

# The Union Advocate

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## Shocking Accident on I.C.R. at McPhee's Crossing

Oliver and Dosithe Bourque, of Rogersville,  
Struck by Ocean Limited--Inquest on  
Tuesday Morning at Rogersville.

A shocking accident occurred on the I. C. R. at 16.25 o'clock on Monday afternoon, at a place called McPhee's Crossing, about a quarter of a mile north of Rogersville, when two brothers, Oliver and Dosithe Bourque, of Rogersville, were struck by the Ocean Limited going north, while they were attempting to pass over the crossing.

The train, which was in charge of Conductor Ayer and Driver Hicks, was brought to a standstill and the unfortunate men were taken back to Rogersville, where an inquest was held yesterday morning.

### THE INQUEST

The inquest was held at Rogersville on Tuesday, Nov. 10th, to inquire into the death of Oliver Bourque and Dosithe Bourque. Coroner Michael O'Brien, of Rogersville, and T. H. Whalen, Clerk of the Peace, Newcastle, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Messrs. E. Price and W. R. Fitzmaurice, Truckmaster Giles and Detective Harry Culligan were present on behalf of the management of the I. C. R.

The following jury were empanelled: F. T. Lavoie, P. Maloney, Andrew Arseneau, Allain Cameron, Michael Hoche, Nicholas Breaux, Joseph Dumont.

F. T. Lavoie was elected foreman, and after the jury was sworn they viewed the remains of the deceased and then adjourned to the residence of M. O'Brien where the evidence was heard.

Dr. (Miss Mary) D'Olloqui was the first witness examined and testified as to the cause of death. Her evidence was to the effect that when she arrived at the station at Rogersville in response to summons, she found Dosithe Bourque apparently dead. After giving him a hasty examination she administered a restorative. She directed her attention to Oliver Bourque, whom she caused to be removed to a house, and did what her medical skill directed. He soon regained consciousness and remained conscious until the last. About an hour later she examined Dosithe Bourque and ascertained the cause of death, which proved to be chiefly internal injuries. The death of Oliver Bourque, which took place about one and a half hours after the accident, was also due to internal injuries, there being very little abrasion of the skin anywhere.

Wm. F. Hicks, engineer on No. 199 at the time of the accident, was the next witness. He testified that when about eighty rods from McPhee's Crossing on the afternoon of the 9th, he blew the whistle as was his duty. When within about one hundred feet of the crossing he saw the team dashing up from behind the snow fence which at this point is not more than ten or fifteen feet from the rail. He applied the emergency brake and shut off the steam. At the same instant they struck the vehicle. The train was stopped within a train length, they had been running at about forty miles an hour down the grade. He got off and went to the front of the engine where he found two men lying senseless on the pilot. After a hasty examination they decided to run the train back to Rogersville station without removing the men. This was done, and the train backed to the station.

Moody D. Trites was the next witness and was nearly a repetition of the evidence of the engineer.

Thomas C. Ayer, conductor in charge of the train, Judson Black, baggagemaster, and L. Melanson and D. Armstrong, brakemen, were also examined but none had actually seen the accident.

Frank Savoy testified much along the lines of the conductor and brakemen. All the witnesses agreed that the crossing was particularly dangerous, being at the end of a deep cutting and with a twelve foot snow fence completely obstructing the view until within ten or fifteen feet of the rails. In addition to this, lumber and sleepers were piled up on both sides, so close to the track that trains were not visible until one was almost onto the rails.

The only eye witness to the accident, besides the engineer, was Milline McGrath, who was standing at a window in Mr. Dumont's house, directly in line with the crossing. She saw the men drive up on the track and at the same instant the train came. She shut her eyes to keep out the sight.

The jury brought in the following verdict:

We, the jurors, empanelled to investigate the cause of Oliver Bourque and Dosithe Bourque's death, hereby unanimously decide as follows: That the above mentioned came to their death by being hit by train No. 199, north bound, at McPhee's Crossing, Nov. 9. We, the jurors, exonerate crew of said train, being no fault on their part. We, however, put fault on the I. C. R. as not having necessary precaution at this dangerous blind crossing in the way of bells or some signal of approaching danger. We decide unanimously that this crossing be condemned and suggest a subway or overhead bridge, and in the meantime part of snow fence be removed on the north east end to enable pedestrians and teams to see approaching trains.

Signed F. T. Lavoie, Foreman  
Patrick Maloney,  
Andre P. Arseneau,  
Allain Cameron,  
Michael Hoche,  
Nicholas Breaux,  
Joseph Dumont.

Both men were married and had large families. Oliver Bourque leaves a widow and several small children, the youngest being only one month old. The funeral, we understand, takes place at Rogersville this afternoon.

A telegram was received on the 4th inst. announcing the death of Beatrice, wife of Dr. O. W. Stachur, of Eureka, California.

## Germany Suing For Peace With Russia?

London, Nov. 11  
--A Rome despatch to the Post, says:

"Germany alarmed at the Russian successes, has made preliminary offers of peace to the Russian government, which have been rejected"

## SUCCUMBS AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

William Whalen Passed Away  
After Few Days Illness of  
Pneumonia

The sad death occurred at his home, McCole street, at six o'clock on Saturday morning, of William Whalen, of pneumonia.

The deceased was at work in one of the Ritchie lumber camps, and was ill eight days before being brought home, on Thursday, Nov. 3rd. His condition was so serious that death came as a relief on the following Saturday morning. He was 49 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn. The children are Allan, Beatrice and Charlotte. Three brothers and two sisters also survive. The brothers are Maurice and John of Newcastle, and Michael of Bathurst. The sisters are Mrs. Albert DeWolf of Douglastown, and Mrs. John Boudreau in the west.

The remains were taken to St. Mary's church yesterday morning where High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Dixon at 9 o'clock, and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives.

## HIGH SCHOOL VS. YOUNG STOCK CO.

In a Scorching Football Game on  
Friday Afternoon--Mayor  
Morrissey Stared

On Friday afternoon the High School team lined up against the H. Wilmot Young Co., backed up by some of Newcastle's old football stars. The game certainly was a scorcher from start to finish. The High School has a bunch of boys which give promise of being great football players. They tackled well, especially the Half Line and worked well together, but in the scrim, they were weak until in the second half, Barry went in a centre scrim and proved to be the making up of the weakness.

For the H. Wilmot Young Co., Mayor Morrissey proved to be a whirlwind, making a long run for sixty yards before he was downed. Murray also made two fine runs, one of which resulted in a touchdown; Ed. Morris was very sure and swift in tackling and got away with some good runs; Hawkes and Graves also showed up well while Jack Kingston was the backbone of the scrim, and at one time almost ran to the station for a touchdown. Al White proved to be the star of the concert crowd, his great strength helping him very much.

For the High School, McLean, Thompson, Barry, Bate, Morris and Mann played the star games, their tackling and rushing saved the game for the High School. McInerney and Morris secured the touchdowns for the High School, while Murray and Morrissey were responsible for the visitors scores.

|           |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Coughlan  | Forwards  | Cole            |
| Barry     |           | Kingston        |
| Johnstone |           | Hawkes          |
| Sargeant  |           | Loker           |
| Gorman    |           | White           |
| Williams  |           | Morell          |
| Macarthur | McInerney | J. Morris       |
| Carrigan  |           | Lyon            |
| McEvoy    | Quarters  | Graves          |
| Bate      |           | Richards        |
| Thompson  | Halves    | Murray          |
| Morris    |           | Ed. Morris      |
| Mann      |           | Morrissey       |
| McLean    |           | Hayhey          |
|           | Fullback  |                 |
| Dickison  |           | H. Wilmot Young |

John A. Creaghan refereed in a very satisfactory manner.

## FOX COMPANY HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Miramichi Black Fox Co. Elect  
Directors for Ensuing Year--  
Stock Dividend Declared

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Miramichi Black Fox Company, Limited, was held at the head office, Douglastown, on November 4, 1914.

The president reported that from three pairs of foxes kept in the ranch last season, there had been raised three male and three female pups, making three even pairs, which have been added to the company stock, making now seven pairs enclosed in the ranch near Douglastown.

A Stock Dividend of twenty-five per cent. (25 p. c.) was declared, and a further fifteen per cent (15 p. c.) cash dividend to be paid later.

The following shareholders were elected as directors for the ensuing year:

Dr. B. A. Marven, Chatham,  
T. W. Crocker, Newcastle,  
Robert Murray, Chatham,  
Joseph McKnight, Douglastown,  
W. H. Belyea, Newcastle,  
C. C. Hayward, Newcastle,  
Dr. Coffyn, Bathurst.

This company has had remarkable success ever since organization, and furnishes a good investment. There are yet a few shares available, and a purchase now would participate in next year's dividend. Application may be made to any of the directors.

## UNION OF N. B. MUNICIPALITIES

Annual Convention to be Held  
in St. John on November  
25th and 26th

The annual convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities will be held in St. John on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 25 and 26. The meetings will take place in the Court House and subjects of peculiar interest to the municipalities will be discussed by specialists in the different lines. Roads, taxation, immigration, and municipal ownership will be among the subjects.

The county of St. John has made a special grant for the entertainment of the delegates and arrangements have been made for visiting the different factories and public institutions in and about St. John. It is hoped that every municipality in the province will send delegates and help to carry out the aims of all men to have business carried on as usual.

## GERMANS RECEIVE 150,000 REINFORCEMENTS

London, Nov. 7—(1.55 a. m.)—The Exchange Telegraph's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Germans have concentrated in Munster, 78 miles northeast of Cologne, 150,000 fresh troops which will be sent into Belgium Sunday, when all railway traffic will stop for the purpose.

## German Spy Paid The Death Penalty

Carl Hans Lody, Convicted by British Court  
Martial, Shot in the Tower of London--  
First Execution for Similar Offense  
Since 1700.

## German Cruiser Emden Destroyed

Driven Ashore on Island of Cocos Group by Australian Cruiser  
Sydney and Burned to Water's Edge.

London, Nov. 10—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who was found guilty by a court martial of espionage November 2, has been shot as a spy.

Lody, when arrested, claimed to be an American, but later confessed that he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

Carl Hans Lody, the first man to be shot as spy in England in generations, once was employed as a guide by a touring agency in New York, and also worked for the Union Pacific Railway in Omaha. He was arrested late in September in London charged with espionage, and at his trial it transpired that he was a former lieutenant in the German navy, but that he had been transferred to the movements of the British fleet, but was warned not to do any spying. He was told to travel as an American citizen and "in consequence of that he received an American passport."

Lody met his death in the tower of London, after having been found guilty by court martial on charges of having communicated with the enemy. The statement concerning the execution is brief, saying: "Sentence was duly confirmed."

This was the first execution in the tower of London since 1700. The scene of the execution was the tower barracks not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons famous in English history were put to death.

Lody was about 28 years old.

London, Nov. 10—It was officially announced in London today, that the German cruiser Emden has been driven ashore and burned. The losses among the officers and crew are reported to have been heavy.

The Emden was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney. She was driven ashore on an island of the Cocos or Keeling group southwest of Java, in the Indian Ocean.

The Sydney sighted the Emden yesterday morning. With superior speed she at once closed in and gave battle. The German boat could not escape. There was a running fight, at the end of which the Emden, burning from the shells of the Australian boat, was beached.

The casualties on the Sydney are said to have been three men killed and fifteen wounded.

"With the exception of the German squadron, now off the coast of Chile, the whole of the Pacific and Indian Ocean are now clear of the enemy's warships."

## Airships Hovered Over Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 9—For some time there have been rumors of airships having been seen over the town, but not much credence was placed in them. Last night, however, an airship was seen in the northern sky. It was a dirigible, and it hung around for upwards of an hour, fairly well up. Its lights were very distinct, and one of them was evidently used for signalling purposes, as several letters of the Morse code

were plainly read. But whether it was signalling to another ship or to a point on land only, could not be ascertained.

## NEW MACHINE AT HAPPY HOUR

is One on the Latest and  
Most Improved Models,  
Mounted on Aluminum  
Base.

## PERSONAL

Mrs. Howard Williston went to Amherst last Friday, where she will visit friends.

Mrs. Fred E. Locke left on Monday for New York to visit her sister, Mr. Fred E. Williston.

The Misses Parker and Mrs. Osborne Nicholson spent Sunday with Mrs. L. J. Tweedie, at Chatham.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Wood, of Douglastown, have a new son, and Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore, a daughter.

## Important Meeting

A meeting of the "Lost Chapter Co." will be held in the Town Hall Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of authorizing the manager to pay the proceeds of that concert to the Patriotic fund. All those who took part in the performance are requested to be present.

that at certain positions they are pressing forward. The situation along the Yser is described as comparatively calm. The French, it is announced, have occupied Harcourt and Hogeville.

## WHAT A GIANT SHELL CAN DO



A Tree—One of Thousands on the Battlefield of the Marne—Mown down by the fire of the British Artillery in a Forest where German troops sought shelter

## British Lines Hurl Back Germans With Ease

Paris, Nov. 7—Advices from the front today say that the Allies are pushing north between the flooded area of Belgium and the ocean, apparently with the intention of occupying Ostend. The Germans are reported to have heavily entrenched to the north east of Ostend and to be preparing for an expected attack.

There is also severe fighting today on the French right, where the Germans are desperately endeavoring to break up the advance toward Metz.

Violent night and day attacks by the Germans on the Anglo-French front southeast of Ypres and on the British line to Nieuw-Chapelle, between the canal of La Bassée and Arras, and against the British positions on the Oise, have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Today's official statement declares not only are the Allies holding their own at every point but

# THE TAKING OF VERA CRUZ TOLD BY MIRAMICHI BOY

## Sergeant Major Benjamin Gunderson, a New castle Boy, With U. S. Marine Corps Gives Graphic Description of the Event

The following short story told by Sergeant Major Benjamin Gunderson, United States Marines Corps, will be of interest to our readers.

Version of the memorable events at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

For two days prior to our landing at Vera Cruz we stood by in full harness and armed to the teeth expecting trouble at any moment. We were already supplied with four days' rations in our haversacks which consisted of canned meat and hard biscuits.

It was on the morning of April 21st, 1914 that we landed on Mexican soil. The landing was made smoothly, without a hitch or sound. We headed up Montesinos Street in squad column, our rifles unloaded when we were fired upon from one of the cross streets. Up until that moment it had all seemed like a holiday. After that it seemed different. For the first few seconds our knees misbehaved strangely, and our teeth did all the talking; they did not speak in whispers either.

The spiteful crack of rifles and hiss of vengeful bullet, one sided as it was, became a nerve racking ordeal; the third degree was not in it. But the commands, squad left; with "ball cartridges load" restore us to ourselves and put the blood lust into us. Then came "A" skirmishers guide left. We knew it was coming and eagerly awaited for the command. Commence firing was given by our commander, and we did it at the command. After that there was fun and lots of it, the kind you remember a long while afterwards. Base ball furnishes lots of excitement, but being a target for a 2700 F. P. M. bullet offers more. We ducked them as best we could, seeking the cover of telephone poles and street curbing, anything that looked bullet proof looked good to us. We began shooting everything in sight, Mexican soldiers and civilians who were firing from housetops and church towers at us. At the corner of Montesinos street and Cinco-de-Mayo, where they first opened fire on us begins the concrete wall which separates the railroad yard from the street. A portion of it extends right across Cinco-de-Mayo. We got behind this wall perforating it with port holes from which our automatic guns swept Cinco-de-Mayo clean as a whistle. We soon had the natives double timing across the intersecting street, instead of lurking at the corners for an occasional shot. When the Federal soldiers learned they were not to fire on women, many crossed under such cover or even disguised themselves in feminine attire. About 2 p. m. cease firing was sounded, in order to allow the Royal Marines of England who had landed as a consul guard to get under cover. Firing was soon resumed and kept up during the rest of the day and throughout the night. The night watch was composed of all hands and not a marine, though he may live to be a burled, will ever forget its weird excitement, while the ghostly beams from the searchlights on the ships in the harbour hovered over. The riddled city hours passed like weeks but towards dawn the word that the American fleet was in, passed through our lines like the cool air that seemed to revive us after the hot day and long night before. At the hour of 8 a. m. on the morning of the 22nd we had the city pretty well policed and the natives were leaving for the sand hills in droves. Shells from the United States ship Chester Prairie and San Francisco silenced most of the firing of the succeeding day. Orders were then given to advance from house to house to make a search for arms and ammunition. A skirmish line was formed from the Terminal Hotel to the round house, a distance of six miles. We advanced block by block with orders to break down all doors that were not opened upon command. Much arms and ammunition were found. We Marines did the work without killing a woman or child. There were few men left, because hysterical when even we entered their homes, they feared they knew not what. But we finished our duties and gave our attention to our work which was done in quick order. Women had to be watched closer than the men on account of carrying concealed weapons. Every sniper who was caught sniping was taken prisoner, if not already shot, and tried by court martial, and then taken out in a large courtyard and shot. We have received orders only to use our fire arms in self defence. The city is yet under marshal law being patrolled night and day by marines.

### A THRILLING ADVENTURE

Up from the meadows rich with corn Clear in the cool September morn The clustered spires of Mexico stand Wonderful vistas! mountains grand! Up the wide street the soldiers sped, Short fat captain leading ahead Under his slouched hat left and right He glanced—a small dog met his sight

Quick as it fell before his horses hoof A maiden sprang with thrilling roof Clasp her dog in arms so tight Stern eyes shone with envious light.

Bump if you must this golden head, But spare my precious dog she said; A shame of sadness, a blush of shame O'er the face of the soldier came.

The noble nature within him stirred To lie, at the fair ones deed and word Who touches a hair of that dog's head

Deserves a volley of vengeful lead. The maiden's noble deed is done The soldiers take their usual run; And over the stars above look down On serene little dogs in Vera Cruz town,

B. Gunderson.

### LOGGIEVILLE ITEMS

#### A Budget of Interesting Items From Our Sister Town

(Held from last issue.)  
Nov. 2—The large circle of friends of Mrs. George Lewis are glad to hear of her improvement in health since her operation in the hospital at Chatham.

The young people of Knox church held a Halloween social in the lodge room connected with the Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening of last week. The party was under the management of the Swatiska Club. About sixty of the young folks were present. Informality and innocent merry-making reigned supreme. Apparitions of various sorts flitted around the building. Many of the time-honored games and tests of fortune were played. Refreshments were served, and the happy crowd disbanded, all declaring it to be one of the most enjoyable affairs held for some time.

Mrs. Robert Loggie entertained the Ladies' Aid on Thursday evening of last week. This society is undertaking work for the soldiers instead of the members doing their own needlework as heretofore. Those interested in patriotic societies have every reason to feel grateful for the work that is being accomplished here by willing hands.

The first touch of winter was experienced here on Tuesday of last week. The storm continued all day, and towards evening the ground was perfectly carpeted with "the beautiful."

Rev. E. E. Mowatt was at Campbellton for a day last week.

Mrs. John R. Johnstone entertains the Junior Club this week.

Among the boys of this town who have recently been released from duty at the Wireless at Newcastle, and have returned home are: Rob Dickson, Roy Johnstone, Ben O'Brien and Fred Ward.

Miss Evie Taylor of Lower Napan is a guest at the home of Mrs. Babbirk.

Miss Genevieve Murdock of Boston, who is visiting her parents at Napan, was in town today.

Mrs. Major, who occupied the restaurant at the railway crossing on Water Street, during the summer season has moved from town.

Wm. McLeod of Bay du Vin was in town recently.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

### FREE WHEAT QUESTION AN EASTERN VIEW

More Milling in Canada Means Greater Supply of Food—Home Protection Necessary to Farming Industry

In a leading editorial last month the Bridgetown "Monitor" has a strong article dealing with the free wheat question. After discussing the question of ocean freight rates, the increase in which has seriously handicapped Canadian mills in their export trade, the "Monitor" discusses the proposal to take the duty off wheat and flour as follows:

"There is one thing sure, though, and that is the more wheat we grind in Canada, the more middlings we have to sell to somebody; whereas, if we send our wheat to England, and if it is ground there, there is scarcely one chance in a thousand that we in the Maritime Provinces will ever have an opportunity to buy a pound of the by-products in this market. There is something, too, to be said about the labor employed in the milling industry. The men who are working in the flour mills and barrel factories are just as valuable to the country as any other wage earners we have, and while it is the policy of the country to protect Canadian industries, it seems inconsistent that it should tolerate the condition of affairs described by the Ottawa delegation, if it can do anything to remedy it. We fancy that it might do something so far as the Canadian railways and the subsidized steamship lines are concerned, but how far an interference with them would be effective in removing the discrimination it is very hard indeed to say. Our reference to the matter is with the view of urging our readers to endorse the efforts which the Canadian millers have made at Ottawa. Whatever disagreements they may have with them on other points, there is no doubt whatever that they should be very glad to see them double their output of mill feeds. They will never be able to do this unless there is an increase of the wheat milled in this country."

### ST. VITUS DANCE

Another Severe Case Cured  
Through the Use of Dr.  
Williams' Pink Pills

St. Vitus dance is a common form of nervous trouble, which affects not only young children but men and women as well. The only cure lies in plenty of pure blood, because good blood is the life food of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance, because they actually make the rich red blood that feeds and restores the starving, shattered nerves. This has been proved in hundreds of cases, among them that of Mrs. John Duncan, London, Ont., who says: "About a year ago I found myself becoming very nervous. At the outset I did not pay much attention to it as I thought the trouble would pass away. In time it was disappointing, for I soon found myself rapidly growing worse. My right arm and leg began to jerk and twitch all the time, even when I was in bed, and I found great difficulty in walking or doing any work. Finally the trouble affected my speech, and it was with difficulty I made myself understood. Of course I was doctoring for the trouble, but was not being helped, and finally the doctor wanted me to go to the hospital for treatment. This I did not care to do, and it was at this stage that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used four boxes I felt much better, and in a short time longer I was quite well and strong. My neighbors look upon my cure as quite wonderful, and indeed I think it is, and shall always be grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me." These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### GERMAN STEEL INDUSTRY

Export Trade Exceeds That of Great Britain, and is Growing Rapidly

According to the "Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, the statistics of the exports of iron and steel for the year 1913 show that Germany heads the list, with exports of 6,497,000 metric tons in 1913, against 6,042,000 tons in 1912. Great Britain comes second, with 5,050,919 gross tons, against 4,933,112 tons in 1912. The United States exported 3,760,133 gross tons, against 2,947,597 tons in 1912. It will be a surprise to many to know that Germany has passed Great Britain in the manufacture of iron and steel. It is perhaps attributable in great measure to the development of the manufacture of warships and munitions of war in Germany on a large scale. Whether the fiscal policy of the respective countries has anything to do with it or not is difficult to say in the absence of detailed figures. However, the policy of Germany since the days of Bismarck has been one of rigid high protection, while that of Great Britain has been one of absolute free trade.

### U. S. IMPORTS

Canada Second Best Customer of Big Neighbor—Disparity of Comparative Figures

During every working-day of last year the exports of merchandise to Canada by the United States averaged \$1,253,875. This is calculated on the basis of three hundred working days during the year, which is the generally accepted standard.

The total figures for the twelve months are \$376,162,489, or within about 29 per cent. of the total exports of the United States to Great Britain. These figures are taken from the official report of the United States Government.

Canada is now easily the second best foreign market of the United States. Germany, which ranks third, is \$45,711,659 behind Canada in the purchase of American products.

And it is a significant fact that the export trade of the United States is growing more rapidly with Canada than with any other of the leading countries of the world. The experience of the past ten years proves this, the increase in that period being 235 per cent. with Canada, 89 per cent. with Germany, 14 per cent. with the United Kingdom and 54 per cent. with France.

The Canadian market is worth more to the United States to-day than the combined markets of the six countries comprising Central America, the whole of the west Indies, and China and Japan. In fact, it is necessary to throw in that of European Russia as well in order to secure a total export trade equal to that which is done with Canada. This is a fact which is probably realized by but few in either Canada or the United States. It is by comparisons like these that we are able to grasp the importance to the United States of Canada's market.

While, generally speaking, Canada now ranks second among the foreign customers of the United States in regard to manufactured products alone she easily ranks first.

What probably strikes one most forcibly a table of statistics on this question is the preponderating value of the Canadian market for such manufactured articles as are composed in whole or in part of iron and steel.

These particulars of American trade with Canada are calculated to make the most enthusiastic disciple of free trade pause and consider whether a policy should not be devised which would retain for Canadian workmen more of the work involved in producing this vast quantity of goods.

### AID TO WOOL GROWERS

How the Dominion Department of Agriculture is Helping Wool Industry

Hitherto, Canadian wool has graded very low in comparison with wool from other countries through careless methods of shearing, shipping and sorting. The poor quality of Canadian wool has resulted in low prices to Canadian wool growers, and the Canadian woolen manufacturer has been forced to purchase some portion of his wool supplies abroad because he was unable to get the proper quality in Canada.

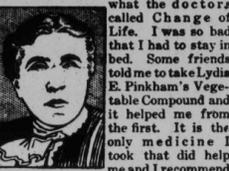
"According to the 'Canadian Textile Journal' expert graders are being supplied by the branch mutual organizations of sheep-raisers of ten or more members. Graders will classify and pack wool only and endeavor to see that it reaches dealers in the condition they graded it, but in no way will they act as selling agents for the growers. This should provide a means of stimulating breeders to take greater interest in the preparation of a clean product, for it is definitely understood that wool graded under the auspices of the branch will be severely, and impartially, treated.

"In the announcement of this policy it is stated that fleeces tied with binder twine, containing paint licks or filled with chaff and straw will be discarded to the rejection class and the sacks plainly labeled as such. Western range wool will be separated for quality into three grades: fine, medium and low, and into combing

### AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Doucette Tells of her Distressing Symptoms During Change of Life and How She Found Relief.

Belleville, Nova Scotia, Can.—"Three years ago I was suffering badly with what the doctors called Change of Life. I was so bad that I had to stay in bed. Some friends told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it helped me from the first. It is the only medicine I took that did help me and I recommend it. You don't know how thankful and grateful I am. I give you permission to publish what your good medicine has done for me." Mrs. SIMON DOUCETTE, Belleville, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia, Canada.



Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, back-aches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

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

and clothing lengths. Five grades will be made of the Eastern wool and wool of a medium character raised on the small farms in the West. Washed and unwashed will be carefully designated. Associations are now being formed for this purpose and much interest is already being awakened amongst farmers throughout the entire Dominion. A uniformly graded wool will act equally as a boon to growers, dealers and manufacturers and may serve as the beginning of a rather greater appreciation of the real character of Canadian wools.

"Canadian manufacturers should endorse and encourage these efforts because any good accomplished will work to their benefit. They are able to give valuable assistance to the men who are carrying on the work in the way of information as to the best grades of wool for the industry here and by pointing out the defects and suggesting remedies."

At present the Canadian woolen industry is in a depressed condition, owing chiefly to the general trade depression, and also to the huge imports of British wools which are enabled to come into Canada freely under the low duties of the British preference. When business is depressed all over the world the British manufacturer finds Canada one of the easiest markets in which to dump his surplus product, and the result is that while there is less trade than ever to be shared by the Canadian and British woolen manufacturers the Canadian manufacturer loses a greater proportion than usual of what is going through the low prices which the British manufacturer is able to quote by reason of his low labor and factory costs.

In addition to the wise measures which the Government is taking for the promotion of the sheep industry, it seems reasonable that some change will have to be made whereby the Canadian woolen manufacturer will be assured of a greater percentage of the Canadian market for his product than he now has. If such a policy was adopted the Canadian manufacturer would purchase still larger quantities of Canadian wools, and what helps him helps the wool grower.

Vienna, Austria, Nov. 8—It is officially announced that there were 256 cases of cholera in Galicia last Thursday. Of these 126 cases were in Przemysl.

### That Awful Ache of Lumbago Rubbed Away For All Time

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Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness lessening. You realize that a powerful pain-subduing remedy is

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Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly magical medical marvel.

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| Notes in Circulation   | 10,385,376.69    |
| Deposits   | 136,729,483.41   |
| Due to Other Banks   | 3,118,902.03     |
| Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)                          | 3,352,148.77     |
|  | \$178,316,130.29 |
| ASSETS   |                  |
| Cash on hand and in Banks  | \$30,476,000.19  |
| Government and Municipal Securities                                | 3,778,533.88     |
| 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       |
|  | \$67,304,260.08  |
| Loans and Discounts  | \$105,363,239.92 |
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**EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT**

**HOW CAN THE UNITED STATES PAY  
ENG LAND HALF A BILLION DOLLARS**

The following, taken from the Toronto World, will be of valued interest to our readers, as well as to all Canadians, as the information contained therein is not generally known throughout Canada:

From "Commerce and Finance," New York, we get our first real information respecting the purpose of the visit of Sir George Paish to the United States. The American newspapers have not been telling their readers the plain truth about Sir George's mission and our Canadian papers have been accepting their statements at par. Sir George Paish may have discussed an international clearing house and the reopening of the stock exchange, and he may have given his advice, if it were asked, on a great many subjects to the secretary of the treasury and to the bankers who conferred with him at Washington, but he came to the United States and he is there today to see how much of the \$500,000,000, due and owing to England from the United States, can be at once liquidated in gold.

Naturally the United States does not want to part with this huge amount of money and would prefer to settle the debt with shipments of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and articles of manufacture. Ordinarily England would be willing to trade out the amount, but just now she is in a big war and must have all the available specie she can collect. She may not be able to get the entire \$500,000,000, but Sir George Paish has crossed the Atlantic to get all of it he can by convincing the United States that they will benefit instead of suffer in the end by making the largest possible payment in gold.

The editor of Commerce and Finance, Mr. Theo H. Price of New York, attended the conference at Washington on the 23rd inst., presided over by Secretary McAdoo, besides Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representatives of the British treasury and the leading American bankers. He does not feel at liberty, so he says in his paper of this week, to publish what occurred but commends, as an able and accurate summary of the situation, an article written by Arthur R. Marsh, editor of The Market World and Chronicle of New York. We herewith reproduce it and ask all Canadians to read it in order to get a proper idea of the situation in the States and which must, more or less, affect Canada. This article of Mr. Marsh's to illuminate our articles of yesterday on "The Financial Nightmare of the United States."

**ANGLO-AMERICAN FINANCE**

(Arthur R. Marsh, editor) in The New York Market World and Chronicle, October 28, 1914)

**England Wants to Get Her Money**

It is impossible not to follow with great interest the newspaper accounts of the purposes and reports of the utterances of the distinguished English financial authority, Sir George Paish, who is now in the United States on a mission to arrange with our government and with our representative bankers and business men such an adjustment of the financial obligations of the United States towards Great Britain as will facilitate the resumption of normal financial and credit operations in the latter country. It may be assumed that more than one of the plans which it is asserted Sir George Paish has in mind to propose or has actually proposed in a tentative way, are more fanciful than real. In the nature of things, the true object of his visit must be to see what can be done here in the way of strengthening England in her vast undertaking to carry her war to a successful conclusion. Suddenly and, as we believe, most unexpectedly to herself, England has found herself in a position in which she needs to have in hand a very large part of the resources which she has been accustomed to leave in other countries, employed there to her profit and to the profit of those to whom she entrusted it. And, in so far as this is humanly possible, she needs these resources not in the shape of the commodities she has customarily taken in payment of interest or of such portion of her capital as she might choose to call in, but in actual money, at least at the start. All the nations of the earth, except possibly France and the Scandinavian countries, are debtors to England; and the chief of these debtors is the United States. Here she

has invested more of her capital than anywhere else; here she sells more of her own products than anywhere else; and here more than anywhere else she expects to collect, through international exchange operations, the balances from other countries, like Brazil, to which she advances capital and sells goods. For so many years that we have forgotten any other order of things she has been able and willing to accept in payment of what we annually owe her, our cotton, our grain, our provisions and a great variety of our specialized manufactured articles. She has seldom called upon us for money in any amount. But in her present situation, she feels that, except for our foodstuffs, it is unwise for her to take and carry more than day to day stocks of our commodities and manufactured products. Like the sound business man who foresees and prepares for heavy drafts upon his resources, England now wants cash to put into the bank; and there can be little doubt that the real occasion of Sir George Paish's trip across the Atlantic is to ascertain how large a part of our indebtedness to Great Britain can be met by us in this form.

**Why United States Hesitates to Pay**

The first impulse of the debtor, when any change is proposed, not in the stipulated, but in the usual and expected method of meeting his obligation, is to resent the fact and to feel that his rights are being invaded by the creditor. He attributes his own embarrassment to the unreasonableness and arbitrariness of his creditor. Economic history is full of illustrations of this truth, one of the most striking being the free silver agitation here in the United States, which was attributable in the last resort to the belief of western borrowers of Eastern money that the decline in the prices of agricultural commodities in terms of gold, so severe in the last years of the past century, substantially altered the conditions of the indebtedness and made it iniquitous for the lenders to demand payment of interest and principal in gold. Similarly, there is no denying that on the present occasion there has been a widespread feeling among American business men, bankers, and even officers of the government, that England, no matter what her necessities, has no right to change suddenly her practice of accepting payment from us in kind and to urge that we pay her in money. It has been only too apparent that the change is disadvantageous to us in at least two important regards: In the first place its immediate effect is to weaken our own financial and credit position; and, in the second place, it leaves our commodities, such as cotton, on our hands, to the serious depreciation of their market value, instead of giving us the most important of the usual remunerative outlets for them. And this latter burden upon us happens at this time to be the more grievous, because the war has absolutely deprived us of other outlets hardly less indispensable. In short, large numbers of people in this country can and do point to what appear to them to be substantial reasons why it is not equitable that we should be pressed by England for payment of our indebtedness, or a large portion of it, in the form that now best suits England's own situation. They resist in principle the remittance of large sums of gold to England; they urge that it is the first duty of this country to protect its own business interests and that the credits required by those interests should not be exposed to the danger of restriction by reason of the withdrawal of gold in quantity; they are for applying to our obligations to England the same moratorium which England herself applied in the first weeks of utter confusion consequent upon the outbreak of the war; and they argue that, as we are not immediately concerned in the war, it is highly improper that we should be compelled in effect to pay no inconsiderable part of the cost of it.

**There Must be a Compromise**

It is obvious that there are questions here, which, treated tactlessly, might give rise to no small amount of bad blood on both sides. Thus, the fundamental question of the absolute duty of debtors to creditors, or of a debtor nation to a creditor nation, is one of infinite complexity in face, in spite of its simplicity in appearance. The bald principle that creditors are entitled to be paid what is owed them

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and that it is the duty of debtors to pay what they owe, when called upon to do so, will not bear a moment's critical examination from the point of view of the present economic organization of the world. And this is the more true because those who assert the principle as governing are invariably found to have implicit in their thought the notion that because debts are stated in terms of money, therefore it is always money which debtors owe and ought to pay. How fallacious this notion is appears immediately if debtors as a class are set over against creditors as a class, and it is argued that in principle the former may be called upon to settle with the latter in money all at the same time. It is not even possible for limited classes of debtors to settle all at once, or within a short space of time, with their creditors in money. The savings banks in the United States, for example, could not do it in a period of many months without causing general ruin. And a fortiori a great borrowing country like the United States could not undertake to settle in money with a great lending country like England, without utter economic disaster to both countries.

**No Full Settlement Possible at the Moment**

The year possibility of the settlement of obligations between debtors and creditors in money, then, is completely dependent upon having only a relatively small number of such settlements place at the same time. En masse, these settlements are impossible and even unthinkable in the modern economic world as it has come to be. General settlements of indebtedness between large classes of individuals or between nations can only be accomplished through credits, which are really the value of commodities or services in course of exchange, but translated into terms of money. And so evident is this truth that it must be assumed that lenders as a class, or the citizens of a great lending nation like England, are fully aware of it; and that it is undeniable for them to set up the claim that what was lent by them was money and that they are absolutely entitled to money in repayment of their loans. Indebtedness today in a general economic sense, is immeasurably removed from indebtedness in the Middle Ages when only actual money was lent and when equivalent money might with some show of equity be demanded in payment of the debt. Today, in the overwhelming majority of cases, credit—i. e., the value of commodities of some kind—is lent; and the debtor may fairly expect to repay with credit, if money is not available.

This is the large economic truth of the matter; and if England because of her present need of money in the bank, were to revert to the medieval conception of her rights as a creditor, the result in this country could only be growing indignation and resistance. And yet it is just as true that the debtor is under the most imperative obligation not only to pay his debt, but also to accommodate the payment, within the bounds of reason and human possibility, to the desires and needs of the creditor. In normal times, the individual debtor is unquestionably in duty bound to repay his creditor in money, if the latter calls upon him to do so. Our economic system makes this possible,

just as it makes it possible for the borrower to get his loan in money, if he desires; and the duty of repayment in money is co-extensive with the possibility of borrowing in money. The same principle appears as between borrowing and lending nation. In so far as it is possible, without economic ruin, for the debtor nation to pay its debts to the creditor nation in money, if the latter desires it, it is a plain duty for the debtor nation to do so, and not to assert an absolute right to repay only in kind, in the present instance, therefore, there is not only not the slightest impropriety, but rather the clearest justification for England's calling upon the United States to marshal all its resources in money, and to pay England in money the largest possible portion of its indebtedness consistent with the maintenance of a sound economic and credit situation in the United States itself. Nor is it a tenable argument against this that the United States is not directly engaged in the European war and should not be expected to bear any part of the cost of that war. It is a general truth that the borrower, by the very act of assuming the obligation of a debt to the lender, makes himself to a degree dependent upon the fortunes of the lender. He must be prepared to suffer loss, if need be, in case the situation of the lender becomes such that the latter requires for his own use what he has lent. This truth is seen illustrated on all sides at all times.

**A Debt of Half a Billion Dollars**

That the United States at the present moment owes England, in the way of matured indebtedness, a large sum—perhaps \$500,000,000—nobody would venture to deny. Equally undeniable, on the other hand, is the fact that this indebtedness could not be paid in full in gold, without economic ruin to the United States. Somewhere between paying the entire indebtedness in gold and paying none of it in gold, lies the present duty of the United States. Sir George Paish, as financial adviser of the British Government, has come to us to ascertain, if possible, how much of our debt we can pay in gold, and how much of it England must expect to get in other forms of payment. This is a wholly reasonable quest, and deserves to be treated by us as such. And there is all the more reason so to treat it, because Sir George Paish himself is a witty and deeply experienced man of affairs, completely familiar with all the commercial and financial inter-relationships between this country and England, conversant with the most intimate details of our credit and banking situation, and probably better able than any other man living to bring about wise co-operation between those who are doing the constructive work in restoring normal economic activity in the United States and those who in England are bearing the double burden of making adequate and dependable provision for the awful cost of the war and of setting in order the disturbed machinery of world-wide credit, whose functioning is of such inestimable importance to every people on the globe.

We have no information, other than that contained in the newspaper reports, as to the proposals which Sir George Paish is making or is prepar-

ed to make to the officers of our government or to our financial and commercial leaders with respect to the adjustment of our obligations to England. As has been indicated above, we cannot think that all which the newspapers have said on the subject can be correct. We do not think, for instance, that there can be substantial truth in the intimation that Sir George Paish is holding out the prospect to us of paying a large part of our present matured or maturing debt to England in cotton, to be bought en bloc and stored as a cotton reserve by the British Government. However much we might wish this to be true, for the sake of American cotton producers, we cannot believe that at this juncture England is prepared to embark on what after all would be a gigantic speculation in cotton. We assume rather that he is discussing appropriate means for making available some portion of our vast supply of superfluous gold—not by drawing it from our banks, but by wringing it out of our gold saturated circulation—and getting this gold to London, where it will serve the double purpose of paying a part of our indebtedness to England and of serving as a basis for many fold its own amount to international credits, of which we as well as England herself will get the benefit. We suppose, further, that Sir George Paish is studying ways and means for co-operative action between the London securities market and our own stock exchanges, so that on both sides of the water dealing in securities may be resumed under such supervision and control that there may be no danger of insensate trading, with its possibilities of an irrational collapse of prices, spreading technical, even the not latric insolventy in all directions. There are the lines of fruitful activity for Sir George Paish to pursue in this country at the present moment; and we are willing to believe that his sagacity, so often demonstrated in the past, has left him to them. He can do both us and England great good in these matters; and we deem it of good augury that it is the general opinion that this is the case.

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**Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations**  
Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties: Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.  
W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N. P. —Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.  
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**SEALED TENDERS**, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th December 1914 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 6 times per week each way, between Boiestown and Parkers Ridge, from the 1st of January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Parkers Ridge and Boiestown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, N. R. COLTER, P. O. Inspector Post office Inspector's office, 45-3 St. John, N. B., Oct. 19th 1914

**The Union Advocate**  
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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1914

**TIME ALONE WILL TELL**

It is well to suspend judgment on the exact nature of the documents which the Germans have found in the Belgian archives, covering some sort of military plans by England and France to defend Belgium in case of war with Germany, but some things are certain. Whatever arrangements were made, were made with the full consent of the Belgian Government, and were designed to defend its neutrality as guaranteed by solemn treaties to which Germany was a party. That cannot be tortured into a violation of Belgian neutrality. And this is to be remembered. The most that the German apologists assert is that France or England was going to break the treaty. But Germany did break it. Nothing that can equal the open confession made by the German Chancellor in his speech to the Reichstag. Announcing the purpose to invade Belgian territory, he said: "Gentlemen, that is a breach of international law." If anything comparable to that had been uttered by Prime Minister Asquith or Sir Edward Grey, public opinion in the United States would have turned as swiftly and decisively against England as it did, in fact, turn against Germany.—Sydney Post.

**SALOONS AND THE MOVIES**

Has the saloon found its most effective foe in the movies? One swallow does not make a summer, and the fact that in Brooklyn last year fifty-three saloons went out of business, while in two years motion picture places increased by nearly a hundred, is not necessarily conclusive as to general conditions. Yet the figures are worth considering. It is the night trade of the saloon that is ordinarily profitable, and it is just at this point that it encounters the competition of the movies, which for the price of "two beers" furnish a full evening's entertainment. The movies, indeed, supply just that element of interest which has been lacking in the temperance club rooms and other artificial resorts advocated as substitutes for the saloon. They furnish occupation for idle hours that might once have been spent in a saloon for lack of a better place.—N. Y. World.

**TIMELY TOPICS**

It is gratifying to learn that while stories of retrenchment and salary cutting are heard from Canadian centres, an American firm with large interests in this city has served notice that "we will not cut salaries. The men who helped us to earn profits in good times and will do so again when good times return, will be protected by us during any depression." The example set by this firm is well worthy of emulation.—St. John Standard.

Berlin report says the Canadian troops have been sent to Egypt. When the Canadians got to the front a whole lot of the German soldiers are going to wish the Berlin report was true.—Graphic.

**ROD AND GUN**

Bonnycastle Dale is the leading contributor to the November issue of Rod and Gun issued by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., writing on the subject "Trapping in Ontario 1913-14." In "Wanderings in the Winter Woods" W. Dustin White describes vividly the joys of the winter camping trip. "Bear Trapping and Pack Carrying in C. C." tells of a hunter who trapped a husky bear weighing some one hundred and sixty pounds and then carried him on his back for a distance of ten miles over an uneven woods trail. "Biff and Hec and Me" is a well written account of a canoe trip in the northern wilderness. The remainder of the magazine is replete with interesting articles and the various departments are well maintained.

Misses Agnes and Annie Corbett, St. John and Newcastle, arrived in town Saturday evening on a short visit. Miss Agnes left for Winnipeg Wednesday evening to spend a few months with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Desbary.—Campbellton Graphic.

**Composition of Second Contingent Been Decided**

The Units Will Consist of Artillery, Ambulance Corps, Medical Corps and Engineering Corps, as Well as Infantry, Which Has Already Been Nearly Recruited

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The Government has decided on the full composition of the second contingent, and orders for enlistment for all units such as artillery, ambulance corps, medical corps, engineering corps, etc., were sent out today. The infantry are already being enlisted. The three brigades of artillery, which comprise nine battalions in all, which make up a division, will be enlisted at once. For the time being they will be trained with 12 pounders, but will be supplied with 18 pounders when they leave for the front. Ontario has been assigned four batteries, two to be raised in Toronto, and one each at London and Kingston. One battery will be raised in Quebec and Montreal. There will be one battery raised in the Maritime Provinces, two in Winnipeg and one in Calgary. Each battery has approximately 150 men, making with officers some 1,500 strong. The second contingent will comprise four companies of the Army Service Corps. They are to be mobilized with one company each in Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg and Victoria. There are 88 men in an Army Service Corps of the Army Medical Corps one com-

pany will be enlisted by the Toronto division and one by the Montreal division. The third company will be enlisted in three sections, part at Winnipeg, part at Victoria and the remainder at Calgary. Each company has 283 men. The two field companies of engineering, of 220 men each, will be mobilized at Ottawa, though they will be recruited from various parts of the country. Orders for recruiting of all the units were issued today by the Militia Department. Orders for recruiting a company of cyclists and signal corps will be issued in a few days. The cyclists will likely be mobilized at Ottawa, though recruiting at various divisions. The signal company will likely be incorporated with the Engineers. In addition to these units there are a mass of administrative units for line of communication, which would be decided upon later as to recruiting and mobilizing centres. These include a divisional ambulance, a divisional supply park, a reserve park of wagons, field battery, field bakery, railway supply detachment and two depot units of supply. There will also be raised later a heavy battery of artillery which will be recruited in various parts of the country.

**Admiralty Confirms Story of Naval Fight Off Chilean Coast**

Cruiser Good Hope, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's Flagship, Foundered, After Being Set on Fire, and Crew of Nine Hundred Probably All Lost.

London, Nov. 6.—(10 p. m.)—It is officially announced by the admiralty, that the British cruiser Good Hope took fire during the engagement with the Germans, off the coast of Chile, last Sunday, and foundered. The admiralty's statement says it is believed that the British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans reported had been sunk, was on shore. The cruiser Canopus, it adds, was not present at the time of the fight. The statement says: "The admiralty now has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean coast. "During Sunday, the 1st of November, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Schuerrhorst, Guetsenau, Leipzig and Dresden. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and a considerable sea. "The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour. "Early in the action both the Good Hope and Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope and she foundered. "The Monmouth withdrew at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile, during the whole action, fought the Leipzig and Dresden.

"On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which also was under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off. "The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result is not known. The Glasgow is not extensively damaged, and has very few casualties. "Neither the Oranto nor the Canopus were engaged. "Reports received by the foreign office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible that this may prove to be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken, on this assumption, to rescue the survivors. "The action appears to the admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus the enemy's preponderance in force was considerable. "Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Four young midshipmen are the first Canadian naval losses in the present war. They were on board the Good Hope, which the Admiralty reports having foundered in the engagement off the coast of Chile. The naval authorities here have been informed of the loss of the Good Hope, and the parents of the gallant young midshipmen are being notified of the loss. "The four Canadians are A. W. Silver, Halifax; W. A. Palmer, Halifax; M. Cann, Yarmouth, and Victor Hatheway, Fredericton, N. B. neighbors look upon my cure as quite wonderful, and indeed I think it is, and shall always be grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me." "These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**ST. VITUS DANCE**

Another Severe Case Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

St. Vitus dance is a common form of nervous trouble, which affects not only young children but men and women as well. The only cure lies in plenty of pure blood, because good blood is the life food of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance, because they actually make the rich, red blood that feeds and restores the starving, shattered nerves. This has been proved in hundreds of cases, among them that of Mrs. John Duncan, London, Ont., who says: "About a year ago I found myself becoming very nervous. At the outset I did not pay much attention to it as I thought the trouble would pass away. In fact I was disappointed, for I soon found myself rapidly growing worse. My right arm and leg began to jerk and twitch all the time, even when I was in bed, and I found great difficulty in walking or doing any work. Finally the trouble affected my speech and it was with difficulty I made myself understood. Of course I was doctoring for the trouble, but was not being helped, and finally the doctor wanted me to go to the hospital for treatment. This I did not care to do, and it was at this stage that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used four boxes I felt much better, and in a short time longer I was quite well and strong. My

**ACCIDENT ON I. C. R. NEAR RETIT ROCHER**

Span of Bridge Falls Fifty Feet Into River Carrying Crane With it—One Man Narrowly Escapes Death

Moriston, N. B., Nov. 6.—While the Dominion Bridge Company was replacing the old bridge with heavy new steel spans on the I. C. R. near Retit Rocher, fifty miles east of Campbellton this afternoon, the new span broke away and fell fifty feet into the river below, carrying heavy crane with it. I. C. R. brakeman Vetal Bernard who was on the bridge at the time went with it. He escaped death, but was badly injured. He is expected to recover. In consequence of the accident traffic was tied up on I. C. R. at that point but it is expected to be resumed Saturday noon. Minard's Liment for sale everywhere.

**FOUND GERMAN SPY AT HALIFAX**

Had Complete Wireless Apparatus in His Possession When Arrested

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Arthur Lauf, an employee of the Government at Halifax, has been arrested as a suspected German spy and is being detained by the military authorities. Lauf was employed as an interpreter in the immigration department. He was arrested shortly after the war broke out, as a suspected spy. His rooms were searched and a complete wireless outfit was found. He will likely be interred as a prisoner until the war is over. Naturally he has been dismissed from the service.

**CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION**

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolute cure for childhood constipation. They never fail to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, and unlike castor oil, their action is mild and they are pleasant to take. Concerning them Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., says: "My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and colic till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are surely the best remedy I know of for little ones as they quickly banished all signs of constipation and colic. I would use no other medicine for baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Geo. Desbriay, who has been spending the past few weeks with Mrs. Margaret Adams, returned to her home in Amherst, N. S. on Monday.

Mrs. Signa Watters, of Chatham, is visiting Mrs. Stanley K. Smith, Chipman Hill. Mrs. Watters' sister, Miss Bessie McCrae, passed through the city Saturday evening on her way to Arlington Heights, Mass., to train for a nurse.—St. John Telegraph.

There is no possibility of any firm continuing in business and selling tea of the quality of "SALADA" for less money. You can get "SALADA" Brown Label from your grocer at 25c a pound, Blue Label at 45c, and Red Label at 55c a pound, and these teas are from the choicest gardens in the island of Ceylon. All "SALADA" Teas are clean, pure and free from dust, which so many other teas are loaded with, to reduce their cost.

**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 beautiful old shawl, it will make a charming evening cape. Edge it with lace and line it with color.

**S. B. Miller's Meat Store**

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

Shop corner of Jane and Pleasant Street, Newcastle, N. B. Phone Nos. House, 136; Shop—89 42-1yr.

**SPORTSMEN Mount Your Own Trophies**

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

**Dominion School of Taxidermy**

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

**MOST PROMPT**

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

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

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

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

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

John W. Szymiest, 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

**The Fish Inspection Act**

Notice is hereby given that Mr. J. J. Cowie of the Department will meet the fishermen and fishmerchants of the North Shore of New Brunswick at the places and on the dates named below for the purpose of explaining the requirements of the new pickled fish inspection Act:

- Grand Anse, Wednesday night, Oct. 28th.
  - Caracquet, Thursday night, Oct. 29th.
  - Inkerman, Friday afternoon, Oct. 30th.
  - Shippligat, Friday night, Oct. 30th.
  - Tracadie, Saturday night, Oct. 31st.
  - Negauc, Monday night, Nov. 2nd.
  - Bay du Vin, Tuesday night, Nov. 3rd.
  - Chatham, Wednesday night, Nov. 4th.
  - Richibucto, Thursday night, Nov. 5.
  - Buctouche, Friday night, Nov. 6th.
  - Shediac, Saturday night, Nov. 7th.
  - Fort Elgin, Monday night, Nov. 9th.
- (Signed) G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of Naval Service, Ottawa, October, 1914. 44-2

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

**The Latest Model Cabinet Edison PHONOGRAPH**  
With 2 Dozen Black Records only \$40.00

**\$5 DOWN, \$1 A WEEK**

until paid for. Enjoy this Phonograph while paying for it. Nothing more entertaining for the long evenings. Come in and let us demonstrate it to you.

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

**BLANKETS**

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

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

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

**J. D. Breaghnan & Co. LIMITED**

**Is Your Horse Well Protected From the Cold this Weather?**

**MY STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING**

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

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

**HIGHEST GRADE PIANO and ORGAN TUNING**

DONE BY **WALTER C. DAY**

OVER EIGHT YEARS EXPERIENCE

Orders left at Mrs. A. B. Leard's, McCullam St., Phone 35-81

**HAVE YOU CALLED?**

here recently to see our new stock of smart CLOTHES FOR MEN!

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

**A. D. FARRAH & CO.**

**EVERY MAN**

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

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

# Summary of Events from Seat of War

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

## First Contingent Will See Service at Front

May be Sent at Any Moment to Take Place on Firing Line—All in Fine Condition.

New York, Nov. 8.—Major General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, returned last night from England and the continent on board the steamship St. Paul, which arrived from Liverpool.

Active service at the front will be seen by the Canadian troops recently sent to England from Ottawa, according to Maj. Gen. Hughes.

The stories printed in this country to the effect that the Canadian contingent will be used to strengthen the coast defences of Great Britain were repudiated by Gen. Hughes as being without foundation. Neither will the Canadians be sent to Egypt, as also reported, said the Major General.

"There were 33,000 men in the first contingent which Canada forwarded to the help of the Mother Country," he continued. "They comprise the finest body of men that I have ever seen, and are enthusiastic over the prospects of getting into the active part of the fray. Weeks of training has practically made them seasoned regiments, and I feel sure their presence on the field will prove of great advantage to the allied forces."

## Japs Capture German Fortress After Most Brilliant Assault

Tokio, Nov. 7.—Japan today is celebrating her first victory of the war.

Extra editions of the newspapers tell of the surrender of the strong fortified city of Tsing Tau, chief city of Kiau Chau, at seven o'clock this morning. It is expected that the occupation of the entire concession will be completed today.

While complete details of the surrender are withheld for the present, it is known that it was due to one of the most brilliant charges in Japanese army history. With General Yamada at the head of a picked column, the central fort was taken by assault. While the big siege guns kept up a continuous bombardment on the position, hammering holes in the walls the picked column made up of infantry and engineers slowly slipped up on the fort. Finally, on a signal, they dashed forward and managed to gain an entrance, taking the fort garrison of more than 200 men.

With this fort in their possession, the result was no longer in doubt. Its guns commanded the city and the other forts, and there was no surprise when at daylight a white flag appeared on the weather observation, and immediately the bombardment ended. The German garrison, made up chiefly of reservists who reported to Gov. Wahldeck when the war first began, has maintained a stubborn defence for 65 days.

Vice Minister of the Navy Suzuki, speaking today of the future of Tsing Tau, said: "While the European war continues, Tsing Tau will be administered by Japan. At the conclusion of the war Japan will open negotiations with China."

The report that there is a feeling of unrest among the Canadian troops now in England, or that their commissary department had been a source of complaint, met with a vigorous denial by Gen. Hughes, when he was asked about the matter. The Canadians received a welcome when they arrived in England that for its enthusiasm has seldom been equalled, he said, and their commissariat is of the highest order. The contingent is now encamped on the Salisbury Plain, and may be sent to the continent at any minute.

"Here is the message," Major General Hughes said, "that the Canadian troops asked me to take back for their folks at home: 'Give our love to our dear ones and near ones in beloved Canada. We will see them again soon, when we have beaten the Germans.'"

"I spent the whole of my fifteen days at the camp," Major General Hughes said, "and had several talks with Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who said they were delighted with the splendid contingent from Canada, and wished me to convey to the people of Canada their appreciation of the work done for the empire."

With regard to the conditions in England, Major General Hughes said there was a spirit of optimism everywhere. "The big struggle has yet to come," he said, "and Canada will go on training her militia, especially the officers, until the war is over."

Col. E. W. Wilson, who returned from England with the minister of militia, left tonight with him on the train for Montreal.

## Many Germans Sacrificed by Terrible Bayonet Charge

Attempted to Break Through Allies Lines Near Ypres, But Were Unsuccessful

London, Nov. 8.—A despatch to the Times from Dunkirk, France, filed Saturday night, says:

"After a desperate attack lasting the whole week, the German attempt to break the Allied line at Ypres has failed.

"It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence, and under the fierce cannonading the Allies had to withdraw from the town, which became a 'no man's land' across which the shells from both sides burst.

"The Germans made a superhuman and final effort, under cover of a fierce bombardment of the British positions. They had prepared a determined onslaught. Masses of men were launched in succession at chosen points on our front. The assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, one Scottish and one of the Guards, went down with bayonets to stem the advance. It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole war. It succeeded, the break in the line was repaired, and the German attack was once more driven back.

"That was their list effort. Today the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory shell into Ypres, but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the Allied line at Arras, forty miles further to the south, but not with the same fury as they exhibited in the onslaught of the past week.

"So fierce has been the fighting around Ypres that the casualties of the Germans are here believed to have reached the enormous figure of 100,000, though these figures may prove to have been exaggerated."

The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Athens, says:

"Two British destroyers bombarded the telegraph stations at Sarnoussak and Ayasmat. The Turks sank a Greek steamer that was flying the British flag at Aivali.

"The Greek inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing, panic stricken. A British destroyer went to Aivali to embark the British consul, but the Turks refused to permit this.

"It is stated that forts Sedie Bahr and Kum Kaleh, in the Dardanelles, have been completely destroyed by the bombardment. The Turks, under the direction of German officers, are hastily fortifying Aivali."

A despatch from Copenhagen quotes the Politiken as saying that three German officers, wearing civilian dress, arrived safely at Copenhagen on the Danish steamer Esrom, which sailed from Baltimore on October 4. According to the paper the officers were provided with what purported to be passports issued by the Swiss consulate general in New York. British warships in the Atlantic searched the Esrom without discovering the disguised Germans.

## German Offensive Was Failure; Allies Made Decided Progress

Paris, Nov. 7, 3 p. m.—The French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon says that the situation is relatively quiet on the Yser river below Dixmude. The text of the communication follows:

"On our left wing the situation is relatively quiet on the Yser river below Dixmude. The Belgian troops, who advanced along the right bank of the Yser from Nieuport in the direction of Lombartzyde, and who had been counter-attacked by the Germans, were sustained in time. The situation has been entirely re-established in this locality.

"At Dixmude the Marine Fusiliers repulsed a fresh counter-offensive movement. Further to the south the attacks of the enemy around Bixscote also were repulsed by French troops, who subsequently advanced. To the east of Ypres the situation is without change. To the southeast of this town we have resumed the offensive in combination with the British troops operating in this region, and repulsed an attack particularly violent and pronounced by detachments belonging to the active army corps recently brought into this region by the Germans.

"Between Armentieres and the Canal of La Bassee the British army on its side repulsed a violent

attack on Nou Chapelle. Between the canal of La Bassee and Arras, as well as between Arras and the Oise, several counter attacks delivered by night and by day have been checked. We even made some slight progress in the region of Vermelles and to the south of Aix Noullette.

"On the centre, in the region of Vailly, we continued during the day of yesterday to recapture ground previously lost by us. In the Argonne fresh attacks on the part of the enemy were repulsed, and at the end of the day our troops made progress at several points.

"To the northeast of Verdun we have taken possession of the villages of Haucourt and of Nogeville. "In the wooded region along the heights of the Meuse, southeast of Verdun, and in the forest of Apremont, southeast of St. Mihiel, the offensive movement of the enemy failed. Some trenches in the vicinity of Saint Remi were carried by our troops.

"On our right wing the attacks of the Germans on the advanced positions of the Grande Couronne of Nancy resulted in perceptible losses for the enemy. A surprise attack undertaken by the enemy against the heights which dominate Mount Saint Emarie resulted in complete failure."

## Enemy Flying Before Victorious Troops of Czar at All Points

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—The official statement covering the war developments in connection with the entire campaign, issued by the General Staff today, declares that after being driven from in front of Warsaw, the Germans attempted a stand on the left bank of the Vistula, but were repulsed. Details of each engagement are given,

and the statement concludes: "Enveloping a period of over ten days, our success along a front of 333 miles resulted in breaking the general resistance of the enemy everywhere. The Germans in the north and the Austrians in the south are now in full retreat, and our main armies are now in position to carry their task to completion."

## 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**

## PROFESSIONAL

**Lawlor & Creaghan**

Morrison Bldg., Newcastle

**Dr. J. D. McMillan**  
DENTIST

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

**Good Morning!**  
We Are Introducing

American Silk  
American Cashmere  
American Cotton-Lisle

## HOSIERY

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

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

## OUR SPECIAL OFFER

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

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

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

**THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.**  
P. O. Box 24  
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

## CLEANING & PRESSING EMPORIUM

Clothes Cleaned, Pressed, Repaired and Dyed, Prompt Attention  
**BERT STEWART**  
Phone Nos.—Residence 170, Shop, 142 43-1 yr.

## DALTON'S

Livery, Sales and Exchange Stables

Edward Dalton, Prop.  
McCallum Street.  
Phone 47

## PALMER'S LARRIGANS AT A REDUCTION

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

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

## MACMILLAN'S SHOE STORE

## BELGIAN RELIEF

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

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

The committee appeal to clergymen, churches and organizations of all kinds and to private individuals to co-operate with contributions and in organizing sales and entertainments.

A depot for receiving food and clothing has been opened in the new Pettigill warehouse, Water street. This committee will be glad to receive clothing of all description, new or old, for men, women and children, blankets of wool or cotton, and food of non-perishable nature that can be transported to Belgium.

Shipments from outside points to the Belgian Relief Committee will be handled by the railways free of charge. Information as to the plans of the committee will gladly be furnished any desiring to assist by the secretary, G. E. Barbour, St. John N. B. Telephone Main 216.

The local Branch of the Red Cross Society will receive all contributions the Belgian Fund at the Town Hall on Tuesday evenings.

## GROSSMAN & SON BUTCHERS

Announce the opening of a First Class Meat Market in the Ramsay Building, next Dr. Sproul's, where they will carry a full line of

Fresh and Cured Meats of all kinds, Vegetables, Etc. at Lowest Prices.

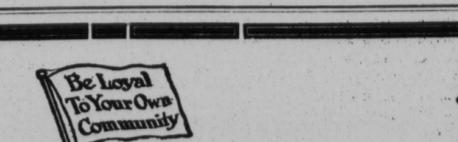
Give Us a Call Satisfaction Guaranteed

## WHERE YOU CAN BUY THE ADVOCATE

BURTON ANDERSON...Douglas town  
JOHNSON'S BOOKSTORE Chatham  
GEO. R. VANDERBECK...Millerton  
JARVIS McCURDY...Redbank

## TO LET

The side of the double tenement house, at present occupied by J. H. Brown, will be for rent after the 15th November. Modern improvements. Apply to T. H. WHELAN 43-4 Newcastle, N. B.



## KEEP YOUR MONEY IN NEWCASTLE

—BY PURCHASING GOODS MADE BY—

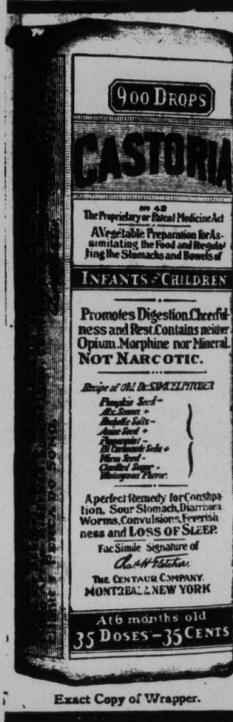
## CANADIAN GEAR WORKS, LTD.

PROPRIETORS  
**NEWCASTLE PLANING MILL**  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

- When we purchase goods Made in Newcastle Newcastle gets the goods.
- Newcastle keeps the money in circulation.
- Newcastle Labor is employed.
- And Newcastle is not called upon to support the families of the unemployed.
- When we purchase Foreign Made Goods Newcastle gets ONLY the goods.
- Newcastle does not get the money for circulation. Foreigners get the money.
- And Foreign Labor is employed, while Newcastle Workmen are idle.

ARE YOU WILLING TO HELP GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND KEEP NEWCASTLE WORKMEN EMPLOYED BY PURCHASING MATERIALS MADE IN NEWCASTLE

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



# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

## WHERE WORKMEN ARE INTERESTED

Statistics of Implement Industry—Where the Factories Are—Many Canadians Find Work in Them

In view of the general discussion of the agricultural implement industry, which has gone on all over Canada in the past few years, the following facts, as presented in the course of the budget debate in Ottawa recently, will be of great interest to all Canadians, particularly those who live in the West.

According to the census of 1911 there are in Canada seventy-seven implement factories, with a capital of \$16,000,000. The number of employees at factories and head offices, nearly all men, is 9,500 and the amount of salaries and wages paid is \$5,550,000. Material used amount to \$19,400,000, and the value of products is \$20,700,000. There are fifty-four of these establishments in Ontario, located at forty-three different places and in 25 electoral districts. The capital invested in Ontario alone is \$44,000,000. The other establishments are located in the province of Quebec, and at Winnipeg and Brandon in the province of Manitoba. I have a complete list of the places in which there are manufacturers of agricultural implements. I shall not go through it in detail, but for the information of the House—because it was a surprise to me—I propose to mention to-night the names of the places in Canada in which agricultural implements of one kind or another are manufactured. This is the list: Hamilton, Brockville, Toronto, Peterborough, Preston, St. Mary's, Smith's Falls, Teeswater, Welland, Terrebonne, Guelph, Ingersoll, St. George, Woodstock, Brantford, Cowansville, Aurora, Ayr, Bolton, Goderich, Merrickville, Orillia, Paris, La Prairie, Montmagny, Tillsonburg, Brantford, Chatham, Waterloo, New Hamburg, St. Hyacinthe, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Ridgeway, St. Andrew, Warwick, Summerside, P.E.L., Calgary, Irberville, Joliette, Halifax, New Glasgow, Waterloo, Walkerville, Sorel, Waterville. So far as the record goes, there are agricultural implement establishments in every province except British Columbia. In these places there is invested \$45,000,000 of capital, supporting directly, in operations and their families, probably 50,000 people—the mainstay industrially of many of the towns that I have mentioned which afford a market for the surrounding country; these are the establishments which the policy of the abolition, root and branch, of duties on agricultural implements, would destroy.

It is commonly supposed that Ontario and Quebec alone have shared in the advantages resulting from the extensive manufacture of implements in Canada. It should not be overlooked, however, that Winnipeg and Brandon now number among their industries several good sized successful implement factories, while smaller factories are located in Virden, Halbert and one or two other Western towns. It is perhaps not surprising that the host of employes of the implement factories view with some dismay the vigorous attacks that have been made on the industry from which they obtain their livelihood, particularly as these attacks seem to be gaining strength in the past few years.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 8.—William Murray, aged 54, for fifteen years manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Vancouver, died late Saturday afternoon.

## PREMIER ASQUITH AND WOMEN WORKERS

Prime Minister Listens to Tales of Woe From East End London Workers—Wage and Working Conditions

The East End of London has always been famous as one of the great manufacturing districts. It is the home of numerous industries in which women are employed, among which are jam, pickle, biscuit and confectionery, clothing, ladies' wear etc., factories many of which sell their products in Canada.

A few weeks ago Premier Asquith met a delegation of the women workers in the East End, and the "Nation" one of the best known old country publications reports the meeting as follows in a recent issue:

"I am told by one who was present at Mr. Asquith's reception of the East End women's deputation last Saturday that he listened with deep attention to their accounts of personal experiences, and was evidently much moved. One woman produced two brushes from her pocket, and showed the Prime Minister how she had to fill the holes with bristles—two hundred holes for 2d.—and it took her nearly two hours to fill one brush, though she worked with the skill of forty-three years' practice. The brush then sold for half-a-guinea. Others described work at cigarette packing, sewing, and the labor of keeping house for oneself and husband and six children on 25s. a week. But the most touching story was told by a woman who had been driven from a jam factory because of insults from a foreman and had been succeeded by a girl whose body with that of her baby had later been dragged from the river."

"A shilling a day, in spite of the good which Wage Boards have done, is still an average woman's wage. Starvation wages, crowded homes, unsanitary factories, children born without the hope of health, and at their door the tragedy of the unmarried mother—these are some of the realities of life as these women see it."

Those who advocate an increase in the British preference on goods coming into Canada in order that they may be sold cheaper to Canadians would do well to consider whether they are serving the best interests of British citizenship by tending to perpetuate working conditions described above through securing increased sales for English products in Canada. Would it not be better for the workers in these factories, for Canada and Canadians, for the Empire, to require the manufacture of these products in Canadian factories, where working conditions are of the best standard, and the wages higher than anywhere else in the world in similar occupations. The description of the conditions in the above article should make the average Canadian housewife hesitate before she buys another pot of jam, or some other table delicacy made under such conditions. When she buys the Canadian article she knows she is getting a product made by Canadian labor under honest working conditions in a clean sanitary factory.

Kobe, Japan, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Shriley, bound from New York for Hong Kong, has been abandoned.

## GETTING TOGETHER IS THE POLICY

Relations of Farmers and Manufacturers—President Gordon and Mr. Charles Dunning

The recent annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal was noteworthy for the fact that Mr. Charles Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company, at Regina, delivered, on special invitation, a striking address on the problems of Western Canada. Mr. Dunning's frank but friendly address was heartily received by the manufacturers, who found much to ponder over in his remarks on the relations of the farmers and the manufacturers, and the East and the West.

Mr. C. B. Gordon, the retiring President of the C.M.A., in his annual address, spoke in some measure along the same lines as Mr. Dunning, emphasizing the desirability of better relations being established between the farmers and the manufacturers, and the friction arose through misunderstanding.

Commenting on the meeting, "The Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, of which Hon. W. S. Fielding, former Minister of Finance at the Laurier Government, is editor, deals as follows with the question of the relations between the farmers and the manufacturers:

"President Gordon of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association delivered an instructive and, in the main, fair-minded address yesterday afternoon on the present economic situation in Canada, though there may be parts of it that cannot be endorsed by all. It is refreshing to find that a representative of a particular class in the community is able to take a large and detached view of an admittedly delicate situation in which class interests have too largely predominated. Extremists on both sides sometimes use language which tends to needlessly broaden the differences between manufacturer and farmer. The leading editorial in a recent issue of a well known farmers' paper is a case in point, in which the programme of both the Liberal and the Conservative parties in the Province of Ontario, was held up to merciless criticism because these were said to deal exclusively with the interests of town and city dwellers and had little or nothing to say of the place and welfare of the farmer in our social economy. The truth is, that the tremendous development that has taken place on the American continent in the last generation has been largely urban development, with European problems and policies to be investigated. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Gordon suggests, that neither the artisan nor the manufacturing classes have any ill-will toward the farming class. Nor is there any ill-will on the part of the farmers toward the manufacturers. The interests of the two classes seem to tend to conflict. It should be the work of thoughtful men on both sides to diminish the causes of difference and to bring about that friendly co-operation that is needed for the success of all."

### Home Market Necessary

Mr. Gordon's remarks on the question of our tariff policy were moderate and on lines that will be largely approved. He told his auditors in no uncertain terms that they should not look for any immediate or considerable increase in the tariff, but rather that the future development of the tariff should be along scientific lines, modified as it must be from time to time to meet particular problems. Naturally, he claims the tariff is not responsible for any apparent lack of success in the farming industry. He appealed to the farmers to take advantage of the great and continually increasing home market for cattle and dairy products, and drew attention to the contention that wheat farming is a losing game in the West. The opinion was advanced that our Western farmers must adopt the mixed farming methods of the East if they are to meet with the fullest measure of success. He deplored the fact that our stock industry is not as prosperous as it ought to be, and maintained that the tariff could in no way be blamed for that state of affairs. Rather, he found here a particular instance in which the tariff might be modified to meet a particular need.

Even those who entertain views on the tariff question which are not entirely in line with his will find much in his address for approval.

### To Subscribers

Present subscribers to The Advocate can get this popular home paper for three months free by a few minutes work during spare time. By sending in one new paid up subscription and renewing their own they will receive The Advocate for fifteen months for the price of twelve months, \$1.00. This offer begins with present subscribers, and all new subscribers after being on the list one week can take up the canvass and have their subscription extended three months by sending in a paid up yearly subscription, thus making an endless chain of subscription hunters. This offer is made in an endeavor to increase our already rapidly increasing circulation.

## MILK AND CREAM

Home Market For Dairy Products Will Soon Absorb Total Supply

Much has been written recently about the falling away in Canada's export trade in butter, cheese and other dairy products. Statistics show, however, that the falling away in export trade really indicates that the farmer is finding the home market of greater advantage than the far away market of Great Britain.

It is not generally known that every Canadian consumes on an average 15 pounds of butter, and three pounds of cheese every year and one pint of milk every day. When to this is added the increased consumption of cream for family use, together with the comparatively new ice cream and condensed milk trade, some idea can be formed of how the home market is absorbing all the farmer can produce.

The Dominion Dairy Commissioner estimates the home trade in dairy products at \$105,000,000, while the exports are about \$21,000,000.

It would be hard to convince the farmer, who is within a reasonable distance of a city like Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Stratford, or in the West (Calgary, Edmonton or Winnipeg), that the building up of these great industrial centres is not without advantage to all classes of the community. A trip in any direction out of Calgary or Edmonton brings one in touch with the big dairy development that is going on in the neighborhood of every Western town. Instead of waiting a whole year for a cash return on a speculative wheat crop, the farmers of the West are getting a cash return every week or month by shipping their grain in the form of dairy and meat products to adjacent markets.

The home market, which can absorb all the farmer can produce at ever increasing prices, is not to be neglected, and the farmer who caters to the home market is serving not only his own but the interest of every Canadian best. Expansion in industrial enterprises under the existing trade policy develops urban centres, the farmers' nearest and best home market. Factory workers must be fed, and the high prices the farmer is getting to-day result in great measure from the enormous demand created by the artisan and his dependents.

## MADE GOOD MONEY IN MIXED FARMING

How a Settler Near Prince Albert Has Increased His Capital Twelve Times in Six Years

"The Canadian Countryman" reprints a letter from the "Scottish Farmer," which was written by an old countryman who settled in the Prince Albert district in the fall of 1908 with about \$400 in his possession.

"I was fortunate enough," said the farmer in question, "to secure a good quarter section, and after three years' residence my small capital has increased to about \$5,000 in land, buildings, stock, and implements. This is just one among a multitude of other successes."

"What makes this district so desirable for settlers is that it is adapted to mixed farming, which is really the only kind of farming that can be depended upon as a permanent source of revenue. The country's best advertisement is manifested in those who sell their holdings at a low price and leave here for some imaginary Elysian fields far off that they find are only a mirage when they get there. The advertising part is seen when such people return here and have to begin again, bewailing all the time their loss through leaving here and lamenting their wasted years of toil."

"There are some people who very easily become discouraged and fail. The country cannot, of course, please that sort of person, and success does not await anyone who comes to seek a life of ease and luxury. What Prince Albert and the surrounding district needs is capitalists to establish 'home industries' and develop the vast resources of the country, and men with willing hands and arms to populate the outlying regions awaiting thousands of homesteaders."

The writer of this letter, Mr. W. W. Carter, appreciates the fact that the farmers' best market is the home market. Only by the building up of industrial enterprises in convenient centres in the West will the Western country secure that well-rounded development which is essential to a broad measure of success, and which will enable it to avoid the problems of unemployment which most Western communities have faced this winter.

Two or three factories in a town can absorb in the winter time most of the floating population, which is busy on the farms in the surrounding district in the summer time. Thus do farm and factory work together to mutual advantage.

EVERY WOMAN is interested and should know about the wonderful Whirling Spray Marvel Doucho. Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for Illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions (available to ladies). WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

## A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Hundreds of People Have Found "Fruit-a-tives" Their Only Help

### READ THIS LETTER

Superintendent of Sunday School in Toronto Tells How He Cured Himself of Chronic Rheumatism After Suffering for Years.

55 DOVERCOURT ROAD, Oct. 1st, 1913.

"For a long time, I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your remedy 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for 18 months now, and am pleased to tell you that I am cured. All the enlargement has not left my hands and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in 18 months."

R. A. WAUGH

Rheumatism is no longer the dreaded disease it once was. Rheumatism is no longer one of the "incurable diseases". "Fruit-a-tives" has proved its marvellous powers over Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago—in fact, over all such diseases which arise from some derangement of stomach, bowels, kidneys or skin.

"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.

## REZISTOL

A safe and sure remedy in all cases of over-stimulation; also indicated in all cases of Brain Fatigue, Nervous Exhaustion caused by overwork or malnutrition, unequalled for nausea or general depression.

A general tonic and body builder. Mail orders filled by Rezistol Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

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## EDDY'S MATCHES

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

## Eastern Steamship Corporation

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

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE \$3.00 reduced fare to New York, Oct. 1st—April 30th.

Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 p. m.

Through tickets at proportionally low rates on sale at all railway stations. Baggage checked through to destination. L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A. A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B. C. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"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.

ADDRESS

## THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B. Box 359.

# A CRUEL DECEPTION

OR WHY DID SHE SHUN HIM? BY EFFIE ADELAIDE ROWLANDS

(Continued)

To Lady Augusta she was a mystery, and one that she felt would puzzle her for some time to come.

Just now, however, she was more concerned about the girl's most evident fatigue. She was full of pretty solicitude, but Mrs. Hunter very gently refused all proffered refreshments, and seemed relieved when her hostess turned to a servant, and sent him to inquire if Mrs. Hunter's back was waiting, and, if so, to order it to be sent around to the entrance without delay.

"And some one must see you there. I would go myself," Lady Augusta said, "but"—looking back at the platform where a series of spasmodic squeaks proclaimed the fact that one of the rector's quartette was playing a violin solo—"but I fear I shall be wanting in a moment. I will tend for my husband. Nonsense, my dear, it is no trouble! Of course not, and it is here—Oh, here is Jack—just in time! Jack, come and be introduced to Mrs. Hunter, and then make yourself useful. Ah, Blanche, my dear, so you cannot appreciate poor Gwen's effort?"

"It is something too dreadful!" Miss Glenlee said, in her slowest way, letting her eyes rest on the girlish figure and travel over it coldly, with no diminution of her disapprobation.

She hardly bent her head as Lady Augusta murmured an introduction, and it was a gratification to her to notice how easily her manner had called a rush of color to Mrs. Hunter's pale face. Blanche exulted in this sign of discomfiture, for she could not endure any rivalry with her charms.

"She will see I did not desire an introduction," Miss Glenlee said to herself. Out loud she observed: "I am going to a cooler, more refreshing atmosphere. Augusta, you will find me in the conservatory."

"I will send Hugo to keep you company," Lady Augusta cried. And then, as Miss Glenlee's tall figure and long silken train swept out of sight, she commended Mrs. Hunter once more to her husband's charge.

"Please look after her well, Jack!" she said; and then she held the girl's hand for a moment. "We must be good friends, you and I, my dear," she said, in her warm-hearted fashion. "I shall come and pay you a visit in the course of the next few days."

Trevelyan obeyed his wife more than readily. He attended on Mrs. Hunter with all his most genial courtesy, and looked after her comfort in every little detail.

The back that had brought her from Torre village not being in evidence, he at once called up one of the Torre carriages that Lady Augusta had provided to convey the rector and his brood to and fro, and placed the girl in it, despite her faintly uttered protestations.

"I think you are most sensible, Mrs. Hunter, to fly this scene of dissipation at an early hour, and I am sure you must be tired after your exertions. I will, if you will permit, do myself the pleasure to ride over to your house tomorrow to inquire how you are."

He wrapped a light rug about her and shut the door, and then, as the carriage rolled away, he frowned slightly, and stood on the road step gazing after it. The vision of that pale, girlish face, with its wonderful eyes so eloquent with a sorrow that was not to be denied, pained such a kind, true heart as beat in John Trevelyan's breast. He shook his head a little as he went to rejoin the audience.

sadness that had struck him, in the very first glance he had given her, was something that would call up the pity and sympathy of all who realized, as he had done so swiftly, the proud, sensitive nature that was enthroned in this slight, beautiful form.

He would have had reason to know how true had been his judgment could his gaze have penetrated through the night, and have seen the occupant of the luxurious carriage lying huddled forward in a crouching mass, her face buried on her arms, a moan of pain coming from the delicate, pale lips, and a shudder passing over the frame.

Headless of the swift action of the carriage, headless of the cold, steady stare of the moon, Alwynne gave herself up to the uncontrollable agony of her heart, and endured a fearless torture that seemed to her worse than the shadow of death itself.

## CHAPTER XVIII

The unvoiced fatigue she had endured, the excitement and the ceaseless efforts she had made to encourage a great and universal success to her concert, repaid Lady Augusta the next day with what was, to her, a most unusual and by no means an agreeable visitor, namely, a bad nervous headache.

Mr. Trevelyan exercised his marital authority without any hesitation. "Out of the bed you don't stir till you are better, my bird!" he said firmly; and with that he sent the maid about her business, darkened the blinds, and stole away to an inner room to keep guard and care of the erratic little piece of warm-heartedness he called his wife.

Miss Glenlee, of course, expressed all due condolence in such an unusual state of affairs; but, on the whole, she did not feel so much regret as she might at Lady Augusta's enforced absence. She felt she was at least spared much and exhaustive comment on the concert, with which she was less in sympathy than she had ever been, and an eulogy on Mrs. Hunter would also be avoided, which Blanche determined was a state of affairs devoutly to be desired.

Then, again, it left her quite free to do as she exactly liked with her morning; and she immediately proceeded to don her outdoor gear, and then to arrange so that Lord Taunton should see she was desirous of walking or driving, and so have no other alternative but to offer himself an escort.

Everything fell out exactly as she had desired. Lord Taunton, coming into the hall from the library with a budget of letters in his hand, found Miss Glenlee standing, a smart figure in her tailor-made gown and coat, buttoning her gloves in a listless way, at the big hall door.

Having realized this, there was nothing for him to do but to come forward, and as he fitted his position as host, to inquire into Miss Glenlee's pleasure. It certainly was with no feeling of pleasure on his part that Taunton gave orders for a motor car to be sent around immediately, so that he could drive Miss Glenlee to Westchester Station in search of some parcel—fictitious—about which that lady was anxious to make some inquiries.

Blanche was full of gratitude. "So good of you," she declared. "I was just wondering how I should get through the long, lonely drive all by myself." And then she gave a little laugh. "For," she added, quite unconscious she was speaking anything like the truth, "I am afraid I am a very dull sort of individual, Lord Taunton!"

He made some fitting reply, but his manner was quiet, and his voice had a curious, tired sound in it—the voice of a man who had gone through some long and arduous task which has exhausted his strength, physically and bodily. Blanche looked at him, even her dull powers of perception struck by this subtle change in him.

"I think we are growing so primitive here we cannot stand the smallest excitement. Fancy Gus with a headache! It sounds impossible. I almost believe that you are sharing her ailments, Lord Taunton!"

The man roused himself with an effort and passed his hand over his eyes hurriedly, almost nervously.

"I almost believe that I am," he said, just smiling for an instant; then he added a sort of explanation: "I have been very busy all the morning, which has something to say in the matter, no doubt."

Blanche put an expression of solicitude into her expressionless eyes.

"Do you really feel equal to this drive? Don't let me bore you. Perhaps you would—"

But Taunton at once reassured her, and at that moment the car drove up to the door, and all such discussion was ended.

She was quite deceived by Lord Taunton's explanation of a headache. Her perception was not keen enough to see below the surface. The pallor of his face, the strangely worn, listless, tired air that pervaded him, all this was quite comprehensible to her as being the outcome of a long morning's business.

The drive was a dull affair. Lord Taunton did his utmost to make a fair show of conversation, but it was a terribly difficult task.

Exhausted as he was by the violent storm of emotions that had swept over him since that moment on the preceding night when, in the agony of recognition, his heart had almost stopped, worn out by the long hours of mental torture that had composed his night's vigil, overwhelmed by this blow that shattered not only his hopes, but, as it seemed to him, his very life itself. He scarcely knew how he endured the heavy conventionalities of Miss Glenlee's presence, or forced his aching brain to reason out a single coherent answer to her dull nothings.

To know that Alwynne was here—here, within a mile of his gates—within touch of his home—the stately home that he had meant to put at her feet, to place ready for her entrance as its queen—here, close to his hand, and yet as far from him as the north pole from the south.

He had made his plans in the long weary night hours. He would go forth again. Once more he would turn his back on his home and on his people, and for the second time become a wanderer to and fro on the face of the earth.

Yes, that had come to him immediately as the one and only thing left him to do. There had been no hesitation in his mind, no faltering.

To live on here—to know of her presence—to see her loveliness—sometimes to remember what she was always—forever! No, no! strong man as he was, this was something he could not endure.

Blanche Glenlee, babbling on in her usual fashion, conversing on this person and on that, all members of her world, would have been considerably astonished could she have known what a tumult of anguished thoughts surged and mingled in the breast of the man beside her. She saw nothing but his calm, quiet demeanor, his handsome face, with its set expression, which she attributed to his headache.

The drive to Westchester was accomplished at last. They had gone very slowly, the chauffeur receiving orders to drive carefully, as Miss Glenlee was so nervous, and once at the station Taunton had volunteered, as in duty bound to go and make inquiries for the missing packet.

Blanche had the grace to color a little as she disappeared, but she found an easy excuse for her deception.

"Madame de Lange is going to send my tea gown tomorrow or next day," she said to herself, "so I am expecting a parcel, after all."

Lord Taunton was gone a long time. He had the whole station ransacked as a sort of mental relief. He flung himself into the trivial business as though his whole soul depended on it; but, despite his efforts, and the efforts of all the spare porters that could be pressed into the service, Miss Glenlee's parcel was not forthcoming.

"Oh, please don't trouble any more!" Blanche cried, when all this was brought to her knowledge. "It is probably delayed somewhere on the road. In any case, it is of no consequence. I really am sorry to give you so much trouble, Lord Taunton."

Lord Taunton said what was proper under the circumstances, and got into the car again.

The little excitement had done him some good but as they rolled homeward the drift of his thoughts returned to the same miserable groove, and the same weary problems beat themselves into his brain.

There was so much that was so incomprehensible, so much that was bewildering, so much he could not possibly solve without some faint clue to help him.

What irony of fate had brought him in contact with this girl? What miracle of influence had let a stream of golden sunshine into his darkened heart for so brief a time, and then have shut it from him again, leaving him more darkened, more saddened than before? Why had they met at all only to suffer such pain as this? Why, on that homeward voyage, had her lovely face flashed into his life, to bring more misery, more disappointment, more weariness of heart and spirit?

So strong and swift had the blow fallen, that it woke within him once more a touch of the old harshness. He thought almost cruelly of Alwynne—even while he knew his cruelty was most unjust. At least she had not fooled him, she had not coquetted or played with him. She had sent him from her coldly and without hope. To blame her was therefore as unreasonably as it was unjust, and yet in his bitterness he did blame her, he said to himself she must have known he did not accept her dismissal as final, she must have known that hope had lived with him, buoying him up, urging him on. He felt she must have gauged his character, have realized he was not a man to speak of such things as love and marriage lightly; that the wish to make her his wife was no momentary weakness, but a desire that was a purpose strong as iron; and thus, knowing all this, she had done him a wrong in forever shutting him away from her, in deliberately turning her back on his love, his hope, his life, and linking herself so speedily with another man, and that other one whom she could not reverse—one, indeed, whom, as far as he could calculate, was up to a week ago a complete stranger to her.

The missing clue to the whole mystery was, Taunton felt now, to be found in Basil Canning's testimony. That the boy knew something—must, indeed, and in all probability, know all—came to him like a streak of light.

Basil should speak. Basil should tell him all, though what benefit such knowledge could be to him he did not for the moment debate.

He was bewildered, angry, anguish stricken, embittered. He hardly knew how he felt for two minutes together.

As they passed through Torre village an uncontrollable influence caused him to lean forward and check the car.

"Will you think me very rude if I leave you, Miss Glenlee?" he asked hurriedly. "I remember I have something I must attend to in the village. I shall be home latest as soon as you are."

Blanche, of course, smiled her consent; but she was considerably annoyed all the time, and her face bore a thoroughly bad-tempered expression as she drove away.

She felt that, despite all her efforts, she was no nearer becoming this man's wife than she had been, and disappointment in any shape or form was a new and disagreeable experience to Blanche Glenlee.

Taunton heaved a short sigh of relief as he found himself alone.

To continue sitting there cooped up in that car would have been to drive him to madness.

He turned recklessly out of the beaten track, and made for a lower part of the Torre Abbey grounds. He walked without any set purpose. He hardly knew which way he went.

The grounds around him teemed with the promise of early summer; the fullness of springtide in all its beauty surrounded him. The old home, with its quaint gardens and acres upon acres of timber and verdant land, had never worn a more glorious look to him, yet the sight did not quicken his heart one beat; and as he sat down at last on an old trunk that lay half bedded in moss and undergrowth, his thought was not of pride in so fair and noble a possession, but a strong, bitter determination to put the seas between it and himself for a second, and for this time also a final separation.

His will was steadfast as he sat there, leaning forward, his hands clasped between his knees. Not another day would he remain at Torre, not another hour more than was possible so near to the woman he had lost.

So he purposed with all the strength of his power, not thinking or heeding in this moment of his sore distress that there existed a Will stronger than his, and a Power more omnipotent, that could and would decree for him a different fate than he planned so easily—a fate that would shape itself before the day was done.

## CHAPTER XIX

Taunton sat there for more than an hour. He was thinking over the curious and almost mischievous fate which, while endowing him with so much, robbed him of that which makes every man's life sweet and precious to him.

He went over many things as he sat there. His heart was opened to himself, and he looked back over the past—the past he had tried so hard to, and had at last succeeded, in forgetting.

He realized again the full burden of shame that had come to his proud spirit when his wife's frailty had been made known to him. Standing as he did now in the shadow of a great and sudden sorrow, he was tuned in sympathy with himself, as he had been those three years ago, and yet he knew then, he suffered far more bitterly now.

The best and purest chords in his heart had been awakened by his love for Alwynne; that dead passion could never stand side by side with such a love as she had inspired. He felt, with the destruction of his hopes and the breaking of his dream, as though the warmth of an August sun had been suddenly withdrawn from him, and he was left to shiver in some chill, dark, underground cavern from which there was no escape.

He had allowed himself to hope so securely. Some indefinable influence within him had seemed to spur on his hope. He had never analyzed this influence, or questioned why it should have lived with him so strongly. He had been so content to hope, he had grown daily more and more used to the new-born feeling of happiness which was creeping so surely into his heart.

He felt now that he should have been warned by former experience not to have let hope build so strong a bulwark against the arguments of probability and disappointments. He sighed now and again unconsciously as he sat there, like some desolate, abandoned master of so magnificent an inheritance.

He lifted himself at last with an effort and rose to his feet, looking about him in a quiet way that had something inexpressibly sad in it.

"Gus will fret a bit," he said to himself. "Poor little soul, she is so happy to have me back here."

He walked in a dull sore of way through the grass on to the pathway again, looking neither to the right nor the left, conscious dimly of the warmth of the spring noontide sun, of the golden glory of light about him that mellowed the whole world into a harmony of soft yellow and green.

Suddenly he came to a standstill, and the heart that he called dead gave one awful and painful throb,

Strong man as he was, he shivered in that moment.

He had not seen her as she stood in the pathway, barring his progress. His eyes had been bent on the sun-kissed ground at his feet. It had been the love within him that had suddenly given him knowledge of her presence. He passed through a moment of torture too great to be described; he felt that his weakness, his misery, must be written in every trait of his countenance, every line of his figure.

To her he betrayed none of the emotion he felt. His pale, stern, resolute face, his set mouth, his eyes so blue, so keen, so dark, spoke to her only of anger—anger and contempt.

Alwynne was no coward, as we have seen, but she faltered in this moment. She had prayed all night she might see him for one second—only one—that she might speak to him. She must speak to him, she had said, passionately to herself, and so she had wandered into the grounds, wondering, fearing, knowing nothing, hoping nothing, save that she might speak to him just once.

The full strength, the full beauty of the love she had lost forever had been revealed to her in the one moment when their eyes had met the night before—met, and held communion before they had turned aside and grown blind and dark with the mental anguish that had come to them.

They stood for a moment in silence. She was so ill, so drawn and pale, her beauty was dimmed, and there was a curious look in her eyes that he could not understand.

A vivid flash of memory brought back to him the picture of the stormy day on the great Atlantic—of the wind-tossed, rain-drenched girl, with her laughing loveliness and her graceful vitality. He remembered how sweetly her eyes had looked into his, and how her slender form had clung to him as he had drawn her out of the force of the wave that almost buried them beneath its rushing volume of water.

Why did such memory come to him at such a moment? He made an involuntary movement. Alwynne put out her hand, as though to stay his steps.

"Will you listen to me?" she said, her voice almost sunk to a whisper. Then quickly, passionately: "You—you will listen to me! You must! You must!"

He made no answer, looking at her only as though he could never look enough.

"I saw you in the distance," Alwynne went on. "I followed you, I—"

"You want me?" he said, and the sound of his voice was as music in her ears. "You want me? What can I do? Tell me what you want. You know you need never be afraid of me."

The sight of her coming on his long, weary hours of thought robbed him of all other remembrance, except that she was before him—that his hand could outreach and touch her.

To Alwynne, the look in his eyes, the sound of sweetest expression in his words, brought a relief that was almost pain. He did not hate her then, he did not despise her, he did not even misjudge her. He loved her—he loved her!

She turned from him with a sudden gesture, and put her two hands over her eyes. Oh, what an awful, a horrible, a terrible mistake she had made!

Taunton looked at her quietly. His brain grew suddenly clearer; he saw her weakness, he realized he must be strong for them both.

"You want to speak to me, Alwynne?" he said, gently. "Say all you want to say. You know without words I will listen, and, if it is my help you want, that I will help you!"

**The Army of Constipation**  
 In Crowding Stools Every Day.  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**  
 only give relief they permanently cure Constipation. **Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.**  
 Genuine must bear Signature  


"Come and sit here," he said gently. "You are worn out, poor child!" He led her back toward the old tree on which he had sat himself. "It is not very uncomfortable," he said, letting his voice sound as conventional and easy as he could; "and, see, if you lean back here you will have almost a cozy chair. No, do not move. I will stand. I have been sitting here so long I am glad to stand."

He put one foot on the rugged, moss covered wood and leaned forward on his knee, looking down at her.

She was, after all, only a child, a child of nineteen years, and yet the finger of sorrow had traced a veil over her young beauty, and cast a shadow over the brilliancy of her life's springtime. His whole heart yearned over her as she sat there so pale, with such a look of misery in those grave, gray eyes.

"She tried to run to speak," Alwynne said to herself. "Why do you distress yourself about me?" he asked her gently. "I know all that is in your mind, Alwynne. Do you think I should misunderstand you so easily?" He paused a moment while he saw her lips quiver. "Suppose," he said, letting the faintest of faint smiles flicker on his face for an instant—"suppose I speak for you—shall I?"

She just nodded her head, and her eyes rested on his strong, sun-tanned hand that lay on his knee. How she longed to take it in her two feeble ones, to cling to it, to press her lips to it, and wipe out the bitterness of her heart upon its firm, true grasp! The sight of that hand brought back the scent of the sea and the hours when her love had fought with her proud spirit, and her indomitable sense of justice. Ah, if she could have foreseen. And yet—yet had she not done right in sending him from her? Had she not been true to herself and to him? For the first time she felt as though the purpose that had led her life into so strange, so unexpected a channel had been one great, one terrible mistake—that all the arguments she had conjured up to help her in combating her heart's weakness would fade and melt away when tried by the fire of this man's great love. He loved her, not for her social state, not for aught beyond herself. She did not need his words to tell her this. She knew it now when it was too late.

Taunton paused only for a moment, and then went on very quietly, very gently:

"You wish to exonerate yourself in my eyes, but what wrong have you done me? You were truthful and straightforward to me. You sent me from you. You gave me no hope. If"—his voice was quite steady here—"if I let hope creep and grow in my heart, was that a fault of yours? I have myself to blame. And even if it were otherwise, Alwynne, believe me, I could never bring myself to blame you."

He spoke the earnest truth. All the harshness, all the first anger had died away completely. How could he be angry now as he stood looking down at her sorrowful young face, that bore a history in every line, and seemed to him to carry the traces of some great, some terrible mental struggle?

(To be continued)

# THE WEEK IN NEWCASTLE

## Is one Better

The "Made in Canada" motto is good, but don't let it go at that. Go one better and "Be Loyal to your own Community."

## Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Newcastle Club will be held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 16th, at eight o'clock.

## Accepts York County Call

Rev. A. A. Rutledge of Doaktown, has accepted a call to the United Baptist church at Temperance Vale, York county. This is part of the large pastorate formerly cultivated by Mr. Rutledge.

## Bean Supper

A bean supper and candy sale will be held in the Temperance Hall, Douglastown, Monday evening, Nov. 23rd. The Douglastown band will furnish music. Everybody welcome. Proceeds to go to band fund.

## Batchelors At Home

Invitations have been issued for an At Home, being given by the batchelors of Newcastle, in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 12th. Dancing at 8.30. Proceeds will go to the Belgian fund.

## Scarlet Fever

A case of scarlet fever has been discovered in the home of Thomas Taylor, Nordin, and the house has been quarantined under the regulations of the Northumberland Board of Health.

## Killed at Port Nelson

Walter D. Smith, aged 24 years, of Fredericton, was accidentally killed at Port Nelson, Hudson Bay, on Sunday, Nov. 2nd, according to word received in a telegram from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. He was engaged as a brakeman on a work train.

## Return the Compliment

The Chatham Gazette, whenever opportunity offers, loses no time in advising our North Shore papers that they are copying items from that journal without giving credit. Its pen and scissors editor should remember that bit of advice when copying local items from The Advocate.

## Transport Arrangements

The Militia Department and the I. C. R. have completed arrangements for Canada's second contingent over the I. C. R. from Montreal to Halifax, where the second contingent will sail to the other side. 17,000 Canadian volunteers in forty special trains will pass through Moncton between the first and fifteenth of December.

## Only a Rumor

There was a rumor around Moncton yesterday to the effect that a young man had stabbed a girl with a hat pin. The case was investigated by Sheriff George B. Willett but he found there was no truth in the rumor. The Times was informed that a Bathurst man accidentally scratched or had inflicted a pin-prick, with the result that blood poisoning set in and the man died. The story could not be confirmed.—Moncton Times.

## Got a Bad Scare

About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, there came a sharp flash, accompanied by a heavy report, and many citizens thought at first glance that a Zeppelin was about bombing the city. It proved, however, to be nothing more than a heavy clap of thunder. The electrical disturbance was remarkable for its suddenness and brevity. There was the one loud crash and nothing more.—Moncton Transcript.

## Has Police Record There

William McVarrish, who has been arrested in Newcastle for theft at a Newcastle house, is probably the same McVarrish who was arrested here in October, 1912, and charged with stealing a gold watch, a silver watch and an overcoat from Geo. R. Jonah's hotel at Cross Creek. McVarrish, however, was acquitted of the charge before Judge Wilson in the York County Court.—Fredericton Gleaner.

## Enters Strong Protest

At the last meeting of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union the members placed themselves on record as protesting unanimously against the "wet canteen" provided for the Canadian contingent in England. "General Alderson may be popular with those who love strong drink and who had been denied it for a short period, but what of those who may be subjected to temptation for the first time, what about those who may be striving to break free from the habit—what of the fathers and mothers who have given up their sons to enter a cruel war for the protection of the empire, when they see how ill their loyalty is repaid on their arrival in the motherland. Surely, the W.C.T.U. was enough for them to face and of the two war is the least, as it can only destroy the body."

## Half Holiday

Remember that the stores close at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, and the afternoon observed in consequence of the opening of the new bridge.

## Clubbing Offer

The clubbing offer between The Advocate and the Family Herald and Weekly Star, the two papers for one year for \$1.50 is good until Nov. 30th. If you have not already taken advantage of this offer, do so now.

## Notice to Patrons

Mr. Wm. S. Ca'c, who is well and favorably known on the Miramichi, will, until further notice, act as agent for The Advocate, and all business transacted through him will be duly acknowledged.

## Band Concert

The Douglastown O. A. band, under the efficient leadership of Henry C. Nevin of Newcastle gave a very enjoyable band concert in front of their hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 6th, the day being the anniversary of The Gun Powder Plot.

## Box Social

The Box Social held in the Town Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, was a grand success. Upwards of \$100 were realized.

## Thanksgiving Offering

At the services in the United Baptist church on Sunday, the pastor, Rev. M. S. Richardson, announced the thanksgiving offering on Wednesday evening amounted to \$200. Mr. Richardson came to this church in July from Truro, N. S., and since then the congregation has been steadily increasing and much interest is being taken in all departments of the work.

## Young-Adams Stock Co.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of last week the Young-Adams Co., played to full houses, and lived up to the good reputation gained in this town on former occasions. Their plays were clean and strong, and the vaudeville even better than before. It is possible that a return visit will be made here during the winter. This company is always a welcomed one to Newcastle. Ten per cent of Saturday night's proceeds were given in aid of the Belgian fund.

## Newcastle Boys Heard From

A. S. Gremley has received cards from Lieut. A. A. Aitken of the Royal Navy, and Gunner Wm. Gifford of the Canadian Artillery, both Newcastle boys. Lieut. Aitken wrote from Bruges, Belgium, Oct. 19th. The town was then in possession of the allies, but German machine guns from the 16 inch guns were whistling through the air as he wrote. Gunner Gifford wrote from England, Oct. 26th, the first night after landing from their 24 days trip across. They were having a fine time.

## \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Game Hunting

Sportsmen, doubtless because of the disturbed conditions of trade caused by the war, are scarcer here this year than usual. However several very fine heads have come out from Arthur Pringle's camps at Bald Mountain. Edward W. Bill, of New York, brought out a moose head with a spread of nearly 60 inches. Nathaniel C. Nash, of Boston, got a deer. E. H. Clapp and Wm. Goodwin, of Boston, got a moose and two caribou. Rev. and Mrs. Henry P. Ross, of St. Andrews, came out without any heads, having seen lots but none big enough. J. Howard Hiss and party of Boston are in the woods now.

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product. This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce. Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

# VOLUNTEERS FOR 2ND CONTINGENT

## Left on Monday for St. John-- Were Presented Each With Pipe From Dickson & Troy

On Monday morning the town and county of Newcastle were called upon to part with twenty-nine more of their loyal sons, who have offered their lives, if needs be, in making up the second contingent which is now being mobilized for overseas service in defence of the empire.

There was no celebration, no parting cheers nor music to assure them that their parting too was deeply regretted, as was the case of the volunteers in the first contingent. They, however, will be missed. They are the type of men who make the best soldiers, and when the time comes for them to face England's foes, they too will show the world what kind of soldiers Canadians make.

Before their departure for St. John they were formed up by the park, and in a few well chosen words Mayor Morrissy, on behalf of the citizens, explained to them the duty the Mother Country expected of them, and assured them their movements would be watched with interest. They would give a good account of themselves. After the Mayor's address each volunteer was presented with a pipe from Messrs. Dickson & Troy, the only presentation, we believe, they received. Following were the volunteers.

- John Tarry,
- Rees Thomas,
- Geo English,
- Frank Tardy,
- Alvin Doucett
- Jas. Morrison,
- Elmer Taylor,
- Raymond Hare,
- Edward Carroll
- Gordon Leslie,
- John Woodford,
- Jas Walsh,
- Benj. Thibedeau,
- Jas Thirlwell,
- Phillip Landry,
- Andrew Andrews,
- Patrick Doucett,
- Chas. Campbell,
- Wm. Stokes,
- Jas. Craik,
- Wm. Craig,
- Benson McLeod,
- Chas. Mason,
- Herbert Warrod,
- Carl Anderson,
- Geo. Craik,
- Sydney Cassey,
- Fred Breaux,
- Alderic Doucett.

Among the volunteers for the second contingent is Findlay Copp of Moose Jaw, Sask. son of Thos. Copp of Newcastle, whose son Hiram went with the first contingent.

# MAYOR MORRISSY RECEIVES LETTER

Under date of October 26th the following letter was received by Mayor Morrissy:

My Dear Sir,

On behalf of our committee I beg to thank you for our grateful thanks to the citizens of Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., for their generous contribution of \$1422.51 to our war refugees fund.

I remain,

Very truly o'Yurs,

GLADSTONE.

His Worship The Mayor Newcastle, New Brunswick.

The Mayor also acknowledges the following contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund:

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| W. C. T. U.                 | \$ 5.00         |
| Mrs. Arthur Robinson        | 33.40           |
| C. I. Road Concert Proceeds | 27.00           |
| Newcastle School Teachers   | 14.57           |
| Mrs. S. A. Russell          | 2.00            |
| Citizens of Redbank         | 77.00           |
| Young-Adams Stock Co.       | 10.25           |
| Mrs. C. C. Hamilton         | 5.00            |
| S. Moore                    | 5.00            |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>\$179.22</b> |

W. J. Jardine, Treasurer, begs to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund:

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| John W. Miller | \$10.00 |
| Miss Parker    | 10.00   |

Attended Divine Service The Organmen of Loggieville, accompanied by their brethren from Chatham and Douglastown, attended divine service in Knox church Sunday afternoon, November 8th. Notwithstanding the condition of the roads and the incovenience the brethren on the north side of the river were subjected to in getting down a large number attended. The Rev. Mr. Harison addressed the gathering taking as his text Joshua 24, "Be ye of good courage." The Douglastown O. A. band headed the procession and rendered excellent music.

Red Cross Society The President of the Red Cross Society wishes that all work be returned at next Tuesday's meeting, as the buses for St. John will be closed on that day.

# TOMORROW'S HALF HOLIDAY

We the undersigned merchants of the Town of Newcastle have decided to hold Thursday, Nov. 12th, as a public holiday from 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of attending the opening of the "Miramichi Bridge."

- Signed:
- Geo Stables,
  - Russell & Morrison,
  - Horace Kethro,
  - E. J. Morris,
  - Nell O'Brien,
  - Albert Robertson,
  - H. R. Moofy,
  - Dickson & Troy,
  - A. E. Shaw,
  - E. O'Donnell,
  - M. Bannor,
  - Emma A. MacMillan,
  - J. Jardine,
  - S. A. Demers,
  - Geo. Dunn,
  - W. W. Cormier
  - Henry Arsenault,
  - Jas. Maller,
  - H. K. B. Marsland,
  - Baird & Peters,
  - John Clark,
  - The Union Advocate,
  - J. P. Ryan,
  - P. J. McEvoy,
  - A. D. Farrah,
  - W. L. Durick,
  - A. H. MacKay,
  - H. Williston & Co.
  - B. F. Maltby,
  - Miller Bros.
  - John Brander,
  - J. D. Creghan, Co. Ltd.
  - D. W. Stothart,
  - Burk White,
  - L. Grossman,
  - John O'Brien,
  - Mrs. E. Wyse,
  - William Gifford,
  - A. J. Bell & Co.
  - M. Hennessey,
  - H. A. Russell,
  - S. B. Miller,
  - T. S. Martineau,
  - John Dalton,
  - Mrs. H. J. Morris,
  - McIver & Landry,
  - Thomas Russell,
  - John McAllister,
  - The Lounsbury Company, Ltd.
  - Wm. Ferguson,
  - John Ferguson & Sons,
  - W. J. Hogan,
  - Joseph H. Ingraham,
  - G. M. Lake,
  - J. D. Kenneby,
  - Miramichi Farm Implement Co.
  - Dan Hogan,
  - Geo. O'Brien,
  - Chas. Quilty,
  - D. & J. Ritchie & Co.
  - J. D. Paulin.

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

# Tenders for Motor Patrol Boat

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Motor Patrol Boat" and accompanied by an accepted cheque for 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, will be received up till noon on the 25th November, 1914, for the construction of a 1 delivery at Pictou, N. S., of a Motor Patrol Boat for Fishery Service.

Specifications and plans may be had on application to the undersigned or to the Agent of Marine and Fisheries Department, St. John, N. B., or to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. C. Dockyard, Halifax, N. S.

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, November 2nd, 1914.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—69615. 46-1

# Wanted

A girl familiar with general house work. Good wages paid for one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply to 360 MRS. E. A. MCCURDY

# Private Greeting Cards

Our Sample Books are ready and we have commenced to book orders for Private Greeting Cards. Last year's success with this line has encouraged us to expect large results this season. See Our Books before Ordering Elsewhere.

# FOLLANSBEE & CO.

## Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Ulsters FOR MEN AND BOYS

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

# JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

LOUNSBURY BLOCK, 'PHO E 10

# SCISSORS

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

## EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

# THE STOTHART MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Newcastle, N. B. Phone 45

# MORRIS' - COMPOUND

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

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

Be Loyal To Your Own Community

# MORRIS' PHARMACY

E. J. MORRIS, Chemist and Druggist

Do you try to buy high-grade printed matter the same as you would pig iron and coal at so much per. 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.

# Chas. Sargeant

First Class Livery  
Horses for Sale at all times.

Public Wharf. Phone 61



# AUTO FOR HIRE

By the Hour or Day, at reasonable rates.

Special attention will be given to Wedding Parties.

Orders may be left with The Lounsbury Co., or at Royal Hotel.

# F. D. SUTHERLAND

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# 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. Phone 100-21

# Hides and Fur

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

# JOHN O'BRIEN

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

# NOTICE

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

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

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

# Nyal's Face Cream

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

The Price is Twenty Five Cents

# A. E. SHAW, Druggist

NEWCASTLE LOGGIEVILLE

# Ontario Apples Spys & Baldwins only

CAR UNLOADING TO-DAY

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

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

# GEORGE STABLES

GROCERIES 'PHONE 8 CROCKERY

Be Loyal To Your Own Community

# THE WEEK IN MEMOIR

# AND COMMEMORATIVE

# FOR THE YEAR 1914