS

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

"ENGLAND EXPECTS"

"It is a film that should find a place in the program of every picture house in the land without delay. It will be acclaimed far and wide as the greatest patriotic story produced in this country."
—London Kinematograph

FOUR 3—THREE REELS OF FERVENT PATRIOTISM—3 10 & OTHER REELS Based on Lord Nelson's Famous Signal at the Battle of Trafalgar 20c.

Wide circulation of this picture at the present time may almost be regarded as a matter of duty. It is a film which any theatre may be proud to show.
—London Kinematograph