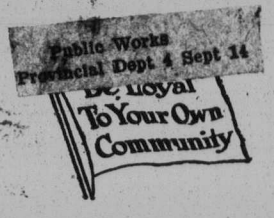




The Union Advocate



VOL. XLVIII NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16 1915 NO. 25

**Timothy Seed
Vegetable Seeds
Red Clover Seed
Alsike Clover Seed
Mammoth Clover Seed**

D. W. STOTHART.

**FUNERAL OF LATE
MRS. HENRY INGRAM**

Held Thursday Afternoon Was Largely Attended—Floral Tributes

The funeral of the late Mrs. Henry Ingram was held on Thursday afternoon from her late residence at 3.30 o'clock, and was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

Services were held at the house and grave, conducted by Rev. S. J. MacArthur of St. James Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was an ardent member.

A male quartette, composed of Messrs. John Williamson, A. E. Shaw, Archie Russell and James McMurray, sang, and the deceased's favorite hymn, "Thy Will, not mine, O Lord," was very touchingly rendered, also "Some day the silver Chord will break."

Interment took place in the Presbyterian cemetery, and the grave was lined with evergreens by loving friends. The pall-bearers were, Mayor G. G. Stothart, A. E. Shaw, W. J. Jardine, Chas. Sargeant, F. V. Dalton and E. J. Merris. Following is the list of flowers:

Pillow with word "Mamma"—From family

Wreath—Mether, Belle, Maggie, Major and Aleck

Broken Column—Brother Charles and family

Sheath of Wheat and Carnations—Brother Will and family

Wreath—Brother John and family

Wreath—Gordon E. Turner (per E. O. S. Moncton)

Heart—W. F. M. S., St. James Church

Bouquet of Violets—Pupils of Harkins Academy

Spray of Carnations—Niece Clara

Spray—Rev. and Mrs. D. Henderson, Chatham

Wreath—Miss M. E. Mullin, St. John, West

Spray—Mrs. Marton and family, Moncton

Spray—Fred Snyder, Moncton

Wreath—Mayor and Mrs. G. G. Stothart

Spray—Wendell Thompson, Campbellton

Miss Lillies—Misses Creighton, Nelson

Spray—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Hubbard and family

Wreath—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jardine

Spray—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stuart

Spray—Mr. and Mrs. John Troy

Wreath—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sargeant

Spray—Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Tozer

Bouquet—Mrs. Gough

Wreath—Morris brothers

Spray—Miss Margaret Appleby

Spray—F. V. Dalton

Spray—Ed. Hubbard

Bouquet—Miss Margaret Murray

Spray—Clarence Jones

Spray—Miss Lou McEwen

Spray—Miss McGarr and Miss Mildred Blicine

Bouquet—Mrs. Waldo Crocker

Spray—W. C. T. U.

Spray—Miss Rennie McQuarrie

Bouquet of Pansies—Miss Annie Reid

Council Held Special Session Thursday Night

To Decide on the Recommendation of a Candidate to Fill the Position of Police Magistrate

Newcastle Town Council met in special session on the 15th, Mayor Stothart presiding, all the Council present but Ald. Ritchie.

The following was read from the T. I. League:

Newcastle, N. B., June 5, 1915

To the Mayor and Town Council, Newcastle, N. B., Gentlemen,

At a meeting of the Executive of the Newcastle Town Improvement League, held on June 2nd, instant, to consider the recommendation to the Town Council of the name of a suitable man for the office of Police Magistrate, which meeting was held at the close of a public meeting called by the League to obtain an expression of opinion on the same matter, a ballot was taken, and on motion the names of Messrs. J. R. Lawlor and John Clark were chosen for submission to the Town Council with the request that the Council select one of these for recommendation to the Provincial Government.

On behalf of the Newcastle Town Improvement League,

Your obedient servants,
J. M. TROY, Pres.
H. H. STUART, Sec-Treas.

On motion of Ald. Stables and McKay the communication was received for discussion.

Ald. Hayward said the appointment was of very much interest to the Council. Hon. John Morrissey was expecting a recommendation from the Council, and it was quite in order for the latter to move in the matter, to act on the communication and single out one man and recommend him to the Government.

Ald. McKay said the matter could very well have been left to Hon. Mr. Morrissey without any suggestions from either the Council or the T. I. L., but, as it was, he supposed a vote should be taken.

Ald. Creaghan asked who knew if Hon. Mr. Morrissey wished a recommendation.

Ald. Stables said it was for the Council to consider whether they would move or not.

Ald. Doyle did not see why the Council should dictate to the Government whom the latter should appoint Police Magistrate.

Ald. Creaghan said that Ald. McKay had taken a good stand. The Government knew the feelings of the people. One candidate for P. M. had a lot of names to his paper. If the Government chose any of the candidates it would be all right.

Ald. Stables said it had been said that that person could not get as many signatures again.

Ald. Creaghan—I do not think he could.

Ald. Stables—The Council want a suitable man. They seemed to be in a hurry at first, but now there were signs of cooling off a little.

Ald. Sturt thought it quite in order for the Council to recommend an appointment.

Ald. Doyle—Shall we take a ballot on these two names or on any others?

Ald. McKay said there seemed to be certain people who wanted to shove responsibility onto the Council that did not belong to it. The Government always made such appointments. If the Government did not want to act why should they come to the Council? The T. I. L. claimed they had the right to suggest to the Council. They wanted a man who would be severe along certain lines. A biased man was not a suitable magistrate. If he took a public stand on a question it was not fitting that he should be a candidate. He would recommend that the matter be left to those who were wiser and let the Council abide by the decision.

Ald. Stables—Did not the Council ask the Government not to take any action until it had heard from them?

The Mayor—No; it was the T. I. L. that made that request.

Ald. Sturt asked the Mayor if there had not been a special meeting of the Council called to consider a recommendation for P. M., which meeting was postponed in order to give time to hear from a meeting of the T. I. L. on the same matter. The Council were at liberty to vote upon the two names suggested by the T. I. L. or upon any number.

The Mayor said that there had been such a special meeting called, at

BOY SCOUTS SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Good Musical Program by the Boys—Proceeds \$30.

The Newcastle Boy Scouts—J. J. Ander Scout Master; Jack Nicholson, Hudson Sproul, Lawrence Fitzmaurice, Randall McLean and Thos. Allen leaders of the 5 Patrols—gave a concert in St. James' hall Monday night, before a good audience, realizing some \$30 net proceeds, for scout purposes.

The program was as follows:

God Save the King—Scout chorus.

Miss Rennie McQuarrie accompanist.

Address by Scout Master Ander.

Piano duet—Victor Moody and Randall McLean.

Diagnose—Jack Nicholson, Edwin Stuart, Randall McLean, Walter MacArthur and Lawrence Fitzmaurice—with chorus—"Scout Song" and "Smile, Scouts, Smile."

Recitation—"The Colors of the Flag"—Blanchard McCurdy

Chorus—Forward the Union Jack—Frank Macneil, Randall McLean, Victor Moody, E. A. Stuart, Jack Corbett, Lawrence Fitzmaurice and Frank Macaulay.

Recitation—"The Habitant's Jubilee"—Miss Dorothy Nicholson.

Song—Miss Marion MacArthur.

Miss Jean Robinson accompanist. (encored.)

Address—Rev. S. J. MacArthur

God Save the King.

Mr. Ander said that several years ago the Boy Scout movement had started here but had died out. It had been revived since the war. Some people had said that in Newcastle any new movement would soon go to pieces. In so far as that had been true, it had been because such movements when started had been let go by themselves. Before the Newcastle Boy Scouts could be registered they must be backed by an organization of citizens and have two or three more Scout Masters. There were too many for one man to manage. The movement at first was of the Presbyterian church only, but now there were five patrols from three churches. Scout Masters were wanted—men with plenty of time and lots of interest in the movement.

Rev. Mr. MacArthur congratulated the Scouts on their ability to give a good concert, and heartily endorsed the B. S. movement. He hoped that the men would respond to Mr. Ander's appeal. The movement stood for purity, cleanliness, loyalty to King and Country, for kindness, for good Samaritanism. He had heard a man say that the Scout movement would have to be cut out for his boy until after the examinations. This was a mistake. A true Boy Scout would not neglect his lessons. If the Scouts continued there would be no one next generation to say he did not care who ruled this country. We should have better laws, higher ideals. One thing he admired in the Germans—not their cruelty, but their having lived for an ideal for everything they were ready to sacrifice which they would rather be such a German than a Briton so sordid that the spirit of sacrifice did not burn in his soul. Great battles remained to be fought—battles for purity, honesty, truth and righteousness.

Second Contingent Ready To Battle for The Empire

Field Marshal French is Enthusiastic Over the Brilliant Fighting Qualities of Our Soldiers

Ottawa, June 12—The official announcement by General Sam Hughes that the second Canadian contingent of some twenty-two thousand men, under command of General Sam Steele, had safely landed in England, was received with great interest at the capital.

After the manner in which the First Contingent had acquitted itself at Langemarck, the British military authorities did not deem a long training period in England for the Second Contingent was necessary. The Canadians are now regarded as the equal of any soldiers in the world as fighters. It is not believed the Second Contingent will be kept long in England.

Before taking over a line of trenches, the officers and some men will likely be sent to the front in order to become accustomed to fire and to get pointers on the method of trench-warfare in Flanders.

It is expected that the two Canadian divisions will be made responsible for a certain line of front, and that they will relieve each other in the trenches. After the battle of Langemarck, General French spoke with the greatest enthusiasm of the work of the Canadians and wished that he had more sturdy men from the Dominion. With the confidence he has in the Canadians, they will undoubtedly be given a foremost place in the desperate fighting in Flanders.

The Second Contingent, like the first, is thoroughly equipped to the last detail. The thoroughness of the equipment of the First Contingent was greatly praised by the military authorities in France, but the Second Contingent consists of twelve battalions, three artillery brigades, cyclists company, divisional cavalry, ambulance corps, etc.

LOCAL NEWS

Successful Band Concert

The Douglastown band gave a very enjoyable concert last evening on the school grounds there, at which young ladies sold ice cream. The proceeds amounting to \$19 go to the band fund.

Awarded Degree

On Wednesday, June 9th, at the commencement exercises at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, U. S., Mrs. M. S. Macdonald (nee Iris A. Fish of this town) was awarded the degree, Master of Arts, for Post Graduate work done at that University during the past year.

Celebration on July 12th

Frederick Glenzer: At the meeting of the committee in charge of the celebration to be held in this city by the Orangemen of New Brunswick on July 12th, this week, communications were read from St. John and Moncton, and both these cities intend sending large delegations here for the celebration.

Presentation at Chatham

At the close of the annual meeting of St. Luke's church, Chatham, Friday night, Mrs. Fulton was presented with a handsome black leather travelling bag, with a purse of money inside of it. A handsome gold watch was given to Rev. R. G. Fulton. The recipients made appropriate replies. The popular minister and his wife will soon take up their residence in Charlottetown.

Ryan-Duffy

The marriage of William Ryan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ryan, Newcastle, to Miss Annie Duffy, of Renous, took place at St. Mary's church Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, Rev. P. W. Dixon performing the ceremony. Miss Corine Major acted as bridesmaid, and Frank Duffy supported the groom. Among presents received was a handsome chair from the employees of the Canadian Gear Works, Ltd., of which Mr. Ryan is also an employee.

Rome, June 14—Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, today addressed a note to neutral powers, reaffirming Italy's right to declare a blockade of the Adriatic.

Envelopment of Goritz Commenced by Italians

Fierce Fighting on Three Sides of Goritz Carried On by Italians

Rome, June 14—Fierce fighting on three sides of Goritz, and the partial destruction of the Austrian fortress of Malborget in the Carnic Alps were reported in official despatches from General Cadorna today.

The explosion of a munitions magazine during a violent bombardment on Sunday afternoon blew out the wing of a fort of Malborget. Italian aviators reported that several high explosive shells appeared to have crashed into the magazine simultaneously.

There was a dull roar that shook the mountainside and the masonry was blown to bits. A column of smoke shot high into the air and Italian artillerymen burst into cheers.

A furious battle is being fought along the east bank of the Isonzo, six miles north of Goritz, where Italian infantry crossed the river and cut the railway leading north from Goritz, after occupying Playa.

The enemy has been reinforced by detachments from the garrison at Goritz and has launched a determined attack to drive these Bersaglieri across the river.

As rapidly as new pontoons can be

constructed, Gen. Cadorna is rushing troops across the river at this point to support his forces on the east bank. These operations are proceeding under a hot fire from Austrian guns on a height south of Playa. The losses on both sides have been heavy and hundreds of bodies have gone floating down the river toward the sea.

From in front of Goritz a heavy bombardment of the outer forts continues night and day. To the south another Italian infantry force, co-operating with the two movements to the north, cut the railway leading from Goritz to Trieste by seizing the station at Sargrado, and are moving northward toward the village of Rubbia.

The Italian armies north of Goritz, near Playa, are descending upon the Austrian lines of communication from Goritz eastward. The operations around the fortress city, therefore, are almost identical with the envelopment movement of Gen. MacKenzen's armies around Przemysl.

Every man imagines that he can put up a convincing argument, but can he?

REVISORS OF VOTES

The Government has appointed the following revisors for Northumberland County:

William J. Connors, Town of Chatham.

Joseph Jardine, Town of Newcastle.

James Hierlby, Parish of Alnwick

Edward Gellivan, Parish of Chatham.

Osborne Nicholson, Parish of Newcastle.

Thomas Vye, Parish of Derby.

Jared McLean, Parish of North Esk.

Thomas Gill, Parish of Nelson.

Nell Donovan, Parish of Blackville.

Wm. C. Cumming, Parish of Blissfield.

Charles F. Duffy, Parish of Ludlow.

Jermiah Sullivan, Parish of Hardwicke.

Patrick Phelan, Parish of Glenelg.

Paul P. Poirier, Parish of Rogersville.

Jaduce Robichaud for the Parish of Alnwick.

SHELLED CREW WHILE TAKING TO THEIR BOATS

Cardiff, June 12—(1.20 a. m.)—The crew of the British steamer Hopemont which was sunk by a submarine off Cardiff, has arrived here. The men report that the Germans shelled them while they were taking to their boats and that the captain and three members of the crew were wounded.

Warnford Tells Story Of Destroying Zeppelin

Forced to Loop-the-Loop, Daring Young Aviator Thought His End Had Come

Northern France, June 11—A member of the staff of the Northern France Journal telegamme had the good fortune yesterday to meet Lieutenant Warnford after his return, safe and sound, from his successful attack upon the giant Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Bruges. Warnford was delightfully modest and preferred not to say much about his exploit, which he said was just a piece of good luck.

"A most charming young gentleman, this Sub-Lieutenant Warnford," says the French journalist, in a brief pen picture of the hero. "He was most prudently reserved and spoke as men of action do, with no wealth of words."

"He said that he and two companions, J. P. Wilson and J. S. Mills, set off the night before on a night reconnaissance. They started in the dark with only their compasses to guide them. About 3.30 in the morning they found themselves north of Brussels. Coming down a little lower they were able to distinguish the big Zeppelin hangar at Evere."

"My companions, Wilson and Mills," said Warnford, "then rose a little higher until they were exactly over the hangar. Then, one after the other, they let fly their bombs. Several found their mark, and I saw a long flame shoot out from the hangar, jetting up in the air to a great height. But whether there was a Zeppelin inside or no, I could not say. Having thrown their bombs, my companions continued their flight, turning high in the air and making for their own camp."

"I reserved myself and my ammunition for further adventures. I proceeded on my journey at an increased height. It was just 4 o'clock in the morning, when all of a sudden I perceived on the horizon, about midway between Ghent and Bruges, a Zeppelin flying fast, at a height of about 6,000 feet. I immediately flew toward it, and when I was almost over the monster I descended about fifteen metres and flung six bombs at it. The sixth

struck the envelope of the ship, fair and square in the middle. There was instantly a terrible explosion. The displacement of air round about me was so great that a tornado seemed to have been produced. My machine tossed upward, and then, flying absolutely upside down, I was forced to loop-the-loop in spite of myself.

"I thought for a moment that the end of everything had come. In the whirl I had the pleasure of seeing my victim falling to earth in a cloud of flames and smoke. Then, by some miracle, my machine righted itself, and I came to earth in the enemy's country. I was not long on the ground, you may be sure. I speedily put myself and machine in to working order once again; then I set my engines going, but now, continued the young man, with a little smile, "I can say no more, as here is my lunch, and I am hungry."

OUR CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 8,662

Ottawa, June 14—One hundred and six casualties were reported over Sunday, but there were no particular features. The losses are pretty well scattered among the different battalions, no one of them having been hit very heavily. Twenty-six were reported killed, seventy-five wounded, two missing and seven prisoners of war.

The total up to this morning is 8,662, comprising 1,375 killed, 5,679 wounded and 1,686 missing.

**Butter Wrappers
Must be Printed**

Extracts From Dairy Circular
Issued by Department of
Agriculture

The following information is given for the benefit of the farmers of Northumberland county who have in the past been selling their butter done up in plain butter parchment paper.

According to a circular issued from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, "The Branding of Dairy Butter," it is illegal to sell dairy butter unless wrapped in a printed wrapper, with the words "Dairy Butter" printed in letters one-quarter of an inch square. A new subsection of "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914," dealing with the weight of butter as put up in prints or blocks, reads as follows:

"No person shall sell, offer, or have in his possession for sale, any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one-quarter pound, one pound or two pounds at the time they are moulded or cut. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps of indiscriminate weight as sold by farmers."

The Regulations made under the authority of the Act came into force on September 1st, and provide that when dairy butter is put up in blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper the paper shall be printed or branded with the words "DAIRY BUTTER" IN LETTERS AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER INCH SQUARE, in addition to any other wording that the buttermaker may desire to use. There is nothing in the Act or Regulations to prevent the use of the word "Separator" in addition to the words "Dairy Butter," but no such grade of butter as "Separator" is recognized by the law. The Butter Act of 1903 defined only two grades, namely, "Dairy" and "Creamery." The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 defines a third grade as "Whey" butter. Buttermakers may use any form of printing or branding, including the words "Dairy Butter," which is not inconsistent with the definition of dairy butter. Butter in rolls, crocks or tubs is not required to be branded.

The definition of dairy butter is found in section 3 of the Act and is the same as it was in The Butter Act of 1903. It reads as follows:

(d) "dairy" means a place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter;

(e) "dairy butter" means butter which is manufactured in a dairy.

The exact wording of the sections of the Regulations that deal with this matter of the branding of dairy butter reads as follows:—

"No person shall cut or pack dairy butter into blocks, squares or prints and wrap such blocks, squares or prints in parchment paper unless the said parchment paper is printed or branded with the words "dairy butter."

"No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale:—

(e) Any dairy butter packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter unless such packages are branded "Dairy butter;"

(f) Any dairy butter packed, moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper unless such parchment paper is branded "Dairy butter."

The underlying principle of the law is protection to the consumer, the honest manufacturer and the honest trader. The whole object of the law is to prevent misrepresentation. No reasonable practice is interfered with.

The Advocate Job Department has just received a supply of first quality parchment paper, and is prepared to fill all orders for printing. Having had a long experience in butter parchment printing, all work will be guaranteed against the ink running into the butter. Prices on application.

Christiana, June 12—Norway has lost 29 vessels of all classes, through mine or torpedo explosions, since the war started, the war insurance bureau announced today. The aggregate value of the ships was \$7,500,000.

**19 Year Old Girl
Arrested as Spy**

Woman Captured Who Has
Been Sending Much Valuable
Information to Germany

Toronto, June 12—Nineteen year old Louisa Marks Feldt, as she calls herself, who appeared in the Woman's Court yesterday on a vagrancy charge, turns out to be one of the cleverest German spies on the continent. Her arrest was accomplished two weeks ago Wednesday night by Detective Maurer, just as she was about to board a train at the union station.

Two months ago the British Government advised the Canadian military authorities that valuable information concerning Canadian troop transports was leaking to the German Government, and requested immediate investigation. Since that time the Dominion secret service police, military authorities and detective staffs of every city in Canada have been specially on the lookout for members of the German spy organization.

Louisa Marks Feldt is not her right name. When questioned in the detective offices two weeks ago she frankly admitted this and smilingly defied them to find out who she really is.

She boasted of having assisted dozens of Germans to get over to the States, and from there return to the German army. She speaks English as well as she does German. Two years ago she came to the United States and spent a year in touring that country. Her time there was spent exclusively in seeking military information and she claims to have despatched sketches of American naval fortifications.

"My government anticipates everything and leaves nothing to chance," she said. "Germany knows more of the secrets of rival nations than those nations can ever hope to know of Germany. It would startle America to know just how much information my country has concerning their supposedly secret affairs."

Offhand the girl named almost every point in Ontario where shells were being made, and displayed amazing technical knowledge regarding war equipment.

It has not been decided whether she will be tried as a spy or simply interned.



by patronizing Home Industries. You help Yourself by helping them. One man's price is as fair as the other's.

**GALLANT BELGIAN TROOPS
DRIVE THE GERMANS BACK**

London, June 14—"The German line near Westende, in the region northeast of Nieuport, Manneken-viere and Schoore (all in Belgium) has been driven back by strong Belgian attacks in the past few days," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Morning Post.

"Important German troop movements have been noted along the Dutch border."

**GERMANS ARREST MANY
ACCUSED OF BEING SPIES**

Amsterdam, June 14—A despatch received here from Berlin says: "Since the beginning of the war enemies of Germany have employed a number of spies for collecting information. The German authorities recently discovered a conspiracy which has its headquarters at Maestricht.

"Seventeen spies were arrested in Belgium, and it was proved that they had communicated information regarding the movement of troops on the Belgian railway. A court martial condemned to death eleven of the accused, and six were sentenced to a total of seventy-seven years penal servitude.

"On June 7 eight of the accused were executed. The three others asked for a pardon and a decision in their case is pending."



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ADDRESS

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**Germans Lose Heavily
In Past Six Weeks**

The Latest Russian Victories Have Been Achieved
Solely With Bullet and Bayonet

Petrograd, June 12—The Russian infantry with surprising ease, has inflicted a succession of great defeats on the Germans in East Galicia.

The main attack of the enemy was conducted at Mszczka, with heavy guns on the railways, but it was spent before the Germans reached the barbed wire entanglements in front of the main position. They have retreated in the utmost disorder, leaving thousands of dead.

Simultaneously, the Russians started an enveloping movement against General Von Linsingen's army, which had crossed the Dniester. The Russian infantry, with magnificent dash, attacked the Germans, who had a number of three-inch guns, and drove them from the woods. They annihilated a division, the fighting lasting two days.

The Germans are now entirely southward of the Dniester. Evidently they intended to develop in enormous force there. They were head-

ed by the Prussian Guards and advanced rapidly toward Halleck, from where they proposed to conduct the main attack on Lemberg. All their movements, however, were easily frustrated.

The Germans are now gathering south of the Dniester, apparently awaiting reinforcements. They have lost in the last six weeks more lives in Galicia than in the previous six months against the Russians everywhere. The Russians are in close contact with the enemy. There are signs that the Germans are developing great activity north of the piltz, in Poland, toward the Nemen, with heavy artillery, and a chemical laboratory, in hope of drawing the main Russian strength there.

The latest Russian successes have been achieved solely with bullet and bayonet, scarcely a shell having been fired in the last fortnight. Their strategy is regarded as a triumphant vindication of Gen. Ivanoff.

London, June 12—Word was received here today that Lieut. Robley, of the British Navy, nephew of A. Bonar Law, Minister of Colonies, has been killed at Dardanelles.

**KING CONSTANTINE
GENERALLY WEAK**

London, June 15, 2:44 p. m.—Reuter's Athens correspondent, telegraphing Monday night says:

"Tonight's bulletin says that the general weakness of King Constantine continues. His temperature this evening was 99.14.

A porter on a limited express train between New York and Chicago is paid \$27.50 a month by the company, and \$77 a month by the passengers.

London, June 14—David Lloyd-George is completing the organization of his munitions ministry. He has appointed Leonard Llewellyn as Director of Materials; Mr. West, of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., ship-builders, as Directors of Metals, and Sir Guy Garnet as Director of Railway transport.

HORSES FOR THE ALLIES

East St. Louis, Ill., June 12—More than 150,000 horses have been shipped from the National Stockyards here to the British, French, Italian and Belgian armies.

Athens, June 12—The Turks are placing heavy artillery in the hills defending Constantinople and have decided to burn the city if their armies are defeated, rather than let it fall into the hands of Allies.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

**WAKE UP!
NEW BRUNSWICK!**

The World War Demands the Supreme
Effort of a United Empire

Shall Our Province Fall Behind?

It should not be supposed that contributions of a couple of thousand men, a few odd dollars, some barrels of potatoes and boxes of socks, constitute our rightful sacrifice. So far not more than a handful of people in all this country have any actual realization of what the war means. These few have given their husbands or their sons to the cause of Empire. The remainder have done nothing in comparison with their abilities and their opportunities.

Our national life, our peace, our prosperity and our happiness are so dependent upon the well-being of the British Empire that only by playing our part in that Empire can we maintain our fortunate position.

Up to the present ninety-nine per cent. of us do not realize what sacrifice means, nor what is being endured by those nearer to the firing line than we are. We must give, not only of our material wealth, but of our blood, and not niggardly, but with a generous hand.

None of us wish to part with our husbands and our children, but it is better that they should serve the Empire and save our homes than that our enemies should triumph and all that we hold dear be taken from us.

*"For Romans in Rome's quarrel
Spared neither land nor gold,
Nor son nor wife, nor limb nor life,
In the brave days of old."*

The 55th Regiment still requires five hundred men from New Brunswick. These men must be furnished at once, and must be recruited from New Brunswick homes. We cannot ask strangers to take our places. The duty before us is clear, however hard the part may seem. Some will lose their lives; others will be maimed; many will return.

MEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Once upon a time there was a man who said that he would rather be a live coward than a dead hero.

What is Your Choice at the Present Time?

The Question is Up to You Today!

ROYAL Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
The Prudent Housewife Uses No Other
Contains No Alum

FEDORA

BY VICTORIEN SARDOU

(Continued)

"How good you are! I do not deserve this." But Olga refused the outstretched hands, refused to respond to the winning smile. She stood and looked at her with a cold, disdainful expression. Fedora interpreted it in her own way. "Ah, you have not forgiven me then? I hoped you had. Ah, countess, if you could but know how I was suffering then. Give me your hands and your smile. I assure you I have made amends. Ask Loris." "Yes, I have asked Loris. I just come from him. He at least is satisfied. He believes that you love him. I do not."

"If it will make you any happier to know it, he will never love me. I know that." "Yes, I can see it in your face; you are unselfish, you are good, you are generous. Now look into my face—here by the light." She drew aside a curtain, and let the light stream in on her agonized face. "and see if you find the wickedness you suspect there. No, there is no wickedness there now. Yes, there was a few days ago—a horrible wickedness there; but not now, not now. I love him as madly as he loves me. If you separate us, if you tell him my dreadful story, it will not be only him that you will kill, but me as well. My God! spare us both. If I did not love him it would be different; but I do. I do. Do you think I would injure him now? Oh, you will not believe me, I know you will not. My God! my God! what shall I do?"

CHAPTER XXXIII The countess hurried from Fedora to Loris, feeling that he would be anxious after her rather mysterious actions when leaving him, and being desirous of putting him in as good a frame of mind as possible for the reception of Fedora's confession, though she had no manner of doubt of his ready forgiveness. "If you had been much longer I should have followed you," cried Loris as she entered his parlor. "Well, what have you to say now?" Olga gave him her hands. "What have I to say? I have to say that if I were a man you should have to fight for her. If I had twenty languages instead of six, as you say you have, I could not find words to describe her. Pardon, I am a woman, but she makes me love her. And Loris, the more I know of her, the more I admire her. She asked me to send you to her. She has something she wants to tell you, and, if I judge you right, you will only love her more for what she tells."

CHAPTER XXXIV Fedora was waiting for him, arm outstretched, and eyes eager and questioning. For a few moments it was useless to try to speak, and quite unnecessary. Lovers can do without words at times. When they meet is one of the times. Fedora was not anxious to begin, and it did her good to know how much her lover enjoyed her presence. She rested quietly in his strong arms. As for him, he was not so curious, but he could wait. He did not like to break into the blissful silence which is so eloquent to hearts in accord. It was Fedora who broke the silence. She caught her breath. "Olga saw you?" she said. "Yes, and had a great deal to say about some secret. Come now, I wager I can better do without hearing it than you can without telling it."

CHAPTER XXXV Fedora was waiting for him, arm outstretched, and eyes eager and questioning. For a few moments it was useless to try to speak, and quite unnecessary. Lovers can do without words at times. When they meet is one of the times. Fedora was not anxious to begin, and it did her good to know how much her lover enjoyed her presence. She rested quietly in his strong arms. As for him, he was not so curious, but he could wait. He did not like to break into the blissful silence which is so eloquent to hearts in accord. It was Fedora who broke the silence. She caught her breath. "Olga saw you?" she said. "Yes, and had a great deal to say about some secret. Come now, I wager I can better do without hearing it than you can without telling it."

LIBERAL ORGAN IS HIS DEFENCE

An Ontario "conservative" relies on the Brantford "Expositor" to Support His Position on "Made-in-Canada" The "Made-in-Canada" movement came in for considerable discussion during the Budget Debate in the recent session of the House of Commons. One or two members criticized the movement as being entirely selfish and in the interest of the manufacturers alone. In the course of the debate Mr. Fisher, the member for North Brant, quoted the Brantford "Expositor," one of the leading Liberal papers in Western Ontario, in support of the "Made-in-Canada" movement. After referring to the criticism of the "Made-in-Canada" movement, which had preceded his speech, Mr. Fisher stated that in his section of the Province of Ontario, which constituted an important industrial, as well as farming, centre, the people all firmly believed in the movement. "Not alone the artisans of Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, Paris, Guelph, Berlin, Gait, Waterloo, Woodstock, Ironton and other manufacturing centres, but the merchant and farmers as well realize the importance of the "Made-in-Canada" movement. The artisan knows that increased demand for Canadian-made goods means better work and wages for himself, and consequently more comfort for his family; the merchant knows it means more and better business, while the farmer has learned the value of the home market and knows that it means a better market for everything he has to sell. This view is shared by Liberals and Conservatives alike. I should like to read a few short articles on this movement taken from the Brantford Expositor, the leading Liberal organ in the section from which I come, and I would commend these extracts to the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat.

Creed For Canadians On October 13, the Expositor published an article with the header "A good creed for Canadians," as follows: "I believe in Canada. I love her as my home. I honor her institutions. I rejoice in the abundance of her resources. I have unbounded confidence in the ability and enterprise of her people, and I cherish exalted ideas of her destiny among the nations of the world. Anything that is produced in Canada, from Canadian materials, by the application of Canadian brain and labor, will always have first call with me." On November 4, 1914, it published another article, from which the following is an extract: "To keep prosperity in Canada and the spectre of hard times out, just means that from now on the people of Canada will consider their own business of first importance, will spend their money for the goods made in Canadian factories. It's the importance of maintaining Canadian pay-roll that puts us all on the same level." Again on January 30. "The people anxious to give preference in purchases to goods that are the product of Canadian industry, but they must be made more familiar with the nature and extent of these articles. An educational campaign backed up by frequent exhibits in every city and town in the country of "Made-in-Canada" goods will do much to increase the activity of the manufacturing establishments of the Dominion."

Economic Epigrams On February 9 the Expositor contained a number of economic epigrams, of which I will read two or three: "Now that the real estate soap-bubblers are out of business in this country we are again estimating the value of land by the number of smokestacks. There's more money in the "Made-in-Canada" habit than in the sub-division habit." "God made the farm, but man makes the factory. The factories of Canada, created by Canadians are entitled to the admiration of every farmer in Canada."

Half the world does not know how the other half lives, and half the people of Canada might just as well say they don't care how the other half lives so long as they deliberately keep them out of work by buying imported goods." These are clippings from the most prominent Liberal paper in that section of the country. I am sure that after listening to these extracts, every member in this House will agree that the "Made-in-Canada" policy has taken a strong hold on the people of Canada, and as the importance of the question is better understood, this hold will continue to grow.

MINARD'S L'INMINT is the only L'INMINT asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it. HARLIN FULTON. Pleasant Bay, C. B.

The Wretchedness of Constipation



Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Only reliable remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, etc. They do their duty. Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions. Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homesteaded patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased right in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G. Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. 22-6mos.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Charles Edmonds of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland Laborer and the heirs of Florence Edmonds deceased and all others whom it may concern:

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the store of George Stables in the Town of Newcastle in the said County of Northumberland on THURSDAY the twenty second day of JULY next at twelve o'clock noon.

All that piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in Newcastle aforesaid and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake fifty feet from intersection of road running in front of the said lot and Creek running towards the river thence along the said road fifty feet in an easterly direction to a stake thence on a line at right angles to the said road one hundred feet to a stake on the rear line of front lots thence westerly along the rear line of front lots fifty feet to a stake thence at right angles to the said road being the place of beginning and being the same lands conveyed to the said Florence Edmonds by James Donohoe by Indenture bearing date the 22nd January A. D. 1910, as by reference to the said deed will more fully appear.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of January A. D. 1910 and made between the said Charles Edmonds and Florence Edmonds of the first part and the said George Stables of the second part.

Default having been made in the payment of the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage.

Terms cash. Dated this fifteenth day of April A. D. 1915. E. P. WILLISTON. Solicitor for the Mortgagee. GEORGE STABLES 17-3mos. Mortgagee

