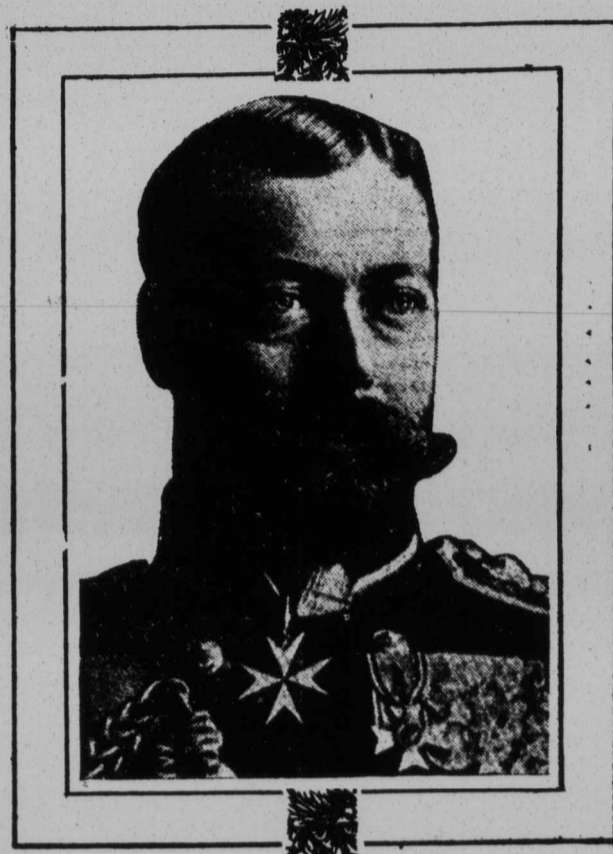


## FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE AT SUSSEX, LAST NIGHT DESTOYS FOWLER BLOCK



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND

### Formal Opening of New Pipe Organ in St. Mary's Church

Able Sermon Delivered by Rev. Fr. Redding of Bathurst Village, Followed by Interesting Remarks by Rt. Rev. Louis O'Leary of Chatham

Not for a long time has St. Mary's Church seen within its walls an assemblage of men and women such as met on Sunday evening to assist at the formal opening of the new pipe organ which has been recently installed by the Messrs. Casavant of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.

At the appointed hour the Bishop accompanied by the Clergymen present and the young boys of the Sanctuary, moved processional down the middle aisle, and thence up the gallery for the purpose of blessing the new organ and dedicating it to the service of God. The Bishop was vested in Cope and Mitre. The ritual prayers having been recited, the organ having been sprinkled with holy water, and the Psalm commencing "Laudate Dominum Genes Gentes" having been sung by the choir to the accompaniment of the new organ, the Bishop and Clergy returned to the Sanctuary.

We may remark that the custom of solemnly blessing objects of any kind and dedicating them to the divine service has had its origin in the very earliest days of man's creation. St. Paul writing to his disciple Timothy remarks that "every creature of God is good, and nothing to be rejected that is received with thanksgiving; for it is sanctified by the Word of God and prayer." Everything in the creation is naturally good, but the Word of God and prayer, that is, special blessings, render such objects sacred.

The organist, Miss Quinn, having played some voluntaries bringing out its fine qualities, the Rev. Father Redding of Bathurst Village, preached a well-thought and beautiful sermon dealing with liturgy of the church and the place of music in its sacred services. The preacher spoke for about thirty five minutes and was closely followed by the audience. The Rev. Fr. Redding was followed by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Louis O'Leary, the Auxiliary Bishop of Chatham. He spoke of harmony as it exists in nature—of harmony in the moral order whereby all things move regularly and are subservient,—the lower to the higher, exhorting all present to see to it that in their lives this harmony be observed. His Lordship's remarks which lasted for some ten minutes were listened to by a delighted audience. He was evidently in good form.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament

was given by the Rev. Father Power of Nelson, assisted by Rev. Fr. Crumley as Deacon. During Benediction the choir sang in chorus with organ accompaniment the "O Sacrum Convivium" by Blanchart, the "Ave Maria" by Rosowig and the "Tantum Ergo" by Bordesie. The clergymen in the Sanctuary were His Lordships Bishop O'Leary, the Revs. Fr. Power, of Nelson, Murdoch, of Renous, Crumley and Thibault of Blackville, Wheten, of the Sacred Heart church, Bathurst, Redding of Bathurst Village, and Rev. M. Trudelle of the cathedral, Chatham, besides the Rev. Father Dixon of St. Mary's Church. The clergymen present were entertained at the Presbytery. His Lordship the Bishop celebrated mass at the Convent Monday morning. He was driven to Bridge town by Father Dixon to see the new church which has been recently built there for the accommodation of the Catholic residents of the place, and afterwards returned to Chatham by the ten o'clock boat.

### GERMAN PRISONERS IN CHATHAM JAIL

Three German Sailors Taken Off Norwegian Steamer on Saturday

Three German sailors are now confined in the Chatham jail as prisoners of war. All three were arrested on Saturday afternoon by Col. Howard Irving of the 72nd Regiment, on a Norwegian steamer which had docked at Nelson to take a cargo of lumber for Sheriff O'Brien.

When Col. Irving learned of the presence of the Germans on the steamer he immediately went to Nelson and placed the men under arrest. They were very indignant for a time and had some thoughts of rebellion, but they were finally taken into custody and will remain at Chatham until orders are received from the military headquarters at Halifax, who have been communicated with.

Mrs. H. D. Gunning and Mrs. Wallace Watling, of Chatham, were guests of Mrs. J. H. Brown on Friday.

## Armies are Concentrating For One Final Struggle

### Germans Failed to Hold Position North of Rheims Have Fallen Back to Meuse

(Advocate Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 16—Live war news is scarce today. There is a temporary lull in hostilities at present. Both armies are apparently engaged in concentrating their strength for one final struggle.

The Germans having failed to hold their position north of Rheims, have fallen back to the Meuse, where they are making extensive preparations for a stand. If the allies can keep them continually on the move, the power of the German army will be broken.

Montreal, Sept. 16—A Berlin despatch says the German fleet is in the Baltic fighting the Russian fleet North of Aland Islands. London has no confirmation of this report.

Montreal, Sept. 16—Russia has got the Austrian and German armies driven in a pocket between the rivers San and Vistula. They may have to surrender to escape annihilation.

Montreal, Sept. 16—The Belgians are about to make an attempt to re-occupy Brussels, according to one despatch, but on the other hand another despatch declares that the Germans will try and take Antwerp.

Sussex, Sept. 16—A big fire here last night destroyed the block and buildings owned by Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., the loss being estimated at about \$15,000, partly covered by insurance. Mr. Fowler lived in the upper flat and lost all effects.

Moncton, Sept. 16—A. B. Copp has been chosen as the Liberal candidate for Westmorland County.

London, Sept. 14—That the army of the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, comprising the flower of the entire German field forces, has been driven northward across the Aire River, was the significant announcement of the Official War Bureau at 5.30 this evening. It was stated that as a result of the fierceness of the French assault in force that the Crown Prince has been compelled to remove his headquarters from St. Menesbould, on the main highway twenty-three miles southwest of Verdun, to Montfaucou, which is 15 miles to the northwest of Verdun.

Official circles explain that this movement means that the German attack on Verdun must soon be lifted, as the French are advancing in force toward that fortress, and if the Army of the Crown Prince is unable to maintain its present lines, the force around Verdun will have to retire or be in grave danger of capture. They say that this movement reported this evening indicates a hasty retreat of the Germans towards the gap at Stenay, through which the Crown Prince's army entered France from Luxemburg.

Montreal, Sept. 15—The army of the German Crown Prince met with a severe defeat at the hands of the Allies. In making an attempt to break through the French lines near Verdun, it was driven back with heavy losses. It is now in a precarious position.

### GEN. VON KLUCK'S ARMY SURROUNDED AND SURRENDERED

Montreal, Sept. 15—A Central News despatch says that Gen. Von Kluck's army has been surrounded and forced to surrender, with a large quantity of guns and ammunition. This will be a heavy loss to the Germans.

A despatch from Petrograd puts the Austrian losses in Galicia at 400,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and over one thousand guns.

### SERVIA OFF TO CAPTURE BUDAPEST, HUNGARIAN CAPITAL

Montreal, Sept. 15—Serbia has announced that she is now off to capture Budapest, the Hungarian capital, two hundred miles away. Bridges and transports are being got together.

Montreal, Sept. 15—Conditions in Paris are again normal. Railway traffic into and out of the city is now being resumed, and many people are again returning to their homes.

### BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA WIN VICTORIES OVER GERMANS

Montreal, Sept. 15—Severe fighting is going on in South Africa, where the British forces have defeated the Germans in several encounters.

### TURKEY HAS DECIDED TO SAVE HER NECK AND STAY OUT OF WAR

Montreal, Sept. 15—Turkey announced this morning that she has finally decided to keep out of the war. She had been definitely warned by England that if she started fighting she would be eliminated forever as an independent nation. It is claimed that recent Franco-British victories helped her to come to this decision.

### FORTY KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN EXPRESS TRAIN WRECK THIS MORNING

Montreal, Sept. 15—Forty persons were killed and many injured this morning when an express train on the St. Louis and San Francisco railway crashed through a bridge at Lebanon, Missouri. Recent severe storms and heavy rains, had, it is supposed, weakened the supports of the bridge, resulting in the above disaster.

### FUNERAL HELD AT DOAKTOWN

Remains of the Late Fred N. Ogilvie Laid to Rest on the 8th. Inst.

The funeral of the late Fred N. Ogilvie of Doaktown, took place on Tuesday, the 8th inst., from his father's residence. The service was conducted by the Rev. G. W. Gilley, Methodist, assisted by Mr. A. D. Archibald, Presbyterian. The hymns, "Saviour While our Hearts are Bleeding" and "Saved by Grace" were very effectively rendered by the Methodist Choir, of which the deceased was at one time a member. The hymn "Shall the Circle be Unbroken" was also sung at the grave.

The late Mr. Ogilvie was always a great favorite among the people of Doaktown, and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved ones. He was at one time employed as a brakeman on the Canada Eastern railway. Since last October he has resided at Fort Frances, Ont., where he had a position with the Shovlin Clark Co. being employed as a conductor on one of their trains. He was accidentally killed by a car of logs leaving the track on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. The floral tributes were very numerous, among them being: Broken Circle, The Family; Gates Ajar, Friends; Doaktown; Wheel, Friends in Doaktown; Wreath, Holmes Bros.; Crescent; Mrs. Harty and Mrs. E. Mitchell; Wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Harvie Lyons; Wreath, Tim Lyons; Wreath, Trainmen Canada Eastern Railway; Flat Bouquet, Mrs. James Holmes; Flat Bouquet, the Misses Hinton; also a large quantity of cut flowers from various friends.

The deceased is survived by his wife, one child, father, mother, two sisters and two brothers.

### MAY BE FOUGHT ON GERMAN TERRITORY

Paris, Sept. 14, 5.26 p. m.—It is generally believed here that the next phase of the gigantic war, in which hundreds of thousands of men are engaged on the western field alone, will take place in German territory. The allies, according to the military experts, doubtless will endeavor to prevent the German armies, should they succeed in eluding capture, from taking strong defensive positions near the frontier.

Bulletin—Paris, Sept. 14 (11.19 p. m.)—The French official statement issued tonight says that French troops have re-occupied Amiens, which was abandoned by the Germans, but that the Germans are making a stand on the river Aisne.



CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
Who is at the Front with the British troops in France

### Rev. Dr. Harrison Preached Patriotic Sermon to Volunteers

"Thou Hast Given a Banner to Them That Fear Thee, That it May be Displayed Because of the Truth."

The soldiers of the garrison were addressed Sunday forenoon in the Methodist church by Rev. Dr. Harrison, who spoke from Psalm 60, verse 4. "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth."

Dr. Harrison preacher a most eloquent and patriotic sermon, saying in part: "The memory of our banner cannot and will not die. Other flags, once signals of battle, are no more because of moral cancers in the nations that waved them. But there is no sign of decay in the British Empire. She has not yet seen her finest day. Never has she shown such valor, enterprise and strength as now. There has never been such examples in the world's history.

There never has been such an empire in size with ours—over 11,000,000 square miles with 400,000,000 people beneath the imperial rule of the grand old banner of England. We challenge any other country to show in all the history of the years such a record of beneficent legislation as England has during the last fifty years.

The British banner stands for Liberty—liberty to think, feel, do the things that stand for manhood and righteousness. It stands for more than that—it stands for safety—the whole power of the Empire will protect its meanest citizen until its last man dies. There is room for admiration of a banner that means so much.

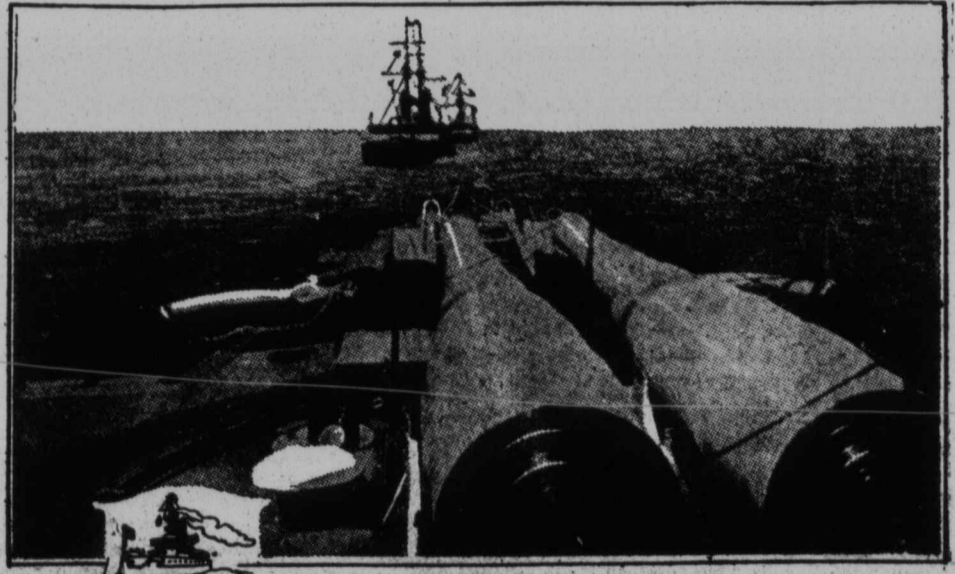
There is a deeper meaning in England's banner than that. The flag stands for national morality, national righteousness. Why the struggle of today? Why is England in it

and risking so much? Is it for empty honor or mere sentimentalism? If for that I should be ashamed of England today. When the English ambassador pleaded with Germany to guarantee to respect Belgium's neutrality, what did Germany answer? "Will you go to war over a scrap of paper?" There was the honor expressive of a sacred national obligation which the German chancellor trod in the mire. Today England holds aloft the sacred document. She stands for national morality. If England had stood aloft and let this thing go on it would have meant her national humiliation and disgrace in the eyes of all other nations.

Outside of one or two nations, England is receiving the commendations of the entire civilized world. There have been struggles into which our nation has gone with divided opinion—struggles into which they should not have gone—but this is perfectly justified. Practically the whole religious press of America is behind Britain. Even the greatest of the Peace Advocates says that England could not have done anything else in the present case.

It is marvellous how united the Empire is in India and South Africa as well as Australia, Canada and the other sections.

There is no room for panic. Experts expect only one issue of the conflict. There will be struggle, destruction and death, but out of it the mailed fist of Europe will disappear—will be so smashed, broken and overthrown that it will never be able to rise again. Someday there will such a settlement that will make such a war as this impossible for the future.



Big Guns of a British War Vessel trained on a ship and ready to fire



## Allied Army Forces Germans to Retire

With All Hope Lost of Reaching Paris they  
Fall Back 25 Miles.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9—10.45 p. m.—The following official announcement was issued tonight:

"On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ourcq river have failed. We have taken two standards.

"The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about twenty-five miles.

"On the centre and right wing there is no notable change."

### FRENCH TROOPS GAINING ADVANTAGES

Bordeaux, via London, Sept. 9—11.45 p. m.—The following official communication has been issued here:

"On the whole front the Germans appear to be beginning the sensible movement of retreating.

"The strategic position of the French troops is improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over one hundred kilometres. The Germans appear to experience certain difficulties in provisioning.

"In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage."

### AUSTRIANS RETIRING IN DISORDER

Petrograd, Sept. 9—The following announcement was issued today by the general staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces:

"On Sept. 5 and 6 we attacked the Austrian army at Zamosc, situated northeast of Krubessow, and southeast of Ravaruska.

"The Austrian army is retiring in disorder, pursued by the Russians. Near Frampol the Russian cavalry rushed big converse of the enemy in the direction of Lublin, the Austro-German troops, having been dislodged from the fortified position they were in retreating in a southerly direction.

"The troops and convoys which were moving in the direction of the road leading from Josefon to Annapol have been dispersed by

In the east the Germans, so far, have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne, between Vitry-Le-Francois and Verdun, on the right wing of the Allies.

Again according to the French reports, there has been no action against the Grand Couronne of Nancy, and in the Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged.

All this favorable news has cheered the Allies, but military experts warn the public that the battle has not yet been won, and that there probably will be a week or more of fighting before a decisive result is attained either way.

There is a possibility that the Germans are trying to draw the Allies into an attack upon the high ground that lies between the Marne and the Aisne, about Rheims, and while it is believed that some of the edge has been taken off the German defensive it is not at all probable that it has all been removed.

General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, however, has won some points. He has secured the time he required, is in better positions, and has completed his concentration, so that he is now believed to have a fair chance against the invaders, who have hewed their way from Mons to the gates of Paris.

## Kaiser Made Same Mistake as Paul Kruger Says Times

London, Sept. 9—The London Times' military correspondent, discussing the attrition of the German forces, says:

"We shall raise 1,000,000 men the first year, 2,000,000 men the second year, and 3,000,000 the third year. We shall have a very respectable army five years hence, and it is really most tactless of the Germans to talk of peace when it will take us such a long time to get into our stride.

"Poor old Paul Kruger made just the same mistake as the Kaiser has made. He was told by all the staffs of Europe that our army was only 70,000 strong and when we produced 400,000 he was positively pained and quite disappointed at being so misled.

"In the same way we begin this war with a little army 170,000 strong, but we and America have a talent for turning out immense forces when we are put to it, and our present job is to work day and night for some years in order to prevent all the states with a penchant for hegemony from challenging us in the future.

"Meanwhile we are getting on very well. Trade is reviving after

### ALLIES VIGOROUSLY PUSH- ING GERMANS BACK

Paris, Sept. 11 (12.10 a. m.)—The fourth day of the gigantic battle to the east of Paris, which is expected to last two weeks and to decide the preliminary stage of the great war, finds the left wing of the allied armies vigorously pushing back the German right wing which had made such rapid advance southward from Belgian frontier.

The allies are said to have forced their adversaries back nearly forty miles northeastward since the beginning of the contest. The hard struggle between the enormous masses of troops extends from near Paris to as far as Nancy, close to the Lorraine border.

An action is proceeding with the utmost violence in the neighborhood of Mally and Vitry Le Francois, but it is very vigorous also in the centre, where both sides are holding their positions with the greatest tenacity.

London, Sept. 10, 11.35 p. m.—That the Germans are concentrating all their strength in the eastern field of warfare against the main French front appears to be confirmed by reports which have arrived through Holland. Most of the troops left in Belgium are said to be men past the prime of the Landsturm, while 30,000 or 40,000 reserves are marching in to replace the depleted garrisons.

An Ostend despatch says the Belgian army at Antwerp has taken the aggressive, and driven the Germans back to the environs of Louvain. Another despatch says that the Belgians have defeated a German garrison composed of the Landstrum at Aershot, a short distance from Louvain.

The House of Commons voted today unanimously for a half million more recruits. The country was surprised by the announcement that 430,000 men already had been enlisted since the beginning of the war.

When the government's plans are completed the British army for the contingent, and for the home service, will consist roughly of the following:

Regular army, 1,200,000; territorials, 360,000; reserves, 214,000; India contingent 70,000; Canadian first and second contingents, 40,000; Australians, 20,000, and New Zealand, 10,000 making a total of 1,854,000 men.

This tremendous enrollment for a country which normally has only a small professional army, has thrown light upon the government's views regarding the duration of the war, or, at least, upon its determination to meet all possibilities.

A casualty list published tonight brings the army's losses to nearly 19,000 men, exclusive of the past three days fighting. Yet this big toll from the small army seems in nowise to depress the country.

The news from the western theatre of war today was most scant.

The German and Austrian reports minimize the importance of the occupation of Lemburg. A Vienna despatch says it was part of a strategic campaign to draw the Russians into Galicia. Petrograd reports claim that Archduke Frederick's army lost 120,000 men; that the evacuation of Cracow had commenced and that the fall of both Cracow and Przemyśl was imminent.

### SERVIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS IN A FIERCE BATTLE

Paris, Sept. 11—The Serbian army which has been forcing back the Austrian invaders today occupied the Austrian city of Semlin. The bloodiest battle of the campaign preceded the victory.

Semlin is a few miles north of Belgrade, across the Save river. It is a city of considerable importance from a strategic standpoint and it is an important town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia. It is located on the tonnage of land formed by the junction of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, Serbia, connected by the railway bridge across the Save.

It was from Semlin that the Austrian infantry and artillery, in conjunction with the monitors on the river, began their fighting on July 29 against the Serbians. The Serbians early that morning blew up the bridge connecting Semlin with Belgrade. An intermittent bombardment, according to reports, has since been kept up by the Austrians in Semlin or Belgrade.

It is officially announced that the combined invasion of Bosnia by the Serbian forces sent from Ushitz and the Montenegrin troops that yesterday captured Fotcha, is well in progress. The forces effected a junction yesterday between Fotcha and Vishegrad and are now marching against Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. The Austrian forces defending the capital are declared to be numerically small and the capture of the city is considered certain.

London, Sept. 11—3.50 a. m.—A despatch to Reuter's from Antwerp gives the following official communication issued by the Belgian government: "Military operations are continuing in the district and are of a satisfactory nature."



The "Iron Duke," the Flagship of the British Navy in the North Sea.

the Russian artillery. On the left bank of the Vistula a big battle is being fought on the front, extending from Ravaruska to the Dneister river, where the Austrian army has received reinforcements.

"Detachments of the Fourteenth Tyrol army corps attempted an attack near Ravaruska, during the night of Sept. 7, but were repulsed. They left in our hands one regimental flag and five hundred prisoners.

"Near Zamosc we took a German aeroplane.

"In Eastern Prussia small skirmishes continue."

### GERMANS WILL KEEP ON STRIKING

London, Sept. 9—9.40 p. m.—The Allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what can only be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles further east.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the Allies' left and centre, between Montmirail and Vitry-Le-Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles, but each time they have been driven back.

This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected that they will strike and strike again. They are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons, on the roads leading to Fere Champenoise, Sommeson, and Sompuis, in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which give it a great advantage.

### GENERAL PAU HOLDING CENTRE

General Pau, who commands the centre of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne, towards the plateau, which commands the centre of the whole battlefield. On his left, the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French Sixth army, advancing from Paris along the Ourcq river, have had further successes, and are threatening General Kluck's communications.

the first shock."

## Servia in High Glee By Capture of Semlin

Rome, Sept. 11, via Paris, 7.18 p. m.—The capture of Semlin by the Serbians had long been prepared for and the operations were conducted with great ability, according to a despatch received here today by the Serbian minister.

"Several of the Serbian divisions," the despatch says, "camped in the hills extending from Topchider to Resnik, occupying all the heights about Mount Avala. The Austrian garrison in Semlin did not suspect the presence of the Serbians, and continued the bombardment of Belgrade daily, without causing great damage, until the Serbians surprised them.

"The audacity of the Serbian movement was extraordinary, as in order to reach Semlin the Serbians were compelled to cross the Save and Danube rivers on pontoons built during the night. They also took heavy artillery with them.

London, Sept. 11, 10.40 p. m. Reuter's Rome correspondent sends the following message received in Rome from Nish, Serbia:

"The taking of Semlin has caused great enthusiasm throughout Serbia. The people are proud that their army, after seven weeks of war, not only has prevented a powerful enemy capturing Belgrade, but has inflicted humiliation upon them by forcing them to evacuate their base of operations against Serbia. The victory has had a most wonderful moral effect upon the army and people."

Semlin is an important town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia.

It was from Semlin that the Austrian infantry and artillery, in conjunction with the monitors on the river, began their fighting on July 29 against the Serbians. The Serbians early that morning blew up the bridge connecting Semlin with Belgrade. An intermittent bombardment according to reports, has since been kept up by the Austrians in Semlin or Belgrade.

## Germans Are Retreating From British Cavalry

Allied Armies Are in Superior Numbers And Germans are Suffering Defeat

Paris, Sept. 9—Declaring that "our successes are continued," General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, today declared that in his opinion the Paris defence army can safely be pushed forward to aid the British, French column in crushing the German right wing.

There is a spirit of confidence in army circles today. The French centre holds fast, and the right and left wings are driving the Germans before them. As a result of this development the German centre must eventually fall back to protect itself. The French officials here very plainly state, however, that the result of the battle is not yet decided. It will probably last for some days yet.

For the first time since the war began, the Germans are declared to be outnumbered. General Paul Pau, who is now in command of the French centre, has at least 25,000 men more than are facing him.

The French left, which has inflicted enormous damage to the army of General Von Kluck, and which is commanded by Field Marshal Sir John French, is also numerically superior to the Germans having been heavily reinforced during the last few days from the French reserves in the south.

London, Sept. 9—The correspond-

ent of the Chronicle at the front in France telegraphs as follows:

"The tables are turned. The right wing of the German army, which was considerably battered by the heavy fighting of the last two days, is continuing its retrograde movement. It is falling back, with the British army fast in its flank.

"Everything points to the movement being rather a rout than a temporary retreat. The greater part of the German force held Amiens, Tuesday morning, and the German wounded were rushed to Arras. When I left the neighborhood of Amiens at noon, a small French force was waiting in the vicinity to re-occupy Amiens, as soon as the last German soldier had withdrawn, which was expected Tuesday night.

"The Allies left wing is giving the retiring enemy no respite, the British cavalry being especially active. The Allies are making every effort to detach the harried German right wing from the main body and annihilate it.

"In an effort to prevent this the German commander seems to be directing the rearward march upon Cambrai and Tournai, evidently with the intention of an attempt to re-pass the Belgian border east of Lille.

"Each instant the rearward progress of the Germans is gaining momentum. It is the beginning of the end."

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	\$178,316,130.29

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Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
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Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,189,279.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,660,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
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This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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**EDITORIAL NOTES**

**YOUTH AND WAR**

A press despatch the other day told of the landrum of the German call to arms, when grey-haired men were being flocked to the Kaiser's standard. The other nations engaged in the blood-mission of Europe, with the possible exception of Austria, have not yet reached the limit of their resources, but still depend upon the young men. In Germany the vigorous blood of youth has been and is being spent, and by this means the manhood and vigor of the country are being sapped. As a matter of fact the continental system makes use of the young men largely. As an exchange observes: Both the German and French standing armies are composed of men, one might almost say boys who range in age from 18 to 24. Some of them are barely out of school. A third of this army is changed each year because a third of it goes back to civil life, while a new third recruited from the boys who have just reached the proper age, to take its place.

One of the natural consequences of this system is that most of them are unmarried. There will consequently be few widows left by these soldiers. But if the slaughter is large there will be in the next generation in Germany a very large number of young single women, who are not married but are forced into industrial life, simply because the men whose brides they would naturally have been perished in war.

The case is naturally different with the officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned. These men make warfare their business, and consequently are married and generally have children. Most of the reservists called to the colors, to assist the regular armies are also family men. There will be left behind by these widows and children enough to make sure that the heritage of such sorrow will be large. It is the slaughter of the young life, however, upon which the thoughts of many dwell. In every one of the nations now at war, there will be serious industrial, social and political evils because of this killing of the young.—Sydney Post.

**THE BELGIAN REFUGEE**

The British government has honored itself by the invitation of Belgian refugees to use the hospitality of English homes till the conclusion of the war. Belgium is a nation of martyrs, who have unflinchingly sacrificed themselves for the maintenance of principle. The only offence those people gave to Germany was that they took the solemn covenant of the German government to respect Belgian neutrality at its face value. Because they expected and insisted that the Kaiser should honor his own pledge, their homes have been violated, their people butchered, their cities sacked, and their country turned into wilderness. It is not charity that they will receive in England, but the whole-hearted welcome that awaits honored and respected guests. British hospitality has never been more fittingly exercised.

**AMERICAN SYMPATHY**

While there are occasional outbursts from the German-American element in the great republic, and some journalistic anti-British sentiment expressed from across the border, it is fairly conclusive that the larger and better class of the people of the United States is with Great Britain and her allies in this crusade against autocracy and militarism in Europe. Here is a view from a paper published in New London, Conn., which suggests that the sympathy of the United States, or at least, that of some of her people, be offered in practical form:

Just as surely as the war continues for any length of time it will be discovered that Canada has a capacity for raising troops that will be incomprehensible to those who take into consideration only the numbers of her people. Just so surely as the war is conducted as it has been conducted in Belgium, with such heartless tyranny and inhuman cruelty, Canada will raise soldiers with a facility incomprehensible until it is remembered that it is but a step from the centres of American population across the boundary line.

This is not our war; as a nation we have no part and hopefully shall have no part in it. But it is inconceivable that thousands upon thousands of citizens of the United States will not soon begin to drift across the

line to take up arms with their Canadian cousins in the cause of the common motherland. There were hundreds of Canadians among our volunteers for the war with Spain. They came down here and entered our regiments because they believed our quarrel just and burned with a desire to fight on the side of right. How much likelihood is there that this infinitely greater war and infinitely greater necessity will not call to Canadian enlistment the adventurous spirits, the impulsive young fellows in whom the war spark is always alight, from this side of the line, by thousands?

**AN APPEAL TO LOYALTY**

At this particular time when all is being done by our Canadian people to show loyalty to the motherland, we must not lose sight of the fact that we are also under obligations to show loyalty to the community in which we live. It is also at this particular time that we should prove our loyalty to our own home town by patronizing only our own merchants, and keeping our own money as much in circulation in our own town as is possible. It is for the people to carry this out, but it is for the merchant to carry this appeal to the people first and we know of no better way than to secure a "Be Loyal to your own Community" card and have it inserted in your regular ad. In The Advocate, and your special ad. in The Daily Bulletin. The one great aim of these two publications is to boom the Town of Newcastle as much as is in their power, and in order to successfully do this they must have the hearty cooperation of their advertisers. Nothing can be gained without this cooperation. It is naturally unfair to expect the newspaper to agitate a boom unless they receive the unsolicited support of the merchants. Country newspapers feel the effects of the war to a greater degree than do the dailies, and much more so when merchants withdraw their advertising for the paper has to be issued just the same. Again we say "Be loyal to your own Community."

**TO A FINISH**

Those who hope for peace at an early date will find no encouragement in the new treaty between Great Britain, France and Russia. Binding themselves not to conclude peace separately, the duration of the conflict is made to hang not upon the necessities of the weakest but upon the interests and will of the strongest member of the alliance.

Unless all the conclusions of Admiral Mahan are wrong sea power must ultimately exert a prodigious influence upon the results of this conflict. Armies may exhaust themselves in vain so long as the great navies of the belligerents remain aloft. Taken together, the fleets of Britain and France are three times as formidable as that of Germany.

War is a contest also between force, other than these that are arms. The combined wealth of Great Britain and France exclusive of dependencies is three times greater than that of Germany. British and French commerce, twice that of Germany, is proceeding, while that of Germany is paralyzed. No matter what the ordinary fortunes of war on land may be, the time must come in such a struggle as this when the issue will have to be met at sea. Even a triumphant army cannot sustain a nation hut in from its neighbors and impoverished. It has been estimated that at the time of Augustus, Rome ruled a population of from 80,000,000 to 120,000,000. The British Empire has a population of 435,000,000. At its best the yearly revenue of Rome did not equal that of Holland today, \$84,000,000. The revenue of the United Kingdom, exclusive of all dependencies, is \$1,000,000,000.

This new treaty of London can have no other meaning than that all the resources of men and money of the greatest empire ever known have been enlisted in the war and are to be thrown into the balance. It will take time to make them available, but with a resolute spirit behind them it is certain that eventually they will bear heavily upon their adversaries. The prospect is solemn enough to impress even those who are at peace, for it foreshadows a stain upon civilization such as never before was known. It is to be a contest not so much between people and empires as between systems. It is British self-government, British sea-power, British commerce and British wealth, world-wide in their extent, in a life-and-death struggle with consolidated German autocracy and militarism, which for forty

years have burdened mankind with armaments and menaced it with war. It is the rule of the people or the rule of the sword, not in Britain alone, not in Germany alone, but throughout the earth, now and for generations to come.—New York World.

**BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR**

That was a modest but none the less inspiring narrative that General French transmitted, explaining the part taken by the British expeditionary force in the early stages of the German invasion. Mobilized with extreme rapidity, as indeed was the intention, and thoroughly equipped, it was hurried to the seat of war and, almost before it had time to become acquainted with its environment, was called upon to meet the onslaught of four times its strength. Right with that came the information that the French armies were falling back, and the result was that without a preliminary baptism of fire the British contingent was called upon to perform the most harassing test of morale that an army can undergo.

How splendidly the British expeditionary force rose to the occasion is told in the simplest and most direct terms of Sir John French. The task he was presented with was not wholly at his own discretion. It required accommodation to the movements of his French allies, and the closest possible touch with them. That condition, helping him in one way, hampered him in others and necessitated rapid decision, more than everything else the quality of the born general. Splendidly seconded as he was by his divisional commanders the result will establish confidence that the empire will take its full share in this war and become an influential factor when the term of peace comes under consideration.—Toronto World.

**SECOND DEATH AT VALCARTIER**

One of the Irish Fusiliers from Vancouver Expired Suddenly

Valcartier, Que. Sept. 10—The second death occurred in Valcartier Camp last evening, a private in the Irish Fusiliers from Vancouver expired suddenly. This morning the local diet brought in was death from natural causes, it having been shown a hemorrhage was the reason for his sudden decease. Desaltes was about 42 years of age, and had seen service in several campaigns, including the Spanish-American war. He was born in Australia.

**USE PRISONERS TO SEARCH MINES**

London, Sept. 11—That the German prisoners will be pressed into the service in the highly hazardous work of sweeping the North Sea of mines, was a suggestion made in the House of Commons today. Great Britain now has many small boats engaged in this task, and German prisoners, crews, under British officers, would handle such craft if the plan outlined were adopted. Speaking on the general question of mines, Thomas J. McNamara, parliamentary secretary of the Admiralty, said: "This important question is engaging the attention of the Admiralty at present. More than that it would not be advised to say now."

**GREAT BATTLE NOT YET WON.**

London, Sept. 10—11 p.m.—The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back along the line; that the British had crossed the river Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely and that their men were supposed to be in a very exhausted condition.

Notwithstanding this report, the military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. The military writers in the London papers repeat that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and as reserves, and three great battles at least are in progress.

Probably the fiercest one is against the French center, between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army are contesting the second hard fought engagement against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the French right from Verdun to Nancy.

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which province the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army and the French are taking advantage of this opening. The great battle may continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria, in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight.

**KAISER WRITES U. S. PRESIDENT**

Claims that British Use Dum Dum Bullets and Belgians Should Not Fight.

London, Sept. 9—There has been published in Copenhagen a telegram which Emperor William sent to President Wilson, under date of September 4. Telegraphs the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

"In this message Emperor William protests against the use by the English of dum dum bullets and against the participation of the Belgian population in the war. Emperor William adds in his communication to Mr. Wilson that his generals have in certain cases been compelled to punish the Belgians, and he expresses his deep regret at the destruction of Louvain and other interesting places."

**GERMAN CROWN PRINCE DEPOSED FROM COMMAND**

Paris, Sept. 11—It is reported that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has been deposed as commander of one of the German armies, and has been replaced by Field Marshal Von Echor, because of the Prince's failure to lead his troops to victory.

**GERMAN CENTRE ALSO RETREATING**

Paris, Sept. 11—It is officially announced that the German centre as well as their right wing is retreating. Paris, Sept. 11—The Germans continue to retreat. The British have taken eleven cannon and many prisoners. This was the gist of an official report issued here to-night.

**ANOTHER GERMAN PRINCE IS KILLED**

London, Sept. 11—A despatch to Reuters from Meiningen, via Amsterdam, states that Emperor William has personally wired the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen of the death of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen. He was buried with military honors at Mau, Meiningen.

The Prince was seriously wounded in the fighting around Maubeuge, France. He was the son of Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, who was killed at Namur on August 23. Prince Ernest was born in 1895.

**WON'T SCARE CANADA**

Farical Attempt to Seize British Steamer

London, Sept. 11—Telegraphing from Sydney N. S. W., the Reuter correspondent says: "An attempt was made at Nauru Island a German possession in the Pacific, just south of the equator and near the Gilbert Islands, to seize the British steamer Messina, which arrived here today. A German magistrate with a party in a boat approached the Messina and demanded to board her. "By whose orders, the mate of the Messina asked. "By orders from His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany," the magistrate replied. The mate laughed at the magistrate and ordered fullspeed ahead, and the Messina reached the open sea."

**England May Close North Sea**

German Action in Layin Menes Has endangered Neutral Shipping

London, Sept. 10—There is a general discussion in London of the possibility that England may close the North Sea, blockading it completely, if the trouble with floating mines continues.

The government's position is that the shipping of neutral nations is in great danger because of German mines. England has repeatedly stated that she will not resort to the use of mines. After the mine sweepers free the North Sea of the obstructions however, naval strategists advise the exclusion of vessels which might plant more mines. Such action would limit the commerce of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, cutting off Germany's source of food supply.

The British officials say there is abundant evidence that mine-layers have operated under neutral flags, and that it is the intention to keep the strictest watch over all craft in the North Sea.

**ADMIRAL JELICOE'S FATHER HAS DIED**

London, Sept. 9—Chaplain J. H. Jellicoe, father of Vice Admiral Jellicoe, second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, died yesterday at Ryde. Captain Jellicoe had spent his life in the merchant marine service.

**GERMAN CRUISERS IN PACIFIC**

New York, Sept. 9—The North German Lloyd steamer Bradenberg, from Philadelphia, Aug. 23, arrived last night at Drontheim, Norway, according to a cablegram received here today by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

**REPORT THAT FRENCH REOCCUPIED MUELHAUSEN**

Basle, Switzerland, Sept. 11—It is reported here that the French army now operating in upper Alsace has reoccupied Muelhausen.

**AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK BY OWN MINE**

Rome, Sept. 11—An Austrian torpedo boat has been sunk near Fasana, having struck an Austrian mine.

**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. 15th Steamer will leave Newcastle at 2 p. m. instead of 3 p. m.

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NOW is the time to write for FULL PARTICULARS. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B. Principal

**NOTICE OF SALE**

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the TOWN HALL in the Town of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON on THURSDAY THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER A. D. 1914 ALL and singular that certain lot or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Town of Newcastle aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Jane Street is intersected by the Southern side of Mary

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**THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA**

have a great duty to perform while the war is on. As employers they should stand by the working-people and continue their industries, thereby eliminating the need of distress committees and relief contributions. It is not alone on the field of battle that the great issue must be faced with courage and determination.—St. John Times.

**Street and running along the said Southern side of Mary Street**

aforesaid a distance of three hundred and eighteen feet or until it meets the westerly line of lands now owned and occupied by John Dalton, thence southerly along the last mentioned line a distance of One Hundred and three feet or until it meets the northerly line of the Bourne Property, thence westerly along the northerly line of the Bourne Property and of the Flynn Property and of the Property in possession of the Church of England Sunday School until it meets Jane Street aforesaid, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Jane Street one hundred and three feet, to the corner of Mary Street aforesaid, being the place of beginning, and being the same lands and premises which were conveyed to one Wilfred L. Devereaux by Fulton Gjerz and wife by Indenture dated the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1908 together with the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

The fore-going Sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by J. Edward T. Lindon, Esquire, Town Treasurer and Collector and Receiver of Town Taxes of and for the Town of Newcastle aforesaid; and delivered to me for execution under and by virtue of Chapter 166 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1903, for the purpose of realizing \$125.76, the said amount being for the assessments hereinafter mentioned against Wilfred L. Devereaux on the said lands and property for ordinary Town Taxes in the said Town of Newcastle no part of which has been paid, viz:

For the year 1909	\$19.75
1910	19.75
1911	17.50
1912	21.88
1913	23.75
1914	23.13

DATED this twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1914. WILLIAM O. CHAMBERLAIN, Town Marshall of the Town of Newcastle.

35-6



The Union Advocate  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  
Established 1867

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J. H. BROWN,  
Managing Editor.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE

Awful doubts assail at times those who are in a struggle. It is pleasing to know that the people of the United States are with us, or against Germany in this struggle.

Personal intercourse and our exchanges made the Post certain of this as far as the Eastern and Middle States are concerned. We were uncertain as regards the middle West, where Chicago, Cincinnati and Milwaukee are large centres of German population. The following is part of a private letter written by a journal list of standing in Chicago, whose opportunities of observation are unsurpassed and whose judgment is sound:

"As to your question regarding sympathies here, I have considered the matter carefully, and I have no hesitation in affirming that the majority of Americans are hoping to see the Kaiser and his military clique set back good and hard. The Germans here are behaving very well considering the strain they are under. A few noisy editors of German papers are rather tiresome but their arguments make their cause worse instead of better. The strain is too apparent. There are two reasons to my notion for the American sympathy with the allies. One is the old underlying American "horse sense" that instinctively sees where injustice lies. The Belgian business was enough to spoil Germany's reputation with most of us.

"The other is racial. We squabble a good deal with the British in a small way and can't seem to get on agreeably always with the Canadians. But that is in the family. There is nothing substantial about it. With the English in real trouble we realize at once that the old gag 'Blood is thicker than water' is a truth. The success of the English forces, the naval fights, the obstinacy of the army's defence, etc., give us a real sense of satisfaction.

"It's just natural, that's all. I hope that in time Canadians will realize this. It is not sentimental, it is sound truth.

"We are trying to follow Wilson's injunction as to neutrality, but underneath there is deep feeling. I have read this over and might well make my statement stronger, and say a vast majority of Americans, instead of a majority."—Sydney Post.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT

Although the news from the front is distinctly more encouraging than it has been at any time since the com-

menement of hostilities, it would be premature to conclude that the offensive operations of the Germans against France, are on the point of being abandoned. The three invading German armies probably comprise over a million fighting men, and although they are now seemingly outnumbered by the allies, who are believed to have at least a million and a quarter troops at the front, it is said that heavy reinforcements are hurrying westward to strengthen the outworn and sorely-pressed German right wing.

The reassuring feature of the situation is the undoubted fact that the German plan of rushing the fortifications of Paris has failed, and that its failure carries with it a notable setback to the Kaiser's carefully conceived and boldly projected campaign. The advance of the Germans across the French frontier towards Paris consumed weeks, was laboriously prosecuted, and was maintained, day after day, and week after week, in the face of a series of aggressive defensive movements, which decimated the ranks of the invaders at an appalling rate. After having forged their way at such deadly cost, almost to the gates of Paris, the German forces are now suffering even heavier losses in a retrograde movement eastward from the French capital toward the frontiers whence they emerged weeks ago. The net result of the German operations of almost a month has been a conspicuous weakening of their forces. Their casualties have been enormous—out of all proportion to those of the allies. They have wasted millions of dollars worth of ammunition. The morale of their armies has suffered. Their supplies are running short. They have lost weeks of valuable time. And they have accomplished nothing.

On the other hand, the allies have been materially strengthened in numbers. The British expeditionary force has probably been augmented to twice the strength it possessed when the Mons engagement took place. A series of brilliant successes has heartened the allied armies. They have the advantage of fighting on familiar ground, and often from strongly fortified positions. No longer defenders, they have now the esprit and confidence of aggressors. In the last four days they have driven the Germans back more than fifty miles from the vicinity of Paris. They are now straining every nerve to convert the German retreat into a rout. For the time being the situation is more than satisfactory from the viewpoint of the entente.—Sydney Post.

THE GOEBEN

The contradicted report that the "Goeben" had emerged from the Dardanelles, brings again to our attention, the part played by the German navy in this war.

It has been marked by inaction and ineffective action. The second navy in the world has sown mines with more damage to neutral shipping than to the fleets of France and England. The high seas have been free to the commerce of Britain and her allies. The Kaiser's beard has been singed by the foray of Admiral Beatty behind the forts which protected the inactive German Armada. The ships are different but the feat of Beatty and his



LORD KITCHENER

who upon the outbreak of the European War was made War Secretary in the British Government.

men is akin to Drake's exploit at Cadiz in April 1587. "The singeing of the King of Spain's beard" by the Elizabethan hero was a precursor of the defeat of the Armada in the following year. We look however on the Goeben's career, as more surely indicative of the fate of the German navy than the raid of our ships behind Heligoland.

She was a vessel supreme in her class, the pride of the German navy. She represented German might in the Mediterranean. Her officers had often been drunk to "Der Tag" and when the day came, after bombarding an undefended French colony in Algeria, she scuttled for the Dardanelles. Better for the morale of the German navy had she gone down with even an ally's gunboat as her victim as she took "a million pounds in steel" to the Conger eels and mud of the Mediterranean.—Sydney Post.

JAPANESE DIPLOMACY

The astuteness of the Japanese is well shown in their action in declaring war against Germany. The other year Russia a great military power was, if not defeated by Japan, fought by her to a standstill, and peace negotiations with a consequent armistice begun.

In the reformed Russia, burns a desire to make Japan pay for the dimming of Russian prestige, the result of that war.

Japan now is fighting as the ally of Russia. It may well be that the result of that alliance may change the Russian feeling towards Japan. At all events it is clever of the Japanese to take the chance.—Ex.

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Special attention will be given to Wedding Parties.  
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LOGGIEVILLE ITEMS

Sept. 14—The sportsmen are busily engaged preparing for the hunting season, which opens tomorrow.

Miss Ervie Taylor of Lower Napan, is in town, called here by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Will Dealy.

Miss Bella Savoy, who spent some time at her home here, recently returned to Blackville.

A. E. and Harry McDonald who are engaged in work up North, spent Sunday at their homes here.

Mrs. McGinn of Moncton and her daughter of Michigan, are visiting in town at present.

Geo. England of Chatham visited his parents here on Sunday.

Miss Florence Harvey has returned from a visit to Chelsea relatives.

Miss Morris of Chatham spent some time in town recently.

The many friends of Mrs. W. J. Loggie will regret to learn that she goes to the Chatham hospital in the near future, where she is to undergo an operation.

Miss Gray Loggie has gone back to Edgell College.

The dance held under the auspices of the C. M. B. A. on Wednesday evening of last week was well patronized.

Miss Jean Ashford of Newcastle, is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Ellis, who was called to Tete-guiche last week by the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Smith, has returned home.

John Whyte and son Roy, spent Sunday in Campbellton.

Andrew Loggie of Dalhousie was in town recently.

Gilbert Buckton of Montreal, elocutionist, is in town, and is making arrangements for a concert on Tuesday evening of this week.

Miss Gerlie Redmond is visiting in Beverly, Mass.

Among those who attended the St. John Exhibition were A. P. M. Harriman, Fred Cox, W. C. Haines and Watson Touchie.

A. & R. Loggie sent a number of their men with a scowload of supplies, up the North-West Miramichi, this morning, to begin lumber operations.

On Wednesday evening of last week, in accordance with the national call to prayer, the congregation of Knox church held a special meeting in the S. S. Hall.

Roy Johnstone, who is stationed with the soldiers at the Wireless at Newcastle, spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Hazel Dickson of Napan, spent part of last week in town.

Mrs. Lawrence Hachey of Bathurst was in Loggieville recently.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Miramichi Presbytery was held in Knox church on Tuesday of last week. About 22 ministers were present. They were entertained in the homes of the congregation. At the close of the evening session the ladies of the church served refreshments to the visitors.

Mrs. Robert Loggie of Chatham, spent a day of last week with friends here.

Mrs. Shaw of Bridgeport, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Will Dealy.

On Friday evening of last week while Mr. and Mrs. Robert McDonald were spending a quiet evening in their home, a number of their friends, remembering it to be their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, called to spend a few hours with them. A pleasant social time was spent, and refreshments served, and the party disbanded leaving behind them suitable remembrances of the occasion.

Adam Styliest is improving the appearance of his house by a coat of paint.

Miss Margaret Lawlor who has been spending a three weeks vacation at her home here, returned to Ottawa yesterday.

PERSONAL

Mr. Arthur Metcalf of Moncton has been spending the past week in town.

Mrs. Fayles, of Boston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Nicholson.

Geo Murray of the I. R. C. staff, Cross Creek, is visiting his son, Amos Murray here.

Samuel Regan's friends are pleased to see him out again after his recent accident.

Mr. Vincent McEvoy has returned to Antigonish to resume his studies there.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wheeler of Fredericton, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Doyle.

James Sullivan of Loggieville spent Wednesday with his sister Mrs. Margaret Keoughan of Douglstown.

Miss Trilxie McAuley of Boston, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McAuley.

Mrs. William Bell, of Bryenton, was in town Friday attending the funeral of the late Beryl Jarvis.

Mrs. Stewart Wood of Douglstown, returned Monday from a two weeks visit to P. E. Island.

Rev. Dr. Harrison will conduct the usual fortnightly services in Protectionville church next Sabbath afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Williston, who were in town attending the funeral of the late Beryl Jarvis, returned to Moncton Saturday.

The marriage of Walter Horace Morell and Hazel Alice Gallup has been announced to take place on Wednesday Sept. 30th, at St. Peter's Anglican church, Kingsclear.

BAND CONCERT AND SUPPER AT REDBANK TUESDAY 22

To accommodate excursionists, the STR. "DOROTHY N" will leave Newcastle at 4 o'clock and will return the same evening, calling at intermediate points both ways. Come up for the trip, get a good supper, enjoy the band, have an ice cream, and feel that you have helped a good cause at the same time.

Admission 15c. Supper 30c. Don't Forget, Tues. the 22nd. 38-1

NEW GOODS

Among the Fall Arrivals we have received the following reprints of Popular Books which we offer at 60c. each while they last.

- A Girl of the Lumberlost, Red Pepper Burn, The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, The Crossing, The Right of Way, Quest, The Foreigner, The Doctor, The Prospector, Glengarry School Days, The Calling of Dan Matthew, The Shepherd of the Hills, The Winning of Barbara Worth, Pilgrim of the Plains, The Hollow of the Land, The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, Christmas on Lonehome, The Wild Olive.

FOLLANSBEE & CO.

CREAGHAN'S After Dinner Sale

IS DATED FOR TUESDAY NEXT FROM 2 TILL 6 P. M.

It's a buying opportunity—for every purchase means savings. Follow the crowd Tuesday Afternoon to Creaghan's and Save.



My Fall Stock

is complete and I can give you Close Prices on the following:

- Men's Working Gloves and Mitts, Men's Sheep Lined Coats, Stable Blankets, Out Door Blanket Spreads, Waterproof Horse Covers, Driving Harness, Hand Made Horse Collars, Horse Goods of all kinds, Palmer Shoe Packs, Veterinary Medicine

Everything being purchased by me before the recent rise in prices I can give you extra value for your money on the above lines.

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

YOU ARE YOU?

In all the world there is no duplicate of you. In all the 750,000 years man has been on the earth—according to the geologists—there has never been a man exactly like you.

Don't clothe yourself, therefore, as if you were somebody else. Your clothes should be personal. Of course they should conform to fashion, but they should also conform the fashion to your personality—to you.

That is the meaning of perfect fit. Our success is due to the fact that we recognize the you-ness of you. Our customers are noticeable for their good dressing. Their dress is inconspicuously correct.

Call; let us prove how it costs less to be tailor dressed this summer.

J. D. KENNEDY, My Tailor  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

AT THE Happy Hour THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY STARTS MONDAY NEXT

Entire Story Embraces Nine Miles of Love, Romance and Adventure. The Happy Hour Will present 2 Two-Reel Episodes of this Exciting Drama Every Monday Night Only

HERE ARE THE FULL PARTICULARS OF THE OPENING EPISODE OF THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

Starts at The Happy Hour Monday Next FIRST CHAPTER "THE AIRSHIP IN THE NIGHT"

THE STORY - By Harold McGrath THE SCENARIO - By Lloyd Lanergan THE PRODUCTION By Thanouser Co.

EACH EPISODE FILLED WITH THRILLS —AND SENSATION NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED— AS THE STORY PROGRESSES WEEK BY WEEK A STARTLING MYSTERY WILL BE UNRAVELLED IT WILL SHOW YOU THE MYSTERIOUS CEREMONIES OF THE BLACK HUNDRED— A SECRET BAND OF RUSSIAN MILLIONAIRES IT WILL THRILL YOU WITH THE EXPERIENCES OF FLORENCE GRAY, THE HEIRESS! STARTLING SURPRISES Fall of a Balloon in Mid-Ocean! Death Defying Portrayal of a Railroad Wreck! Pictures Taken Under Water at an Enormous Expense!

TO-NIGHT

OUR Mutual Girl NO. 19

In this issue Our Mutual Girl is lost and detectives are employed to find her. From this issue on Our Mutual Girl will be found the most interesting picture made. Don't fail to see her to-night and follow the story each week, it will interest you.

OUR SELECTED FEATURE "A SOUL ASTRAY" This production in two parts is full of thrills and tense situations with beautiful photoplay, which is America's Co. is so famous for. KEYSTONE COMEDY.

10c. TO ALL



# Summary of Events from Seat of War

Events of Interest in the Great European War as Recorded Day by Day



Winston Churchill  
First Lord of the British Admiralty

## The Weeks News From The War Zone

Paris, Sept. 9.—A feature of Monday's action was another heroic charge by the Algerian riflemen. At a critical moment it became necessary to carry a certain position, and after the artillery had prepared the way, 2,000 Algerians, with fixed bayonets, charged the position at double quick, without flinching under the storm of shot and shells. They never stopped until they reached the trenches, where they wrought fearful carnage. Many pieces of artillery and the machine guns were captured.

After the Algerines came the artillery and infantry, and the wedge-driven into the line forced the Germans to retreat. They were pursued by the same Algerians, who inflicted terrible losses.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The Allies have gained a "serious advantage" against the German right wing.

The first German army corps was forced across the river Marne and German troops have left that cabled the French Embassy. The despatch declared also that the fall of Maubeuge has not been confirmed and that part of the German advance in the Chapenay forest has been lost.

The official telegram, which left Bordeaux at 6 a. m. today, follows:—"Today, from indications given by the War Office, our troops have taken serious advantages against the German right wing to the north of La Ferté sous Jouarre, while the first German army was obliged to cross the Marne."

Last night on the River Ladhuis, Levi, a town, and Pandoos, the valley of the Marne, was free of German troops. According to reports by British aviators our troops in Champagne were obliged to retire by the third German army to Gourgaon and Salons, but part of the ground was regained.

"The fifth German army was attacked by our troops in the Argonne. The French progressed slightly. The fort Genincourt in the Meuse valley was attacked by the Germans. Slight progress on the road to Chateau Salens in Lorraine by the sixth German army is reported in the forest of Chapenay. Part of the advance was lost. As for Maubeuge, the officials say, the garrison did not have as many as 26,000 soldiers."

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 11.—It was admitted here today that the Kaiser and the German General Staff have been in danger from Belgian and French bomb attacks by aviators.

They are directing the general campaign against France from German legation in Luxembourg, capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. This was known to the French and Belgians, and a few nights ago it is admitted Belgian and French aviators flew over the city and attempted to drop bombs on the legation building. Four bombs fell near it, but, it is stated, they did no damage.

In order to forestall another attempt however, searchlights have been mounted and aviators are constantly on the watch.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—There is no news of outstanding importance today so far.

Reports from Berlin say that the Kaiser is wearying of this war, and that he is worn and haggard looking in Berlin it is made no secret that the Germans have sustained serious losses and reverses.

While the Kaiser and staff were at Luxembourg the other day, they were paid a visit by French and Belgian aviators, who dropped several bombs in their vicinity, causing them to make a hasty exit.

All sorts of stories are in circulation in Germany. One is that Kitchener's appeal for more men only brought in twenty thousand recruits. This is a means to keep up the spirits of the German people. It is known, however, that Germany is already paying the way for peace.

It is announced that a regular propaganda is at work in neutral countries endeavoring to create a feeling of sympathy for Germany, who has now come to realize that the resources of two empires and one republic must wear her down in time.

## Battle on Marne Victory For Allies

### After Five Days Fighting Germans Yield to Pressure of French Attack

London, Sept. 12, 10.35 p. m.—The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium has wrought a vast transformation. The pursued are now the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of seven German armies through Belgium into France met an immovable force at the Marne river.

The army of Gen. Von Kluck, which battled to turn the Allies westward, was itself slowly and steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of battle. Today, if the French official reports are correct, all the German armies except that facing Verdun and a few miles southward, are retiring.

Gen. Von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles to the southeast of Paris, has retired more than sixty miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian crown prince, which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to reoccupy Lunéville and several other towns.

Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans abandoning prisoners, wounded, and supplies.

The last Sunday was the darkest of all for the Allies. The French government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in a long, sad procession of motor cars. An attack upon the capital appeared imminent, and the main German force had hammered a huge wedge into France, between Paris and Verdun, with its centre some miles south of that line.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—The situation in Austria is becoming alarming, and currency is given a report that she will sue for peace within the next fortnight.

Internal dissension is assuming grave proportions, with famine and plague in sight. The appalling losses sustained by the Austrian army have demoralized the whole country. It is reported that she is preparing to make the final attempt to check the on-rushing Russians. If it fails, as it is feared it must, then it will mean "good night" Austria.

News from the army in France is scant today. The Germans are still retreating all along the lines with considerable fighting at different points.

Premier-Asquith has asked for provisions for another half million men.

The main Russian advance on Berlin will likely be made through Silesia, and is being pushed on in force. It will need an enormous German army to successfully stem the oncoming invaders. At present the flower of the German army is in France and Belgium. If she leaves them there, nothing can stop the Russians, and on the other hand if she moves them back to stop the Russians, nothing can then stop the Allies. That is the position in which Germany is standing today.

Captured German officers declare that no force on earth can stand up against the charges made by the British cavalry or their infantry with the bayonet. Everything goes down before them.

The Pope is working on a document which he proposes to send to the warring nations with the view of bringing about an early peace.

### BRITISH CAPTURE TRAWLER WITH MINES

London, Sept. 9.—According to the Central News a trawler which arrived today reports that a British gunboat captured a trawler purporting to belong to Grimsby, which had been laying sea mines. There were 200 mines on board.

### CZAR RESOLVED TO GO TO BERLIN

London, Sept. 9.—3.27 p. m.—The Evening News has published a despatch from its Rome correspondent who says that Emperor Nicholas is reported in Rome to have made the following declaration: "I am resolved to go to Berlin itself, even if it costs me to lose my last Moujik." The Japanese ambassador at Petrograd, the correspondent of the News continues, "having expressed to the emperor a wish to see the soldiers of Japan fighting side by side with those of Russia, the Emperor replied: 'I shall do my best to realize your wishes.'"

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Without being unduly optimistic, it is permissible to say that the German movement in France is so crippled that decisive defeat is not unlooked for.

From all parts of Belgium, and Lorraine German reinforcements are being hurriedly brought up with the object, it is supposed, of making a supreme effort to crush through the centre of the allied forces. The allies are prepared, however, for any such action on the part of the enemy, and are expected to put up a successful resistance.

An intercepted wireless message from a German commander to headquarters states that the army is badly in need of supplies and horses, and unless they can be got through the consequences will be disastrous. A prominent German officer was heard to remark that the Germans were in a serious situation.

The Belgians have put another good one over the Germans. By opening the dykes around Antwerp and flooding the city, the Germans who were besieging it were drowned out and compelled to flee leaving guns, ammunition and baggage wagons behind.

The Germans are fast evacuating all Belgian towns and hurrying southward, and Belgian troops are re-taking possession again.

Winston Churchill, speaking last night, gave out no hope that the war would soon be over, but he said by early next year Britain would have such a force available as would permit of Germany being driven entirely out of France and Belgium for good. Moreover, by next year Britain would have more than twice as many new dreadnaughts and battle cruisers completed and put in commission as Germany would have.

### NO RUSSIANS ON BELGIAN OR FRENCH SOIL

London, Sept. 14, 4.25 p. m.—The official press bureau issued tonight a denial of the reports that Russian troops have been landed in Belgium.

"There is no truth whatever," says the bureau, "in the rumors that Russian soldiers have landed or passed through Great Britain on their way to France or Belgium. The statements that Russian troops are on Belgian or French soil should be discredited."



HON. SAM HUGHES  
Canada's Minister of Militia.

## Army Defending Paris Withdrawn

Now that the fear of Paris being besieged is removed, the army of defense, numbering nearly half a million men is released, and will join the line of battle. This is expected to complete the rout of the invaders.

The Germans are believed to be concentrating their entire strength in an attempt to crush Joffre at Verdun, which is the allies extreme right—everywhere else along the line they have been beaten.

A Ghent correspondent of the Daily News says that after two days investigation, he finds the Russian troops are in Belgium.

A despatch from Paris says the Germans are making overtures to Belgium for peace and will make some concessions. The Belgians at British and French dictation scornfully refuse to discuss the matter at all.

In many German cities food is very scarce and costly. In Hamburg eggs are two dollars and fifty cents per dozen, and fresh meat cannot be got.

Trade is dead and fifteen hundred ships are idle in Hamburg harbor.

Wall Street declares that if Germany wants to float two hundred and fifty million war loan she will have to do it at home. America won't touch it.

It is persistently rumored that the greater part of the Austrian army capitulated yesterday.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 14.—The car barns of the Moncton Tramway Company were burned down this morning. Four thousand dollars damage. All the cars were got out in time. The loss is covered by the insurance.

## British and German Flyers In Desperate Duel in Air

### German Airman Outmanoeuvred by English Aviator, Who Took Commanding Position—Revolver Shots Exchanged, But No Damage Was Done to Either Craft.

London, Sept. 9.—A despatch to the Express from Rome quotes an interview with a German flying officer, who did reconnoitering in northern France after the battle of Mons.

The German flier, it appears, was chased by an English aeroplane and tried to prevent the Britisher from climbing higher, but as the British machine was cleverly handled he was unable to do so. Evidently each feared the other carried bombs.

The German said to his mechanic as the Englishman gained the position overhead: "Our last hour is come." And his mechanic said in reply: "Our last half hour."

The Englishman had no bombs, or otherwise he could not have missed. The Germans emptied revolvers at the British airman, who replied, but no one was hit. The German then flew in the direction of his own lines, chased by the British machine, and a French monoplane, which meantime had appeared, also took part in the pursuit. The three machines engaged in a revolver duel and the ammunition of the German was nearly expended when sounds reached them of firing from below. They had reached the German camp, and the two Allies thereupon retired.

### ITALY TO JOIN ALLIES IN MONTH

London, Sept. 12.—Mr. Charles Phelps, formerly attorney-general of Connecticut, who is expected to be a candidate for the nomination for governor, has just arrived from Milan and Como. He says that bankers and other leading Italians assure him that men in France will be followed immediately by the Italian government Italy will join the allies cause within a month and that the defeat of the German campaign to crush the military domination of Kaiserism.

### WOMAN IN DISGUISE FOUGHT WITH FRENCH

Paris, Sept. 12.—Among the wounded brought to Noisy Le Sec, a town in the department of the Seine and near the Ourcq canal, was a young laundress in a soldier's uniform. She had followed a company of Zouaves and had fought alongside of them in the trenches. Her identity was not discovered until she was wounded. Before sending her to the rear the commanding officer complimented her on her bravery.

### GERMAN PRISONERS ALL FOUND EXHAUSTED

Paris, Sept. 14.—A convoy of 700 prisoners and 154 wounded, all from the Imperial Guard or Germany, passed through Corbiel, 18 miles southeast of Paris, Sunday. All were completely exhausted and nearly famished.

## 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!**

### D. W. STOTHART

## 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," Loggville—"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 \$1555, covering loss of my house."

"Auto to Hire," by hour, day or trip.

Address **M. R. BENN,** Nordin, N. B. Phone 105-11 Newcastle 37-0

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R. A. LAWLOR, K. C. J. A. CREAGHAN, LL. B.

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DENTIST  
Lounsbury Block, Newcastle  
N. B.—Out of town one week beginning the last Monday of each month. 19-1yr.

### W. J. DUNN

HACKMAN  
Hack to and from all trains and boats. Parties driven anywhere in town. Orders left at Hotel Miramichi will be attended to. 32-1yr. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

### THOS. RUSSELL

LICENSED COUNTY AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant  
Goods bought and sold on the smallest margin. Auctions in country promptly attended to, Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 17th, 1914. 34-1m-pd

### MILDREDINA HAIR REMEDY

GROWS HAIR AND WE PROVE IT BY HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS  
It never fails to produce the desired results. It enlivens and invigorates the hair glands and tissues of the scalp, resulting in a continuous and increasing growth of the hair. Letters of praise are continually coming in from nearly all parts of the country stating that Mildredina Hair Remedy has renewed the growth of hair in cases that were considered absolutely hopeless. A lady from Chicago writes: "After a short trial my hair stopped falling and I now have a lovely head of hair, very heavy and over one and a half yards long."

### Wanted

A girl familiar with general housework. Good wages paid for one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply to 36-0 MRS. E. A. McCURDY

### For Sale

About 10 acres of land and brick yard, a mile and a half from Newcastle. Land in front of Mr. MacArthur's farm and runs to the river. 36-0 JOHN JOHNSTON

### Farm For Sale

The farm situated at Nelson, N. B., owned by James Robinson, comprising about 100 acres is offered for sale. There are about 20 acres of cleared land. For particulars and all other information apply to JAMES ROBINSON, 32-0 Nelson, N. B.

### WATCH LOST

Silver watch and fob lost in the vicinity of Millerton on Tuesday, Sept. 8th. Finder will, kindly return to E. M. Pringle, in care of R. H. Gremley, Newcastle, N. B. 37-2 pd

### Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

## TO OUR PATRONS

We beg to advise our many patrons that up to the present we have received no advice as to any increase in the cost of paper, and that our prices for all kinds of job printing remains the same as they have been in the past, regardless of reports circulated to the contrary, for a purpose. The Advocate Job Department always has carried a heavy stock of all grades of papers, and therefore does not find it necessary to lay in a supply in consequence of the war scare. The Advocate Job Dept. is the best in town, and the prices are the same and consistent with good quality. Our many patrons therefore need have no fear of any advance in the price of printing turned out from

### THE ADVOCATE JOB DEPT.

## 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, 10.00.

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, 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.—9.20, 10.00, 10.40, 11.40.

P. M.—12.40, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 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 valuable old shawl, it will make a charming evening cape. Edge it with lace and line it with color.



GENERALS MUST WIN OR BE DISGRACED

Stern Laws Which Govern War Make Death Preferable to Defeat or Capture

Those who know Kipling may recall the lines in his poem, "That Day," "And the Major cursed his Maker 'cause he'd lived to see that day. And the Colonel broke his sword across an arrowhead."

Incidents of soldiers taking their own lives rather than fall into the hands of the enemy are common in the annals of warfare, ancient and modern. Conspicuous in the case of General Bourbaki in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He was commander of a French army of 100,000 men, mostly raw recruits, who had never fired a rifle. Suddenly confronted with a greatly superior force under General von Werder, Bourbaki's troops fled, many of them escaping to Switzerland with their loaded muskets still in their hands. In despair at the disgrace which had fallen upon the French, Bourbaki attempted to blow out his own brains, but he succeeded only in inflicting a serious wound. He recovered, and when he returned to France he found that his fellow-countrymen appreciated the fact that he had done all that was possible to avert the rout, and lived among them in honor until his death.

Probably it was the fact that he suffered a severe wound in the war with Germany that saved Marshal MacMahon from disgrace, but the French people felt that he had not been to blame, and eventually made him President of the Republic. Gen. Stoessel, who surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese after one of the most desperate defenses in history, returned to St. Petersburg a ruined man, and under sentence of death, which was only commuted by the Czar. On the contrary, Kourapatkin, who had suffered one defeat after another, was loaded with honors. In this war there were scores of instances of Japanese soldiers and sailors taking their own lives rather than fall into the hands of the enemy.

FIXING THE BLAME

When historians look back upon this time when the world went mad and mighty nations made up of people supposed to be rational permitted their remorseless war lords to herd them like sheep and drive them to the shambles, their first concern will be to fix the responsibility for the outbreak. They will not fail to remark that a single word from Germany would have prevented the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, or would have induced the dual monarchy to accept the Serbian concessions as sufficient. That word was not forthcoming, as they will note. Germany was as ready for the conflict as she could ever expect to be. She had just completed her Kiel canal. She had just increased her army to a prodigious total by a special war tax in time of peace, a tax which she could never expect to repeat until war had begun. She had made the possible financial preparation for the conflict and her storehouses were bursting with a two years' supply of war munitions and necessities. In fine, the Kaiser, after twenty years of herculean effort, was ready for the test. He had strained the national resources to the utmost, was as ready as he could ever hope to be, and gave the word to fire at a time when Great Britain seemed to have a rebellion in her hands which would keep her out of the conflict.—Rochester Post Express.

Luxemburg's Young Ruler Great interest is naturally manifested just now in the personality of the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxemburg, whose little kingdom has been turned by Germany into the cockpit of European war. The grand duchess is at once the youngest and prettiest sovereign in Europe. In spite of her youth, she rules over her 250,000 subjects with great dignity, and attends all functions in full state with a large escort of her "army," which numbers about 400 men, including 39 musketeers.

The British Red Cross Society can turn out 55,000 nurses, male and female, into the field in nearly 2,000 detachments.

Black and blue will have a return to favor in the autumn.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

PRUDENT AND STRONG IS GENERAL JOFFRE

Man of Few Words, Requires Strict Obedience and Cannot Condone Failure

The French idolize the dashing type of general—the slim fellow, with pointed mustache and eagle eye. General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, is none such. He is rather stocky and heavy of jaw. He looks more like an English officer. And the French trust him implicitly because, they say, he's solid, he's not impulsive, he won't throw away the armies of France. Joffre is credited with being an organizer of victory. He does not believe in flashes of genius. He knows that long and careful preparation is necessary. He has been at the head of the army for three years. Never for a single waking hour in those three years has he forgotten the purpose for which he was appointed—to prepare for the struggle in which France is engaged to-day.

If a few months ago you had gone to see him at his home in Paris you would have found a stout man, heavily built, apparently living the ordinary life of a well-to-do Parisian with his wife and daughters. His is a pleasant, airy house. If you were asked whether anything about it made a particular impression upon you, you would probably say, "Yes, its restfulness." General Joffre is a restful man. His wide brow, under close-cropped white hair, is tranquil. His blue eyes are calm and clear. Beneath a heavy white mustache his lips are firm; they show his teeth a little when he talks. He does not talk much. What he says is pithy and to the point, the result of quiet reflection and study, expressed in quiet, straightforward sentences. A man of gentle, kindly manners, slow-moving, contemplative. That is General Joffre at home. In the field or in his office at the Ministry of War he is another man, a man "as hard as nails." He gives orders and expects them to be carried out exactly; if they are not there is trouble. He may sympathize with the incompetent, but he cannot overlook failure. After the last manoeuvres he dismissed five generals. France, which had known little of the military Chief of the General Staff before, suddenly became aware that its armies were being reorganized by an exceptional man. When war was declared in 1870 he had scarcely finished one year at the Polytechnique, the big French training college. At eighteen he was given his commission, and as an artillery subaltern took part in the defence of Paris during the siege. He attracted attention; he was employed in the reconstructing of the Paris fortifications. The forts at Enghein were of his designing, and as day Marshal MacMahon, after inspecting his work, put a hand upon his shoulder and said, "I congratulate you, Captain Joffre."

A few years later he went out to command troops in the field. He was victorious in Tonkin (French Indo-China). After this he won distinction in Formosa, in Madagascar, in Dahomey, and then in Timbuctoo, where he led the remains of the broken column of Colonel Bonnier after he had put new spirit into the men. By seizing every chance of foreign service, he learned his profession in the field. Then, in the middle 'nineties, he went back to France and went steadily upwards, working hard all the time, until he as in 1911 asked to take the chief command. Joffre maintains that the warlike genius of the French is as strong as ever, that modern luxury has not weakened the dash and vigor of the French soldier.

Belgium's Gallant Army Although on a peace footing the Belgian army numbers only 47,000 officers and men, they mobilized a quarter of a million men, armed with the Mauser and quick-firing Krupp field gun, for defence against the Germans.

GERMAN FLEET IN GULF OF BOTHNIA London, Sept. 11—A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Copenhagen announces that a German squadron of 31 ships, including battleships, cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, has been observed at various points along the Gulf of Bothnia steaming east.

KAISER BREAKING DOWN London, Sept. 11—According to Reynolds's Newspaper, a high official in frequent attendance on the Kaiser has written to a Dutch friend in Amsterdam that the Emperor's health is being undermined through the war. The throat trouble for which he was treated ten years ago, has again become acute, and his face has an ashen gray appearance.

Economy Urged The National Housewives' League sent to all its members throughout the United States an appeal urging that every family live as simply as possible during the progress of the war in Europe.

GERMANS NOW FIFTY MILES FROM PARIS London, Sept. 11—A general retirement of the Germans east of Paris continues, according to a statement this afternoon by the war information bureau in London. It is stated that British troops yesterday captured 1,500 prisoners and several guns. To-day it is announced in Paris that the Germans have retired in some places forty or fifty miles.

GREAT KIEL CANAL AND WHAT IT MEANS

One of Germany's Greatest Safeguards—Dreadnoughts Can Turn In It and Watch Two Seas

Before the making of the Kiel Canal Germany's naval position resembled that of the United States and of Russia. Like these two countries, Germany had to maintain two fleets in two seas, and it was not always easy to join these two fleets, especially if an opponent of superior strength dominated the natural passage from the Baltic to the North Sea by way of the Skager Rock, and the Kattegat. It was clear that a canal cutting through Schleswig-Holstein, making a short connection under German control between the Baltic and the North Sea, would virtually double the striking power of the German navy, by enabling the whole fleet to appear unexpectedly in its full strength in either sea. Animated by these considerations, Bismarck proposed making the Kiel Canal.

The Kiel Canal connects the interior of the spacious Kiel Bay with the mouth of the Elbe. The mouth of the Elbe is very wide at the point where the canal opens into it, and as the Elbe mouth is protected by powerful fortifications, by extensive sandbanks in front of the strongly fortified island of Heligoland lying in front of it, the opening of the Kiel Canal on the Elbe is almost unassailable from the sea. The opening on the other side is equally well protected, and the great width of Kiel Bay makes it equally difficult, if not impossible, to block the canal opening by sinking ships in it.

The canal was built in the years 1887-95 at a cost of \$40,000,000, but its dimensions were too narrow. It was proposed to enlarge and make it navigable to the largest ships, now and of the future. The reconstruction was begun in 1907 and is completed only a short time ago. It is curious to recall that English warships were present at the festivities which accompanied the formal opening of the new waterway.

The canal is exceedingly well built. The walls are so solidly made that ships may pass through at great speed. They may steam through at the rate of six miles per hour, but in war time they will probably be allowed to increase that speed. The locks are few and extremely roomy. The canal itself is very wide. It has a considerable number of passages of double width where ships going in different directions may pass each other, and it has four turning basins which have a width of more than 900 feet at the bottom, where the largest blue eyes are calm and clear. Beneath a heavy white mustache his lips are firm; they show his teeth a little when he talks.

The enlargement of the Kiel Canal cost \$45,000,000. Altogether, the cost of the canal came to about \$95,000,000—as much as ten dreadnoughts. In view of the great strategic importance of the Kiel Canal it was certainly worth the outlay. It is a most potent instrument for the naval defence of Germany. Germany's greatest commercial harbors, Hamburg and Bremen, may be said to be protected by the enormous guns in the fortifications which shelter the Elbe mouth of the canal and by the island of Heligoland, which is a colossal fort in the midst of the sea. In front of the Elbe mouth with Hamburg, of the Weser mouth with Bremen, and of Wilhelmshaven, the combination of the canal with the great warships on either side, and the strongly fortified rocky island in front is a great asset for Germany's defence.

The making of the canal was effected regardless of expense. Therefore the canal may be said to be a model undertaking. Its generous dimensions may be seen from this—that the canal has a depth of 34 feet, that its width at the bottom is 140 feet, and its width at the top is 210 feet. The locks are more than a thousand feet long. Evidently the waterway can be used not only by the largest dreadnoughts existing and to come, but also by liners of 50,000 tons and more.

FAITH IN CANADA England Not Worrying About Food Supplies—Looks to Dominion Great Britain has unbounded faith in Canada, its ability and readiness to supply foodstuffs for the army and people of the Motherland, even if all other sources should be cut off as the result of the War, according to a statement made by Mr. W. R. Brock, a big Toronto wholesaler, on his return from Europe. He said Canada's gift of 1,000,000 bags of flour made a great impression in England. It stiffened the backs of the working classes as nothing else could have done, for it had made them realize there was a huge granary within the Empire that could not be touched by any foreign foe. The full force of the impression made by the gift was aptly epitomized by a manufacturer, who said to Mr. Brock: "We need not worry, Canada will feed us."

Economy Urged The National Housewives' League sent to all its members throughout the United States an appeal urging that every family live as simply as possible during the progress of the war in Europe.

GERMANS NOW FIFTY MILES FROM PARIS London, Sept. 11—A general retirement of the Germans east of Paris continues, according to a statement this afternoon by the war information bureau in London. It is stated that British troops yesterday captured 1,500 prisoners and several guns. To-day it is announced in Paris that the Germans have retired in some places forty or fifty miles.

A MARTIAL BISHOP

Plenty of Precedent For Bishop of London Accompanying Troops

The Bishop of London who obtained the sanction of his Metropolitan to go with the London Rifle Brigade wherever it might be called for at least a limited time, recalls the fact that there was a time when bishops were great fighting men. In the wars of the Middle Ages they often led armies, especially in Germany. There have been some military bishops of London in past also. Perhaps the most distinguished case was that of Bishop Compton, who had been a soldier before entering the Church. In 1688, when the Revolution came and the Princess Anne determined to flee from her father's court, Compton, who had been her tutor, was summoned to guard her in her flight. A hackney coach was in waiting. Two men guarded the humble vehicle.



THE BISHOP OF LONDON

One of them was Compton. The coach drove instantly to Aldersgate street where the town residence of the Bishops of London then stood. It was determined that Anne should take refuge with the Northern insurance agent, Compton wholly laid aside for the time his sacerdotal character. Danger and conflict had rekindled in him all the military ardor which he had felt twenty-eight years before, when he rode in the Life Guards. He preceded the Princess's carriage in a buff coat and jackboots, with a sword at his side and pistols in his holsters. Long before she reached Nottingham he was surrounded by a bodyguard of gentlemen who had volunteered to escort her. They invited the Bishop to act as their colonel, and he consented with an alacrity which gave great scandal to rigid Churchmen, and did not much raise his character even in the opinion of the Whigs.

FIRST OVERSEAS FORCE

Canadian Soldiers Went Abroad Nearly Seventy Years Ago The Crimean War and Indian Mutiny gave Canada its first opportunity to send soldiers to foreign shores to fight for the Empire. During those anxious days of nearly three-score years ago Canadian enlistment was at fever pitch, and there, as now, came forth the wish for a more than individual representation of the country on Britain's hottest fighting line. That led to the forming in 1857 of the famous old Hundredth Regiment (now First Leinster Regiment of the British Army). Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General, was instructed to inquire of the Home Government whether it would accept such a body of Canadians. It organized under the command of Col. de Rottenburg. The offer was completely accepted, and the first Canadian regiment for service abroad authorized. There was a rush to join. De Rottenburg was the adjutant-general of the country at the time. A farewell banquet was tendered to De Rottenburg at Toronto upon his departure for the Crimea. Major Dunn, the Toronto soldier who received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at Balaklava, succeeded in command of the regiment. Its honorable service abroad, through the Mutiny in Canada again in 1857, and again in India after 1877, was everywhere recognized. After its drafting into the British regular army, the 100th had deposited over the clock of the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, where they still hang, the original battle-crest regimental colors.

The Kaiser's Arrogance We venture to say that never in the whole history of nations has any sovereign, not even Napoleon at the height of his greatness, behaved with the arrogance of the Kaiser. Belgium was ordered to admit German troops within her boundaries. If she obeyed she was to be honored with German protection. If she refused she was to be treated as an enemy. To the eternal glory of the Belgians, this ultimatum was answered as only a sovereign nation, however small, could answer.—London Express.

Potash Supply Limited Glass factories using potash as a fluxing agent in the manufacture of glass will be obliged to shut down as soon as their present stocks of the chemical are exhausted. The world supply of potash comes from Germany and Austria and the war situation means that no more potash will be shipped to this country until peace is restored.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK IN ATLANTIC Paris, Sept. 9—A despatch from Bordeaux to the Havas Agency states that two German merchant ships have been sunk in the Atlantic by the French cruisers Conde and Descartes, aided by the cruiser Bristol.

The cover cut of Rod and Gun Magazine for September illustrates the fact that the open season for wild ducks in Canada starts with September. The list of contents which is sure to appeal to all sportsmen readers contains among other things the following stories and articles: A Reconnaissance from Coast to Coast; The Wildfowl in Canada from 1906 to 1914 by Bonnycastle Dale; Our Friends of the Waterways by H. Mortimer Batten; Duck Shooting by Twilight by R. J. Fraser; After Nova Scotia Woodcock with That Good Old Man; From Sharpt Lakt to Montreal by Water; Tolling September Ducks; A Cry in the Wilderness; and the first of a series of articles on Things to know about a Shotgun. The regular departments are as usual well maintained. W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., are the publishers.

THE BLOOD IS THE STREAM OF LIFE

Pure Blood Is Absolutely Necessary To Health

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" PURIFIES

These Wonderful Tablets, Made of Fruit Juices, Are The Best Of All Tonics To Purify And Enrich The Blood.

Pure, rich blood can flow only in a clean body. Now, a clean body is one in which the waste matter is regularly and naturally eliminated from the system. The blood cannot be pure when the skin action is weak, when the stomach does not digest the food properly, when the bowels do not move regularly, when the kidneys are strained or overworked.

Pure blood is the result of perfect health and harmony of stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives", by their wonderful action on all these organs, keeps the whole system as clean as Nature intended our bodies to be clean. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up, invigorates, strengthens, purifies, cleans and gives pure, rich, clean blood that is, in truth, the stream of life. "Fruit-a-tives" is 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.

MONEY THAT FIGHTS Why England, With Smallest Hoard, is in Strongest Position Money talks, but it is also money that fights, and no question is of greater importance at such a time as this than that of the war chests of the Great Powers. Much depends, in the first place, on the actual amount of bullion and coin each country possesses. It is significant that during the last couple of years the hoarding of gold has been taking place at a greater rate than usual, particularly in Germany. The amount of bullion and coin is best gauged by the returns of the States banks of Europe, according to which the present situation is:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Amount. France: \$948,500,000; Russia: \$725,000,000; Germany: \$422,500,000; Austria: \$311,000,000; Great Britain: \$201,000,000.

Although the British gold reserve, which is kept at the Bank of England, is the smallest, it is really the most valuable, because it forms the backing of an immense value of credit of international value. Credit, and not the actual possession of gold, is the real monetary necessity for carrying on war.

THE KITCHENER WAY

Queer Story of an Ultimatum Sent to a High Post Office Official A good story of Lord Kitchener's methods comes from London. After his acceptance of the post of War Secretary, he had to send to Post Office authorities a requisition for thirty experienced telegraphers for the Army on active service. The Department's staff had already been seriously depleted by the demands of the war, and a high Post Office official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared. "Tell him that if the men are not sent in half an hour I'll come and take them myself," was the War Secretary's curt ultimatum. A messenger was immediately sent around the staff at work, and the thirty selected men were on the way to their new duties before the half hour expired.

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"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.

CATALOGUE PRINTING

and would be pleased to quote prices for this class of work at any time. We guarantee strict satisfaction in all cases.

THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B. Box 359.



**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
**The Kind You Have Always Bought**  
Bears the Signature of *J. C. Ayer & Co.*  
In Use For Over **Thirty Years**  
**CASTORIA**

Do you try to buy high-grade printed matter the same as you would pig iron and coal at so much per ton? It can't be done. Why? Because printed matter to be RIGHT must be sixty per cent. brains mixed with forty per cent. of material and mechanical execution. Printed matter turned out of The Advocate Job Dept. is RIGHT.

Toast will be improved both in taste and digestibility if it is first placed in the open oven for a little while before toasting. It will toast better and more evenly.

## A CRUEL DECEPTION

OR WHY DID SHE SHUN HIM? BY EFFIE ADELAIDE ROWLANDS

(Continued)  
It seemed to the girl's wounded pride that he must see into her mother's mind—must understand her manoeuvres—must regard her—Alwynne—as what she really was—a slave, put up for sale to the highest bidder.  
But now, as he spoke to her so earnestly, with that strange, deep tone thrilling her, and making her tremulous, somehow she knew that she had wronged him. His whole heart was made clear to her, as it were. He was not desirous of amusing himself. He had no thought of her probable fortune. He was innocent of her mother's worldly nature. He was full of one thought only—to break through the ice of her reserve, and win her back to those few happy moments when she had shown herself to him in all the grace and beauty of her sweet, girlish character.  
She hesitated. She knew not what to say to him, and when she was about to frame some words, the captain approached.  
Lord Taunton attracted his immediate attention; and, murmuring a hurried excuse, Alwynne moved away.  
"Basil Canning had spoken often of a cousin who would come to meet him at Liverpool, and when the tug came alongside the steamer the boy excitedly pointed out his cousin to Alwynne. They were standing a little apart, she and Basil. Her mother, regal looking in her furs, with her beautiful face colder and harder than usual, was giving her servants a dozen different directions at one and the same time.  
Alwynne shivered as she looked at her mother.  
"She will never forgive me—never, never!" she said to herself. Out loud she spoke some hurried thoughts. "Basil, you will write to me. You will not forget me?"  
"Forget you, forget you!" The boy could hardly utter the words. "As long as I live I shall worship you. If I could only let you know how much; but I am such a poor, humble friend."  
"Yet, you are all I have." Alwynne thought to herself, as her hand clung closer to his boyish one.  
It was so true. She had no friends. Of all her school companions, not one remained. She had thought they would have clung to her. They seemed to love her, but since her school-days they had all vanished. She had made no new friends, none until she had met Basil; and, somehow, her whole heart had gone out to him suddenly, striking the keynote of a sympathy which would be as lasting as it was mutual.  
The boy saw a great change in his beautiful friend this morning. She looked as though she had suffered some great agony of mind or body. And this was what had really happened. Alwynne shivered again and again as she caught the sound of her mother's voice. The remembrance of the scene in her mother's room the evening before, when Mrs. Brabant learned that Lord Taunton had left the boat at Queensdown, and that it was Alwynne who had caused this hurried departure, was one she would never forget. She had never known her mother's real nature until that moment, and the knowledge was fraught with a pain and a suffering not to be gauged at all.

Words had been spoken which widened the gulf between mother and daughter into an absolute abyss. Alwynne's delicacy had been wounded, her modesty offended, her pride and dignity outraged.  
"Please don't let us talk about this, mother," she had said at last, with a sort of weary intensity. "Words won't alter the matter. I don't think with you—I can't think with you, as we have to live together, it will be better to forget a subject that cannot mean anything but annoyance to both of us."  
"You don't know what you have done, you don't understand!" Mrs. Brabant had answered furiously. "Great heavens! after all I have done for you, after all the trouble and care you have caused me, after all the money you have had lavished upon you, to disappoint me in this way! You will never have such another chance, Alwynne—never, never!"  
So the argument had run on, until Mrs. Brabant had fairly worn herself and her temper out for the time being. Alwynne had spent a miserable night. The man's eyes, those dark-blue oceans of passion, entreaty, adoration, reverence, haunted her. The few quiet, intense, sincere words in which he had spoken his love rang in her ears. There was a dull, dead pain at her heart, and, with it all, mingling and covering it was the sense of humiliation, of wounded pride, brought by her mother's furious anger. A vague alarm seized her as she went over and over again that interview.  
She had never given much thought to her birth, descent, or early childhood, but now something—she hardly knew what—touched her quick, proud heart, and a whisper floated through her brain that there was a mystery attached to her mother and herself a mystery which was in itself an explanation of much that had troubled her of late. A shiver ran through her slender body, drawn to its full height.

Basil Canning felt that shiver; he suddenly bent his head and kissed her hand.  
"I will be your friend all my life!" he said; and then there was no more time for further words.  
A great bustle and confusion ensued; the boat was boarded by a few dozen people come to meet their friends and the voyage was at an end.  
Alwynne saw and felt everything as it is a dream. She held Basil's hand as long as she could; then Marie came to summon her, and she turned away, with a farewell word, just as a tall young man came up to the boy. She carried away with her a vision of Basil's tearful eyes, and a sort of photograph on her memory of a laughing sunny face that seemed full of happiness, good nature, health and physical perfection.  
"Basil will be well taken care of now," she said to herself, as she stood beside her mother, and saw her boy friend in charge affectionately by this cousin.  
"I suppose," she added, with a sigh that came from her heart, "that it is good-bye, indeed, between us!"  
CHAPTER V  
IN MATRIMONIAL GROOVES  
Lady Augusta Trevelyan was in great delight at the thought of her brother Lord Taunton's return to home and England. She loved him with a more than sisterly affection—it was a species of devotion rarely given between brother and sister.  
Her husband, a great big Cornishman, with a hearty laugh, a mischievous face, and a boyish manner, declared pathetically that Gus would turn her back on everybody in the world—himself, and her babies all in a bunch—if Hugo had whistled her to go to him.  
"Now, Jack, you know that is most untrue! As if I could go anywhere I liked, and leave my babies behind, indeed! Why, I should like to know what would happen! How could you get on a week without me, you dear, big, old booby?"  
And then Lady Gus, as she was generally called, would perch herself on his knee like some dainty bird in her bright-colored draperies and her charming pequancy, and nestle her small head down on her husband's broad shoulder, and then sigh.  
John Trevelyan always translated that sigh aright.  
"Dear little woman!" he was wont to answer it, stroking the small, pretty head the while his big brown hand, "don't you fret. Taunton is as right as a trivet; and he will come home one of these days and take us all by surprise when we least expect him. You see if I am not correct!"  
"No doubt you are," Lady Augusta would answer, a little tartly, and a good bit sorrowful; "but how will he come home? That is what I want to know? No, don't make your usual joke, if you please, Jack! Of course I know he must come by a boat or a train, but that is not what I mean. I mean—"  
At this point, Lady Augusta always stopped, and asked her husband the same question: "Do you think, Jack, he will be dreadfully changed? Sometimes it makes me sick to think of it! He was so handsome, so happy, and I dread to think what he may be like now, all changed, with white hair and a stoop, perhaps. Men break down so often under trouble, you know, Jack," the little, worldly woman would go on. "They are not like us women, made to bear everything, frost and sun just the same. And then—with a pause, and a shadow on her face that Jack Trevelyan could not bear to see—"It was such an awful trouble! Oh, Jack, darling! I hope I am not very wicked, but I don't think I shall ever bring myself to forgive her! She just killed Hugo's young life; she destroyed his youth and happiness as completely as if she had murdered him!"  
Jack Trevelyan always had the same answer to this.  
"You must try and rid your mind of this enmity to the dead, my bird!" he would say. "Poor frivolous moth, she knew no better! She was not even human, Gus. Hearts were unknown to her; she lived for jewels and the blaze of light! I could never be angry with such a woman. I am only sorry for her—sorry that she should have lived her life so wantonly, and died her death so miserably! Poor thing! Poor Nina!"  
"You were not Hugo's sister! You could not be expected to suffer as I did—to see my brother heart-broken, and his name, our honored name, dragged in the dust! Oh, Jack, I do not think I could live through such a time again!"  
There was scarcely a moment in those long three years of her brother's absence—and silence, too, for months at a time—when Lady Augusta could forget the story of his sorrow and humiliation. She tried, like the good, sweet, little soul she was, to bring herself to dwell kindly on the memory of the dead woman who had sinned so terribly, and so needlessly, it seemed to her.  
"How could she have looked at any other man when she had Hugo? Hugo, who worshipped her, who denied her nothing, who loved her better than himself? It is more than I can understand!"

I should be perfectly happy if I could see Hugo well cared for by such a woman as Blanche, and I believe—yes, I believe—I could go back to Cornwall without a sigh if I thought this would ever come about."  
Then Lady Augusta woke from her dream, and ordered her dogcart.  
"Now I must drive down to the village, there is such a lot to arrange; and, oh, dear me, I was nearly forgetting there is all that music I promised to lend Mr. Hunter—how rude he will have thought me! I suppose it must be quite a week since we had our little organ recital and I offered to send music down. I will take it to him today, and explain to him that my brother's return unexpected has driven everything else out of my mind completely."  
Trevelyan came riding along the terrace, and his wife skipped into the cart, like a young girl in her neat, smart tweed suit and starched linen shirt.  
"Going to pay your handsome young organist a visit, eh?" he asked laughingly. "Don't flirt with him too much Gus, I am a long-suffering man, but there are limits, you know."  
"You are a most impertinent old darling!" Lady Augusta said, frowning on him in her most frigid manner. "Flirt, indeed! Do you happen to know I am an old married woman!" And then she laughed. "Kiss me, Jack!" she said, putting up her prettily childish face, whose only resemblance to her brother's lay in her neat, blue eyes, "and be a good boy. I shan't be long."  
"Oh, I know what your 'long' means when you get with Hunter and the organ. I will do you the justice, to say that for all his good looks, I believe Hunter comes second to the organ." Then, as the ponies began to move: "I say, Gus," he called out, with a mischievous gleam over his ruddy face, "don't forget you have to find Hunter a wife! You will have your hands full with all your matrimonial schemes pretty soon."  
Lady Augusta flicked her whip at him, and drove away rapidly. She excited sundry little commissions she had to do in the village, and then turned her horse in the direction of the old ivy-grown church.  
She drew rein at the gate of a pretty little cottage, whose walls in summer time must have been clothed with foliage and garlanded with roses.  
An oldish woman came running out to take the music, and to apologize to the pretty visitor for her lodger's absence.  
"Mr. Hunter went to Liverpool today, my lady. He expects a young cousin to arrive from America, and has gone to meet him. Mr. Hunter said I was to expect him home tomorrow night."  
"America! How strange!" Lady Augusta exclaimed. "Perhaps this young cousin has come on the same ship as my brother! How funny if it should be so. Please give Mr. Hunter the music with my compliments."  
Then Lady Augusta added the apology she had intended to speak herself, and touching up her horse, drove rapidly back to the Abbey.  
Mr. Hunter was organist to the old Torre church, some distance out of the village, and a good three miles from Torre Abbey. Lady Augusta thought a little about him as she drove homeward. She had wondered a good deal now and then, at odd moments, as to how it came that such a man as Blair Hunter should have found his way to an almost forsaken corner of the world, and that, having arrived there, he should be content with the absolute stagnation of life as Torre village.  
"There is a mystery about him!" Lady Augusta determined today for the hundredth time, as she held the reins firmly in her hands. "I wonder who and what he really is? His name is uncommon, and his appearance extraordinarily so. I never knew any one quite so handsome in his own style."  
Blair Hunter had confided to her pretty little ladyship that he had accepted the post of organist to the old church simply and solely because of the money it brought him. It was a friend who had obtained him the offer, he said, and he had been more than grateful to his friend—for his mother was an invalid of many years' standing, and by this salary Hunter could help her materially.  
This handsome young organist had been at Torre only a very few months at yet. He lodged at the sexton's house, but he did not reside in Torre altogether, being absent sometimes for three days at a time, when it was generally believed in the village that he went up to Westchester, the large cathedral town distant about a dozen miles or so from Torre, and was occupied here by giving music and organ lessons.  
He lived in semi-retirement and was not to be noticed in the various mild dissipation that occurred in the neighborhood, though sometimes the ears of the rector's four plain girls were set in a flutter of excitement by the news that Mr. Hunter's handsome face and presence was to grace their father's dinner table.  
Lady Augusta, too, sent down every now and then a little note by a groom in the Taunton livery, begging the pleasure of Mr. Hunter's company either to a small dinner of one or two, gathered from the best houses scattered about, or to a cozy dinner of three, composed of herself, her husband and the guest.  
These evenings were, perhaps, the most enjoyable, for Lady Augusta could indulge in her passion for music

without the restraint of other guests, and there were better opportunities for becoming acquainted, not only with many organ and piano selections but with the nature and character of this young Adonis, whose presence at Torre had caused, and was still causing, so much comment and inquiry.  
John Trevelyan's mischievous eyes twinkled when his wife informed him of Mr. Hunter's journey to Liverpool, and of the arrival of his cousin from America.  
"A boy accomplish, I suppose?" he said. He loved to tease his pretty little wife and incite her to fury.  
Lady Augusta rose to the bait in the most delightful fashion.  
"Really, Jack, you are too horrid!" she declared. "Accomplish! What on earth do you suppose Mr. Hunter wants to steal in this benighted part of the world?"  
"The treasures of Torre are proverbial," Mr. Trevelyan answered, with mock solemnity. "Putting aside the pictures, the jewels, and the plate is there not a certain entrancing little individual with black hair and blue eyes, and—"  
His wife closed his mouth in a fashion that was singularly pleasing to him.  
"If you go on much more in this way," she said threateningly, "I shall give you cause for these remarks by beginning a flirtation immediately with Mr. Hunter. Do you hear, sir?"  
Then Lady Augusta dropped a kiss on the top of her huge lord's thick brown curls, and leaned her cheek against them.  
"I think, Jack," she said ruminatingly, "that really the rector would be very willing for Mr. Hunter to take a fancy to either Ethel or Gwen. It would be a very suitable match. How dare you laugh, sir? You are very rude—very."  
But Jack laughed on.  
"What a woman you are!" he cried. "I verily believe after we are dead and gone, you will try to negotiate matrimonial relations between the two angels nearest to you! Kiss me, you little schemer!"  
Lady Augusta laughed a little disappointedly. "Well, they say marriages are made in heaven! Then who makes them, I should like to know? But don't you think, Jack, joking apart, it would be a very good arrangement if Mr. Hunter was to marry one of the rector's girls?"  
Mr. Trevelyan lit his cigar, and put his heel on the match. He did not answer quickly, but his voice was not hesitating when he did speak.  
"No, Gus," he said lifting his frank, honest eyes to her pretty, questioning ones. "No—joking apart—I don't think so. I have a certain weakness for the rector's girls, plain as they are, and I should not care to see any one I liked married to Blair Hunter."  
"Jack!" Lady Augusta's voice was full of surprise and some indignation; then she looked at him sharply. "You don't surely think he is a thief, or anything horrid like that?"  
(To be Continued)



## THE WEEK IN NEWCASTLE

**Fine Weather**  
The weather the past few days has been exceedingly fine.

**Back on The Job**  
Chief Chamberlain resumed his duties Monday morning after a pleasant vacation.

**Furnished House to Let**  
Furnished house, nicely situated, with modern conveniences, to let. For particulars apply to The Advocate Office.

**Hussars Preparing**  
It is understood that the 8th Princess Louise Hussars are preparing for mobilization. No information is as yet given out.

**England Ho's Germans**  
There are at the present time about six thousand German suspects and prisoners of the war in concentration camps of Great Britain.

**"Be Loyal"**  
Secure a "Be Loyal to your own Community" cut and have it inserted in your ad. Can be had only at The Advocate office for 25 cents each.

**Newsboys Wanted**  
Good hustling newsboys can always find a ready sale for the Daily Bulletin and The Advocate. A good chance now to earn a few dollars for Xmas and win a prize besides.

**For Second Contingent**  
As soon as the first Canadian Contingent leaves, recruiting will begin for the second one. Britain counts on about 40,000 Canadians, but it is likely that that number will be greatly exceeded.

**Orders Coming In**  
Orders from advertisers have been already received for several "Be Loyal" cuts, which are intended for use in The Advocate and Daily Bulletin. Secure one and have it inserted in your ad. in The Advocate and Daily Bulletin. Price 25c each.

**Caps will be sent Friday**  
As it is not definitely known just how soon before the volunteers will leave Valcartier for the front, the ladies who are making Balaclava Caps for the Newcastle boys are requested to send them to the home of Mrs. Osborne Nicholson on Friday, as it is the desire to express them to Valcartier Friday night.

**A Visit to Valcartier**  
Col. McCulley of Chatham, returned Wednesday morning from a visit to Valcartier. He saw his two sons, Fred Gunn, Fred Campbell, Willis Frost, John McMullen, Cecil, Fred and Jack Mersereau, and others. He saw the big parade of 23,000 fine looking men reviewed by the Duke of Connaught. The men are well fed and contented, but grumble about the wet weather and the delay in getting off.

**Father Gaynor Offered for Service**  
Rev. Wm. C. Gaynor, formerly of this city, has volunteered his services to the Minister of Militia, as chaplain to one of the Canadian regiments. It will be remembered by many of our citizens that Father Gaynor did the same thing at the outbreak of the Boer war. He is now acting as rector of St. Patrick's pro. Cathedral at New Orleans, Louisiana, the leading Irish Catholic church in the south. Father Gaynor's many friends in this city will be pleased to learn of his action.—Standard.

**Denies Allegation**  
Through a false report of a birth, the notice of which was sent to this office and published in The Advocate, Mrs. Phin. Gunn, of Protectionville, informs The Advocate that she is being blamed as being the author of the report, and denies all knowledge of the same. The Advocate willingly relieves Mrs. Gunn of all connection with the report, and would kindly ask the parties on whom the report was published to attach no blame on anyone unless they are positively sure, as a great injustice can be done an innocent person in so doing.

**Death of Infant Daughter**  
The death occurred at four o'clock on Thursday morning of Beryl Margaret Janet, the nine months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. N. Jarvis, of cholera infantum. The little girl had been sick about six weeks, and although the parents of the little child felt that it could not survive its illness, they still clung to a hope that a change for the better might take place. The reverse, however, was the case, and the little one was relieved of its suffering in the early morning. The funeral was held Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock to the Miramichi cemetery. Services were held at the house and grave, Rev. Dr. Harrison officiating. There was a large attendance and many floral offerings from friends and relatives of the parents, who have the sympathy of the entire community in the hour of their trial. The pallbearers were Messrs. Edwin Stuart, Hubert Murphy, Eldon Miller, and Albert Dickson.

**Mintor's Liniment for sale everywhere.**

**Get the Habit**  
Get the habit and get a "Be Loyal" cut.

**Buy The Bulletin**  
Buy The Bulletin and help the boys in their contest.

**Congratulations**  
Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jardine on the arrival of a son at their home Saturday morning.

**Presented With Watch**  
M. R. Benn, of Douglstown was surprised to receive Saturday a beautifully engraved gold watch commemorating successes in insurance.

**Another Series**  
Another series of war illustrations have been ordered which will appear in The Daily Bulletin and The Advocate. Watch for them.

**Big Game Season**  
The big game season opened yesterday. A large number of licenses have already been sold by local vendor John Dalton, and quite a number of sportsmen have arrived and proceeded to hunting grounds.

**County Convention**  
The Northumberland County Convention for the Sabbath Schools will be held in Burnt Church, Sept. 28th and 29th. Delegates will please send their names not later than Sept. 20th to Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Burnt Church, N. B.

**Barker—Johnston**  
At the home of Calvin Johnston, Lytleton, Little South West, Wednesday evening, Miss Nettie Johnston was married to Richard B. Barker, both parties of Lytleton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. McCurdy, B. A., of Redbank.

**Church Opening**  
The formal opening of the new R. C. church, St. John the Baptist, at Collette, will take place on Sunday morning next when High Mass will be celebrated at 9.30 o'clock by Rev. Mgr. Richard, the Trappist Fathers assisting.

**Mrs. Daniel Sweeney**  
The death of Mrs. Daniel Sweeney, occurred at her home, Williamstown, early Saturday morning from heart disease aged 33 years. Deceased is survived by her husband, one son Leonard and one daughter Alma, both of Williamstown. The funeral was held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

**Attention Called**  
The attention of the people of Redbank is called to the advertisement in The Daily Bulletin of Joseph Napke, Redbank's well known merchant. Mr. Napke has just received a large consignment of fall and winter goods and invites the inspection of his many patrons. Follow up his advertisement in The Bulletin.

**Mrs. Louisa Robertson**  
The death of Mrs. Louisa Robertson one of the oldest and most respected residents of Newcastle, occurred at her home with her son Albert, Thursday morning after a long illness due to old age, the last year of which she spent in bed. Death at the last came peacefully while she was asleep. Deceased was 83 years of age. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Hierlby of Tabusintac and widow, of late Duncan Robertson of the same place, who predeceased her by about thirty-three years. Thirty years ago she removed to Newcastle to make her home with her children here and had lived here ever since. Of her seven children three survive. Hannah (Mrs. A. A. Adams), Bellingham, Wash., and Albert H., the well known barber, and Laura (Mrs. James McCormick, Newcastle, 25 grandchildren also survive. The funeral took place Friday afternoon at 3.30 to the Miramichi cemetery, Rev. S. J. MacArthur conducting the services, Rev. M. S. Richardson assisting.

**The Mystery at the Happy Hour**  
Beginning Monday next the first series of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown at the Happy Hour. This picture is not an ordinary subject, but one which has received much praise and admiration from every town in which it has been exhibited. The story will run for 22 weeks and two reels will be shown here every Monday night only. Each episode is filled with thrills and sensation never before attempted. Ten thousand dollars will be paid to any man, woman or child that can solve the mystery of this wonderful picture in 100 words. Some questions to be kept in mind as an aid to the solution:  
No. 1—What becomes of the millionaire?  
No. 2—What becomes of the Million Dollars?  
No. 3—Who does Florence marry?  
No. 4—What becomes of the Russian Countess?  
See the pictures each week and send in your solution to Thanhouser Film Corporation, New York. The story of this film is being published in over 400 newspapers throughout Canada and America and back numbers can be had from the publishers of any paper printing the story. Start in and try for the prize.

## Newcastle Ladies Organize Branch of Red Cross Society

### Monday Night's Meeting Was Well Represented and Officers Were Appointed to Carry on Work

The meeting that was called for the ladies of Newcastle to be held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of forming a society to aid the poor during the war period, was attended by about sixty or seventy ladies who will interest themselves in this work.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Morrissey, and after a discussion as to the best manner in which to take up the work, it was finally decided to organize themselves into a branch of the Red Cross Society, and to be known as the Red Cross Society of Newcastle.

Tuesday afternoons and evenings of each week was appointed as the time for the regular meeting, and the following ladies were chosen as officers:

Mrs. Aitken and Mrs. Bate, Honorary Presidents.

Mrs. Hubert Sinclair, President. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Chas. Morrissey, Mrs. Chas. Sargeant, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Harrison.

Miss Laura Aitken, Treasurer.

Miss Florence Hickson, Secretary.

A special meeting of the Society will be held on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, and on that day a box of the different articles that have been prepared will be shipped to the Newcastle boys at Valcartier.

The ladies who have interested themselves in this worthy object are to be commended in their work and should receive the hearty co-operation of the entire community.

**Cold Ice Cream**  
Try a cold pineapple Ice Cream this evening at John's Restaurant, 38-1

**Patriotic Pins**  
Morris' pharmacy has been doing a rushing business in patriotic pins the past few days. In order to supply the demand several repeat orders had to be wired in. If you have not got one, be sure and get one.

**Bad Sidewalk**  
We have been requested to call the attention of the Chairman to the bad state of the sidewalk on McCrim street. A lady resident on this street informs The Advocate that she received serious injuries by a fall, confining her to her home for the past week.

**Concert and Supper**  
A band concert and supper will be held at Redbank on Tuesday afternoon and evening, Sept. 22nd. The Str. Dorothy N will leave Newcastle at four o'clock and will return the same evening. The admission will be 15 cents and supper 30 cents. A good time is assured to those who attend. See advt in this issue.

**Won Scholarship**  
The Sir Max Aitken Scholarship prize of \$250.00, for 1914, donated to the Harkins Academy, has been awarded to Cecil McWilliam of Newcastle. This is the first year this scholarship prize has been awarded to any scholar, and Mr. McWilliam's many school friends and others are glad to learn of his success. He will probably leave tomorrow for U. N. B. Mr. McWilliam is a son of Mr. Geo McWilliam, of the North Shore Leader.

**Wm. Harrison, Jr., of Vancouver, B. C., employed with the Canadian Westinghouse Co., and Miss Alice Harrison of Summerside, P. E. I., are visiting their parents Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrison, at the Methodist parsonage.**

**Be Loyal To Your Own Community**  
TO OUR MERCHANTS

The above cut, which can be supplied by The Advocate at the nominal charge of 25 cents, is intended to be used by advertisers in their regular ads. This cut, set in the upper or lower left corner of an ad, will make it very attractive, besides it is a most worthy motto to adopt at this present time.

If everybody would adopt this motto there would be no limit to the good results that would follow. Our merchants would profit, the town in general would profit and a business boom would follow. Adorn your ad with one or more of these cuts. The more advertisers who use them the quicker and better will be the results.

## Bulk Teas lose Strength and Flavor through Exposure

"Salada" Teas are preserved and sold only in sealed air-tight packets, all their goodness is shut in, and all contamination shut out

# "SALADA"

Black or Mixed STEADFASTLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

## RIFLES - GUNS - AMMUNITION

RIFLES in 401 Automatic, 303 Savage, 303 Ross, 303 British; 30-30, 38-55, and 32 Special in Carbine and 1/2 Magazine; Swiss, The New Model, Feather Weight, high Velocity 45-70 and the 44 I.X.L. for shot or bullet; also the Tobin, Stevens, Sayage, Winchester, Remington, New Century and Hamilton rifles in 22, 25 and 32 Calibres.

### Single and Double Barreled Shot Guns

in 10, 12, 16, 20 and 28 Gauges

CARTRIDGES and Loaded Shells in all Calibres in Winchester, Kynoch and Dominion, Empty Shells, Cartridge Belts, Game Bags, Hunting Knives and Axes, Caps, Primer, Powder, Shot, Wads, Loading Implements, Cleaners, Supplemental Chambers, 3 in 1 Oil, Gun Grease and REVOLVERS.

## JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

LOUNSBURY BLOCK. PHONE 10

## SHOOTING SEASON OPENS TO-DAY

and we are well supplied with Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Ammunition.

SEE - OUR - STOCK

## THE STOTHART MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Newcastle, N. B. Phone 45

**Be Loyal To Your Own Community**

## Something New for Horses CUSHION HEELS

They Save Your Horse and Prevent Lameness. Bring Your Horses That Have Been Crippled Through Bad Workmanship or Other General Causes and We Will Cure Them. We Have Secured the Services of Mr. M. F. Paquet Who is a Thoroughly Practical and Skilled Blacksmith. Give Him a Trial.

WE MEET ALL PRICES

## NEWCASTLE WAGON WORKS

Next Door to Leader Office NEWCASTLE

## ON THE FACE OF IT

anyone can tell that the special sales maintained at Morris' are bona fide money saving opportunities. We buy in large quantities and when we are overstocked occasionally, our customers get the benefit of lower prices to stimulate sales. This week's specials include high quality manicure requisites, leading tooth powders, proprietary medicines, tonics, rubber goods and shaving supplies. Patriotic pins can be had at a small cost at

## MORRIS' PHARMACY, E. J. Morris Prop.

## Nyal's Blood Purifier

Comes in a Big Brown Bottle, full of Health and Happiness

Fixes you all up for this Changeable Weather

The Price is One Dollar

NEWCASTLE A. E. SHAW, Druggist LOGGIEVILLE

MARRIED

A quiet wedding took place in St. Andrew's Anglican Church on Saturday Sept. 12th when Rev. W. J. Bate joined together in the bonds of Holy Matrimony Mr. James William Smith of Blackville and Mrs. Ada Pratt of Campbellton. The couple were unattended and left on the same day by train for the bridegroom's home at Blackville.

Guard the Rising Generation by using always in the Home

## EDDY'S

"Sesqui" Non-Poisonous Matches

POSITIVELY HARMLESS TO CHILDREN, EVEN IF ACCIDENTALLY SWALLOWED, BECAUSE THE COMPOSITION WITH WHICH THE HEADS ARE TIPPED, CONTAINS NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS

## WAR PRICES FOR FOOD

All along the line prices are rapidly advancing. We have a fairly large stock and have not advanced the prices, except when it was absolutely necessary. Teas have advanced 10c. per pound but we are still selling at the old price. Canned Goods and Breakfast Foods are still selling at unchanged prices. To-day we are selling 13 pounds of Granulated Sugar for \$1.00, but look for higher prices. Molasses 45c per gallon. Oil 20c. per gallon.

### THE PRESERVING AND PICKLING SEASON

is now here. Pears, Plums, Cucumbers, Ripe and Green Tomatoes are coming along now and we have quantities of Spices, Vinegar, Parrowax, Rubber Rings, and Self Sealing Bottles. A full line of Choice Fruits always in stock. Send in your orders we can fill them from A to Z.

SPECIAL—Redpath Granulated Sugar, 5 lb. boxes 35c.

## GEORGE STABLES

GROCERIES PHONE 3 CROCKERY