

# The Union Advocate

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NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1915

NO. 8

## 37th Quarterly Session District Division S. of T.

### Total Membership in Kent and Northumberland is 1065—Largest on Record.

The thirty-seventh quarterly session of Kent/Northumberland District Division, Sons of Temperance, met in Harcourt Temperance Hall, Feb. 12th, the D. W. P., in the chair. Following representatives were present:

Newcastle—H. H. Stuart, D. S.  
Doakstown—H. C. Stohart, D. W. A.; Miss Barbara Hutchison.  
Harcourt—Rev. R. H. Stavert, D. W. P.; Principal Louise Crocker of Buctouche, D. S. Y. P. W.; Carman Wathen, D. I. S.  
Grangeville—H. W. B. Smith, D. Treas.

Richibucto—Geo. N. Clark, Geo. Jardine.  
Richibucto—Alex. Haines.  
Burnt Church—Misses F. M. Anderson and Helen Loggie.  
The D. W. P. gave an encouraging report. Though not living in the District he had organized two divisions in Charlotte county—Little Ridgeway and Scotia Ridge—last quarter, and four since New Years—Chipman, Cantorbury Station, Benton and Woodstock. He wanted N. B. filled up with Divisions during the next two years.

The Scribe reported that the membership was on Dec. 31st, 1914, the largest in the history of the District. There were in Northumberland County 575 adult members and 255 juniors—total 830; and in Kent County 166 adult and 69 juniors—total 235. Total for District 1065, a gain of 27 for the quarter and 5 for the year.

The Patrons of the Bands of Hope are as follows:

Newcastle—B. W. Hutchinson.  
Doakstown—Clair McKenzie.  
Millerston—Mrs. J. D. Lyon.  
Richibucto—Mrs. Bliss Stewart.  
Harcourt—Miss Irah Ward.

The Banner for greatest increase in adult paid up membership in the year has been won by Rexton Division.

There appear to be good prospects for new Divisions at Buctouche and Little River, and Bands of Hope at the above places and Protectionville.

Report was received and referred to the committee on the State of the Order.

After hearing Hon. Dr. Landry's letters re the dismissal of Geo. N. Clark from the office of Liquor License Inspector for Kent Co., and Mr. Clark's reply thereto, the committee on the State of the Order brought in the following report:

1—We find the standing of the different Divisions, as set forth in the District Scribe's report, correct and very gratifying.

2—We recommend highly the work of our D. S. Y. P. W. and her assistants and urge each Division to do all it can towards organizing a Band of Hope in its vicinity.

3—We deeply regret the removal from our District, though not from

## RICHIBUCTO NEWS

### Personal and Local Happenings at the Shiretown of Kent County

Feb. 12—Mrs. G. Lester Brown has returned to her home in Dalhousie, accompanied by her infant son, after a lengthy visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacMillan.

Mrs. J. D. MacMillan went to Fredericton last week on account of the very serious illness of her brother, J. D. Phinney, K. C.

Miss Marguerite O'Leary, vice-president of our Red Cross Society, went to St. John on Tuesday, for a short visit.

Burke and Harold McInerney, artillery recruits, made a brief visit this week to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McInerney.

Misses Florence and Marguerite Bourque, after spending a lengthy vacation at the home of their parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Bourque, returned last week to their studies at the St. Mary's convent, Quebec. They were accompanied most of the journey by their father.

Lieutenant Arthur Levesque of the 26th battalion, was home for some days recently, on sick leave.

Mrs. Gallant, who had been visiting in Bathurst came on Monday to visit her brother, Theo and Mrs. Vautour.

Miss Leslie Vautour, graduate nurse, Bathurst, made a brief visit this week to relatives in town.

Mrs. J. W. Howard returned on Monday to her home in Kent Junction, after a few days visit in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moore.

Miss Mayne Kavanaugh, of Chipman, is spending a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Kavanaugh.

J. H. Kavanaugh of the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada, Bathurst, came home last week, suffering from an attack of rheumatic fever.

Mrs. William R. Bell has been confined to her home for several weeks through illness.

Mrs. Rodrick Robertson has been confined to her home for nearly three weeks with an attack of rheumatism.

Hayward Seale, of the 26th battalion, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawlor.

Thomas Clarke, Jr., who was laid up with an attack of rheumatic fever, has recovered sufficiently to be out on a fine day.

Wm. Long, Sr., who was taken to the Moncton hospital a few weeks ago suffering from a diseased foot is now progressing very favorably.

From the reports which came at first to them, his family had no hope that the foot would be spared, but it responded so well to the treatment given, that it was only necessary to amputate three of the toes.

Following is a record of the pupils leading in the different grades of the Grammar school here for month of January:

High School Department—Miss Anna C. Kelly, B. A., teacher.

Grade XI—Lillian Whiter, Frances Mock.

Grade X—Oliver Storor.

Grade IX—Thomas McDonald.

Perfect attendance:—Marjorie MacKinnon, George Lawlor, Kate Lawlor, Lillian Wathen.

Advanced Department—Miss N. Hessie Ferguson, teacher.

Grade VII—Eleanor O'Leary, Frances McDonald.

Grade VI—Elizabeth Hannah, Maria Forbes.

Pupils making perfect attendance:—George Graham, Marion Forbes, John MacKinnon, Ralph Haynes, McLeod Curwen, Joy Whiteside.

Intermediate Department—Miss A. B. Keith, teacher.

Grade V—Gertrude Fitzpatrick 88, Ross Curwen, 86, Annie Bell 85.

Grade IV—Lorena Doucet 90, Fabiola Lobb 88, Virgie MacDonald 87.

Grade III—Clarence Hannah 90, Agnes Kavanaugh 89, Anna Muriel 86.

Pupils present every day:—Annie Bell, Charlie Lawlor, Allan Thompson, Anna Muriel, Janet Black, Catherine Thompson, Clarence Hannah, Melvin Dickson, Harry Dickson.

Elementary Dept.—Miss Ella G. Kavadagh, teacher.

Grade II—Franklin Curwen, Emeida LeBlanc, Bertha Mihalad, Margaret Long.

Those making perfect attendance:—Franklin Curwen, Margaret Long, Annie Long, Bert Curwen.

Grade I—Florida LeBlanc, Bourque LeCoeuf, Keady Flanagan. Making perfect attendance:—Florence Searis.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

W. J. Jardine acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund:

North's Co. Orange Lodge \$12.25  
R. Corry Clarke 26.00  
Previously acknowledged 2428.97

34463.12

## Newcastle Boy Writes Letter Home

### George J. Bate Tells of the Good Work of the 8th Field Battery

8th Field Battery,  
2nd Artillery Brigade  
Market Lavington  
Salisbury Plains  
Jan. 31, 1915

Another month is gone and we are still here but the time is rapidly approaching for our departure. We went out first, live shell a week ago yesterday. I was not on the guns that day but driving two of the horses as one of the drivers was sick. During a lull in the firing the targets were shifted, which meant that we had to find a new range.

There were fifty shells in all to be fired and once the range was found all one could hear was bang-bang. There was no smoke, only a flash, and a good one too, for it was every bit of 6 feet long.

And do you know what? The old 8th which is the N. B. Battery did the best shooting in the whole division. It also beat the R. C. H. A. (Royal Canadian Home Artillery) and the English territorials, so you see we did not do so very badly and I don't think that Newcastle need be ashamed of us, etc.

GEORGE J. BATE,  
Gunner.

NOTE—The Rev. Mr. Bate has received from his son a photo of part of the 8th Field Battery which includes most of the Newcastle boys. It is to be seen in the window of Mr. Howard Williston.

## Chatham Young Couple Wedded

### Miss Laura McPherson and Mr. Harry Martin Married Monday Morning

A wedding of much interest was solemnized at the Cathedral in Chatham at seven o'clock on Monday morning, when Miss Laura McPherson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary McPherson, of John Street, and Mr. Harry Martin, also of Chatham, were joined in the Holy bonds of wedlock, Rev. M. A. O'Keefe officiating.

The bride, who was prettily gowned in a navy blue military suit with black military hat to match, was attended by Miss Dorca Blaine, of the Marsland Millinery Parlors, Newcastle, and who for the past number of years has been a most intimate friend of the bride.

Miss Blaine was also prettily gowned in old rose dress and large black hat. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. Percy Dunn, of Chatham.

The wedding march was played by Miss Carrie Synnot, church organist, and hymns were sung by the choir during Mass.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, after which the happy quartette drove to Newcastle where a pleasant short time was spent at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Harry Brown, prior to their departure on their honeymoon trip to St. John and Boston.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin's many friends both here and in Chatham wish them a long and continued happy married life.

On their return they will reside in Chatham.

## Red Cross Dance Was Good Success

The Attendance Was Large and Upwards of \$50 Was Realized

The social dance in the Town Hall Monday evening, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, and given by the junior members of the local branch, was a success and was thoroughly enjoyed by a large assemblage of people.

The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion, and every effort on the part of the ladies in charge was spent to make the affair a success. Refreshments were provided by the junior members of the local branch, and the proceeds amounted to some \$50.00.

The music was furnished by a three-piece orchestra from Chatham, but it was not up to its usual good standard, and it is now felt by many who were present that better music would have been furnished by the Gelkie-Cassidy orchestra. It is to be hoped that our local orchestra will receive the patronage it merits on future occasions.

## THE BLACK POPE NOW ELECTED

Rome, Feb. 11—Father Ledochowsky was today elected General of the Society of Jesus, in succession to Father Francis Xavier Werner.

The Generals of the Society of Jesus, the formal name for that organization of the Jesuits, are elected for life by the general congregation of this order, which is one of monastic origin. The Generals of the society are known as the "Black Pope."

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## NOTICE

A special business meeting of the Newcastle branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society will be held in their rooms on Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, at three p. m. All members are requested to be present.

(Sgd.) CLARE GREAGHAN,  
Secretary pro tem.

## REXTON ITEMS

### Of Interest to Readers From Our Regular Correspondent.

Feb. 15—The fancy dress carnival held in the open air skating rink Wednesday evening was very much enjoyed by a large number of people from different parts of the county, and was also a success financially. The weather was mild and the ice in good condition. The following prizes were awarded: First prize to Miss Yvonne LeBlanc and Miss Margaret Murray of Richibucto, as Christmas Carol and Holly; second prize to Miss Alice McInerney, Miss Jennie Scott and Miss Francena Laignan as "United we stand" one representing Great Britain, one France and Belgium and the other Russia; third prize was given to Miss Mary Hudson of Buctouche as "Canada." Many other good costumes were seen on the ice.

The Women's Institute met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Egbert Atkinson and was much enjoyed by the members present. After the business of the meeting was done Mrs. Atkinson served a delicious lunch. The next meeting of the Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. A. B. Carson on the evening of the second Wednesday in March.

The weekly meeting of the Red Cross Society was held at the home of Mrs. Frank McInerney, Thursday, and was well attended. Knitting is now being confined to the making of socks. The following articles have already been shipped: 112 night-shirts, 9 1-6 doz washcloths, 153 pairs socks, 18 sleeping caps, 69 pairs armlets, 28 covers for hot water bottles, 6 body belts, 58 scarfs, 12 grey flannel shirts, 4 nightgowns, 4 pyjamas, 28 1/2 dozen handkerchiefs, 29 pairs mitts. The Society has sent an extra box of goods to each of the soldiers from home in the first and second contingent. We are in receipt of ten dollars in cash this week from the Presbyterian Sunday School at Buctouche.

The death occurred yesterday at Pine Ridge of Margaret Anne, wife of James Wiley, at the age of 79 years.

Mrs. J.W. Howard of Kent Junction, has been spending a few days with Mrs. R. G. Girvan.

Edgar Weston leaves this morning on a visit to friends in different parts of Nova Scotia.

Mrs. J. L. Bishop returned Monday from a visit to her sisters in Moncton.

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## Special Patriotic Fund Meeting Wednesday Night

### Report of the Treasurer Submitted, Showing Total Subscription to Date of \$2418.17.

Newcastle Branch of the Patriotic Fund held a special meeting on Wednesday evening, those present being H. Williston, E. A. McCurdy, W. J. Jardine, D. J. Buckley, David Ritchie, J. D. Creaghan, H. H. Stuart, and Revs. W. J. Bate, P. W. Dixon, Wm. Harrison, M. S. Richardson and S. J. MacArthur.

J. D. Creaghan was chosen chairman, Pres. C. J. Morrissy being out of town.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

There were several communications. That of Chatham Branch per Geo. Watt, who with Rev. Father Hawke of Alawick had been commissioned to negotiate with Newcastle Branch for the transfer of all of Newcastle Parish east of the Ferry Road to the Chatham District, was taken up first. Mr. Watt said that the Chatham people were already paying relief to two parties in the extension of territory sought.

Mr. McCurdy agreed that the transfer was a wise one, and to balance it Newcastle District should receive the Parish of Nelson which was anxious to come into Newcastle. Coun. G. P. Burchill of Nelson had told him that Newcastle would be a much more convenient place for him to attend executive meetings than Chatham, and so it would be for all Nelson. The employees of Lynch's and Maloney's mills had contributed to the Newcastle fund. The boundary in that district should be the Chatham Head Ferry (Brown's) road.

Mr. Williston spoke in favor of making this change, also Mr. Buckley, and on motion of Messrs. McCurdy and Buckley, the Secretary was directed to inform Chatham that the two Ferry Roads would be acceptable boundaries.

The application of Mrs. S. D. Betts of Doaktown, mother of Magnus E. Betts, who is with the First Contingent, for enrolment on the relief list, was received and referred to the Doaktown members of the Executive. Her husband is advanced in years and she has three children, aged 12, 10 and 8.

In reply to the Dominion Secretary's offer of photographs of the first contingent at Valcartier, it was decided to send for 25 to be sold at \$1.00, proceeds to be credited to local fund.

Notice from Ottawa that Newcastle Branch had been accepted as a Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was read.

Chatham sent notification that they were typewriting 25 copies of H. B. Ames' address on Patriotic fund.

Mr. McCurdy said he would prepare 10 copies himself.

W. J. Jardine submitted his report as Treasurer, showing total subscription to date of \$2418.17, the latest of which was \$12.50 subscribed at the meeting of the Northumberland County Orange Lodge at Doaktown, Feb. 2nd instant. \$2418.17 was paid up.

The disbursements were as follows:

Dec. 1914	
Mrs. Wm. White	\$25
Mrs. Wm. Ashford	25
Mrs. Chas. Masson	20
Mrs. John McCallum	20
Mrs. Mary Gifford	20
Edward King (Sept.-Dec.)	60
	—\$170
Jan. 1915	
Mrs. Chas. Masson	\$13
Mrs. Wm. White	25
Edward King	10
Mrs. Wm. Gifford	20
Mrs. Wm. Ashford	25
Mrs. Chesley K. Gray	
(Sept.-Jan. 31)	65
Mrs. Frank A. Rushton	
(Sept.-Jan. 31)	65
	—\$223
Total	697
Bal. on hand	1721.17

Mr. Jardine asked that his accounts be audited and he be authorized to hand over the balance to the Head Office at Ottawa.

H. Williston and H. H. Stuart were appointed auditors.

Treasurer's report was received and referred to the auditors.

The treasurer was asked to send statement of receipts and disbursements to Ottawa and pay over balance to the Head Office.

Collections were discussed, with the comment that much more money was needed, and that not all in the town. Let alone the parishes had been canvassed. The collector, David Ritchie, who was commended for his good work, was authorized to select more assistants. The ladies were commended for their energetic work for the Belgian and Red Cross funds. Mr. Ritchie said that Newcastle had collected for the Patriotic, Red Cross and Belgian funds a total of \$6,284. It was suggested that people be asked to contribute so much per month to the Patriotic Fund, in cases where it would be inconvenient to pay the whole in a lump sum.

D. J. Buckley suggested that all employers of labor should endeavor to arrange with their employees for regular contributions. And it should not all come out of employees either. He, as an employer, expected to make a profit out of very man he employed, and it was fair and right that he and all other employers should devote a certain percentage of their profits to the Patriotic and the other funds.

Rev. Mr. Richardson asked if anything had been done by the Parish Committees yet.

The Treasurer said that the only amount he had received from any of the newly appointed executive committees from the parishes was the Orange contribution that had come through Mr. Cutbert Donald, one of the Blackville Parish Executive.

The question of sending out speakers to the parishes was discussed at length, and it was decided that it lay with the Councilors and other Parish Committees to organize their parishes and send for assistance if needed. It was not for the Central Executive to proffer aid unasked.

The secretary was instructed to write each parish urging immediate organization.

It was decided that the regular meeting night should be the first Tuesday of each month, the next meeting March 2nd.

Adjourned.

## PRESENTATION WILL BE MADE

### To Capt. W. H. Belyea by The Citizens of Newcastle.

The Town of Newcastle, upon recognition of the high esteem in which Capt. W. H. Belyea has been held as a worthy citizen of the town, and who at one time held the office of Mayor, will, on the eve of his departure for the front, present him with a suitable address and gold watch.

As it is not known definitely just when Capt. Belyea will be able to visit Newcastle for the purpose, the day and hour has not been decided upon, but will be announced later. It will probably take place in the Town Hall, and the public is requested to be present.

## CANADIA'S IN REGULAR ARMY

London, Feb. 12—Lieutenant Frank Wilfrid Tobutt, from the Canadian contingent, has been gazetted temporary lieutenant in Royal Artillery. Other Canadian appointments to the regular army include Lieut. George Osborne McLean and Gunner E. C. Holbach.

Emile Gallbert, of Montreal, has received news that his son has been wounded while fighting with the French army.

William Allen Derrick, Vice President of the American Association of Commerce and Trade at Berlin, who is a Canadian by birth, was released from prison Monday.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS

H. H. Aphan, St. John; J. J. Grennan, Bernaby; A. B. Wilmore, Halifax; Howard Irving, Chatham; A. E. Jenner, St. John; A. E. Brooks, Montreal; A. V. Morley, Hamilton, Ont.; Hibbert Black, Sackville; J. G. Layton, Loggville; H. W. Peabody, Redbank; Chas. E. Raymond, Portland, Me.; C. E. Patterson, St. John; C. L. Wood, St. John; A. E. Reine, Halifax; W. H. Belyea, Halifax; Wrs. G. Bell, Detroit; M. Cohen, St. John; Annie A. Whyte, Moncton; Geo. L. Kelly, St. John.

Tuesday:—J. M. Carr, Truro; C. H. Griffith, Toronto; Wm. Johnstone, Moncton; A. E. Fenwick, Moncton; A. G. Miller and wife, Toronto; F. Sullivan, Renouf; P. F. Brown, St. John; S. C. McGowan, Toronto; G. A. Hutchinson, Richibucto; B. H. Ford, St. John; E. A. Mullin, Town; Jas. Robinson, town; L. A. Patnam, Moncton; A. M. George, Parrsboro; N. S.; John Spruit, Truro; J. C. Graves, Moncton; J. F. McKenzie, Campbellton; C. L. Scott, Campbellton, C. D. Buck, Dorchester; W. V. Giffin, Montreal; Jas. McKee, Moncton; Wm. Levi, St. John; M. Cohen, St. John; E. S. Murdoch, Renouf; C. M. Tompkins, Montreal; H. W. Redstone, St. John; T. J. Owsie, Toronto.

HOTEL MIRAMICHI  
Monday:—Louis Comeau, St. John;

## The Germans Lost Forty Thousand Men

### Their Attempt to Renew the Offensive in Poland Completely Checked.

Paris, Feb. 12—The War Office, in connection with its afternoon summary of the war conditions, announced that official advices from Petrograd say that the Germans have lost forty thousand men in their recent attempts to renew their offensive in Poland, and that everywhere they have been completely checked.

There is every evidence of satisfaction both here and at Petrograd as to the situation in the Eastern theatre of the war. Just what is planned at present is naturally a closely guarded secret, but the Russian War Office is very confident that when the veil of secrecy can be raised it will be found that a very important success has been attained.

Petrograd, Feb. 12—Further explanation of the retirement of the Russian forces in East Prussia is made today in an official statement which says: "It is believed we are upon the eve of a great operation which must solve definitely the struggle in East Prussia."

The Russians are seeking the shelter of their own fortresses, the statement asserts, before attempting to take "more concentrated" positions from which to oppose the heavily re-

inforced Germans.

The Russians claim the garrison of the fortress of Przemysl is exhausting itself in fruitless sorties. A final repulse of the Germans, who temporarily occupied the heights of Koslovke after twenty-two assaults, is reported.

BUY "MADE-IN-CANADA"  
GERMANS ARE DESERTING  
RATHER THAN FIGHT

Men Ordered to the Yser Flying Over the Dutch Border in Large Groups.

London, Feb. 12—A London Times despatch from Amsterdam says: "The Telegraph learns from Antwerp today that some 8,000 German deserters have fled to the Netherlands, including numerous officers. All these men had been commanded to proceed to the Yser. Large numbers of soldiers are reported to be deserting from the Draaschaal and Merxam forts.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stohart on the arrival of a baby girl at their home Tuesday the 16th last.

# The British Empire and The Present War

Rev. Dr. Harrison at Newcastle Men's Union Meeting Aably Discusses Britain's Stand.

As a preliminary word to the discussion of England's part in the present war, it may be in place to notice that her action in entering this momentous conflict has received the most emphatic approval of the various parts of her empire and the all but unanimous assent of the different political parties within the nation, and this assent has been given at a time when intense party feelings had been aroused by other great pressing national questions. Multitudes of men who had done valiant service for peace policies for many years are also in perfect harm's way with Britain's action in entering the war. It is admitted by a vast large portion of the neutral nations that England having failed in her unceasing efforts to secure a peaceful solution of the disturbing questions, there was nothing—absolutely nothing—left for her to do but to take the course she did if she was to retain the loyalty and support of her people and the respect and confidence of the outside world as well. These feelings have deepened with the passing months and were never so intense and widespread as at the present time.

Supposing, however, that England for motives and reasons of her own had stood aloof from the conflict and had decided to act the part of a neutral nation, what is likely to have happened to herself and to the allies with whom she now stands in such unity of purpose and such sacrificial determination and endeavor? It is really worth while in such a crisis as this to look at this phase of the question, lest there might be a lunging and distressing doubt that the best and wisest course had not been taken and that, perchance, a gigantic and irreparable national blunder had been made. What then, we ask again, is likely to have happened to England had she stood aloof from the conflict and as it were had watched the dread scene from the gallery as a mere spectator and nothing more?

1.—What would have been the position of Belgium if England had ranged herself among the base despicable cowards who desert a friend in the hour of that friend's bitterest need? If Belgium had yielded to the insolent domineering demand and pressure of Germany, in the absence of our expected aid and sympathy, who could have blamed her in the presence of such a challenge in the time of her cruel abandonment? She would, even in that event, have been certainly, if not nominally, wholly dependent thereafter upon Germany. "If she had resisted even in after we had forsaken her the end was sure. She would have lost her independence. She would have become Germany's vassal, and from her would have been demanded a ruthless tribute without the smallest hope of compensation." Can we imagine any nation, large or small, in a more desperate situation than that in which the brave martyr of Europe would have been placed?

2.—What would have been the position of France? "The record of the French army," as a noted journal has said, "during the months of war has been unequalled in the history of a nation distinguished for her gallantry and the power of self-sacrifice. The French nation is united as it never has before. The generals have shown themselves masters of strategy. Above all, the troops have sustained the reputation which they have so hardily won on many a field. The French character has shown over and over a singular power of responding rapidly to a call for energy and self-control, and never so splendidly as now. But could France have resisted successfully the onslaught of the German forces? We have to remember that France was very largely unprepared for such a conflict, and that her population is much smaller than the population of Germany, and when we speak of Germany we must not forget Austria. Would it have been possible for any length of time for the French

army fighting alone to keep the invaders out of Paris? Once in Paris they would have levied merciless tributes besides inflicting unspeakable losses in life and treasures of one kind or another. It is not easy to suppose that the French alone would have been able to defeat and expel the enemy. She would assuredly have lost many things dearer than life, and the hopes of forty years would have been dashed to the ground beyond repair." The defeat by the same foe forty years ago added to the defeat and humiliation of the present would have created a situation for France insufferable and never to be forgotten. "Russia might have held out in the struggle, as she possesses conditions in the way of territory, population and possible armies which make her unconquerable. But Russia was not mobilized and is by no means fully mobilized even to this day. The Germans were not far astray in their calculations when they reckoned it was possible to occupy Paris and then to sweep on to Russia. Germany and Austria in that event would have been drunk with victory, and it is quite possible that Russia might have had to accept a measure of humiliation and consent to a peace which would have impoverished her for many years to come." Supposing that these highly probable results would have taken place, what would the attitude of these nations have been to Great Britain as she stood aloof and as a mere spectator looked at the dreadful scene.

"As to Belgium there can be no dispute. England would have been condemned, and rightly condemned, by the whole world as a cowardly and recreant traitor. Nothing could ever have washed out that shameful stain. She would have been reckoned in the judgment of the world and of all time the basest, the most treacherous, the most dastardly of nations. If there had been no other reason for our entrance into the war beyond our obligations to Belgium the justification was not only ample but compelling."

"What of France? England had obligations of friendship, honor and interest to that great nation which she could not possibly repudiate." Can we imagine the bitterness and anger with which France would have regarded England if she had forsaken her in the hour of extreme need? It is quite easy to conceive that the disappointment and anger of France, if thus abandoned by her professed friend, would have been kindled into a fierce and devastating flame. In fact, as the same writer has said, a reconciliation between France and Germany might have been effected by their common hatred of England. Such combinations have not been unknown, when nations have forgotten their own quarrel in the heat of a common antagonism in order to crush their common foe.

What of Russia? We may be quite sure that if England had played false Russia, Germany, Austria, France and Belgium would have found at least one point of unity in their unanimous loathing and contempt for Britain, and in their common determination to remove from her place a nation which had played the part of a traitor in a crisis such as the world has never seen.

If England had stood aloof from the present war because of a lowered if not decaying vitality, she might have fattened on the wrecked trade of Germany, of France, of Belgium and Russia, but what of this boasted gain in material advantages? What shall it profit a nation if it gain the whole world and lose its soul or what shall a nation give in exchange for its soul? What of betrayed friendship? What of her sacrifice of her sense of justice? What of her base repudiation of solemn treaties? What of the universal scorn in which such national immorality would have been held and the depths of disgrace and

shame from which there could be lit or no recovery? What of the feeling of abhorrence in which such conflict would inevitably be held?

What if England had not lifted her hand and voice against the infamous doctrine that Might is Right and against the insane dream of universal supremacy, which some of the leading men of Germany have not hesitated to proclaim in the most public fashion? Of this world-wide dominion the fighting power of Germany has boasted and taught in language the most intolerant and unmistakable, and they have publicly proclaimed that this is their aim and that any means which will lead them to this universal supremacy is not only justifiable but actually moral. Sir Oliver Lodge in the January number of the North American Review, has condensed the substance of several German books advocating this pernicious and destructive teaching in the following impressive manner:

"The second error is the absolute entrenchment of material power, the blasphemous notion that nothing higher than the States exists, and that there is no moral law, human or divine, to which the strongest state is subject; nothing above its own conception of what is beneficial to itself. Expediency becomes the supreme guide; all other considerations are signs of weakness and timidity; the sole national virtue is power to execute what it intends, the one fatal sin is deficiency of power."

—It is this periculous doctrine which has practically abrogated all international law; it is this which regards treaties as scraps of paper whenever they become inconvenient; it is this which has harried Belgium and intended to harry France and England with fire and sword. The theological doctrine of the crucial importance of right belief and of the damnation that follows a wrong belief has never been so conspicuously illustrated."

If England had decided to stand aloof, what would her own Empire have said? With the facts as we have them, it is possible that the various portions of our wide dominions would have submitted quietly to such conduct? Would not the feeling of profoundest humiliation have spread far and wide and found expression in no measured terms of protest and indignation? Looking over the record of the past five months we are grateful, deeply grateful, that England did not forsake the path of honor which has won for her the enthusiastic loyalty and support of a united Empire and the endorsement and admiration of the world. Any other action would have invited the passion and scorn of millions in our own nation and the anger and fury of those whom she has forsaken, and the probabilities are that under those maddening forces our empire would have been shattered never to be united again.

## Rub Your Stiff Neck Away To-Day--- Good Old "Nerviline" Will Cure

Fifteen Minutes After Using Nerviline You Are Well

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are a common cause of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation. Generally the cause is so deeply seated that only a liniment as powerful and penetrating as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain. Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-exPELLING agent the world knows. Millions have proved its reliability, and millions will share the relief its

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Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-exPELLING than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Catarthozona Co., Kingston, Canada.

## COLLECTIONS REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

LEIGHTON MERCANTILE AGENCY FORKS BLACKVILLE, N. B.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY SUNDAY SERVICES

### United Baptist Church

Rev. M. S. Richardson.

Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Preaching service, Derby, 3 p. m. Evening service, Newcastle, 7 p. m. Mid-Week Service—Wednesday Prayer and testimony meeting 7:30 p. m. Seats free, all welcome.

### St. Andrew's Church (Anglican)

Rev. W. J. Bate

Holy Communion—1st Sunday in month at 11 a. m. 3rd Sunday in month at 8:30 a. m. Morning and Evening Prayer—Mats at 11:00 (except 3rd Sunday in month). Evensong at 7:00. Wednesday Evensong, 7:30.

### St. Mary's Church (Catholic)

(During winter months from November to May.) Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9:00 a. m. Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11:00 a. m. St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1:30. Children baptized, when there are baptisms, 2:00 p. m. Sunday School Classes, 2:30 p. m. Vespers, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7:00 p. m.

### Methodist Church

Rev. Dr. Harrison

Sunday Services 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

### The Kirk

St. James Presbyterian Church

Rev. S. J. MacArthur, M. A., B. D. Worship Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School, 2:30 p. m.

### Salvation Army

Capt. P. Forbes

Holiness Meeting—11 a. m. Praise and Testimony Meeting—3:00 p. m. Salvation Meeting—8 p. m. Public Meetings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—8:00 p. m.

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.

"What we have we'll hold, so keep the wheels going, keep the crops growing, and keep the dollar at home."

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

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People go on suffering from little stomach troubles for years, and imagine they have a serious disease. They over-eat or over-drink and force on the stomach a lot of extra work, but they never think that the stomach needs extra help to do the extra work. If these people would take TONOLINE Tablets regularly they would be a great big help to the stomach in its strain of over-work. No matter what you eat or drink TONOLINE tabs sweeten your sour stomach and stop gas belching in five minutes. The heaviness disappears, and the stomach is greatly aided in its work of digestion.

### TONOLINE

Tablets not only promptly relieve all distress, but if taken regularly will absolutely cure indigestion by building up the flabby, overworked walls of the stomach and make them strong enough to digest the most hearty meal. \$1 for a 50 days' treatment. Mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

## Mrs. Newlywed Says:

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## Mrs. Wiseneighbor says:

"Why not do your own washing? It isn't hard if an EDDY washboard is part of your equipment. I have a "household globe," it's a wonder-worker—loosens the dirt so easily—and I never tear the clothes."

## TRILBY SHOE CREAM



PRESS DOWN TO OPEN SELF OPENING HINGED COVER TIN No broken finger nails. No knife or lever needed in opening this box.

PINCH IT TO OPEN PINCH IT TO CLOSE THAT'S ALL ONLY 10c EVERYWHERE

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## 10 CENT "CASARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath—Candy Cathartic.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get relief with Casarets. They immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet and head clear for months. They work while you sleep.

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

If every print shop could or would work character into their product there wouldn't be such common place printing.

We'll be glad of an opportunity to prove to you that when your printing is placed with us, there will be character to it.

Our new type faces will do that alone, but there will be more than up-to-date type faces. There will be care taken in the arrangement of the type—good ink will be used—the proper paper for the work will be selected, and printed in the largest and most modern country printing office in the Maritime Provinces.

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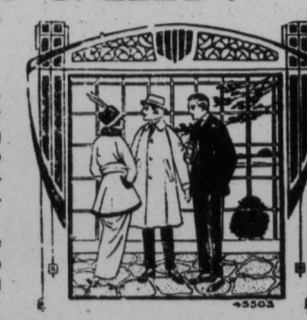
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If not, we are anxious to have you come in and try on some of these attractive and becoming suits as soon as you can. Also all wool underwear and Henson sweaters. A Big Assortment. Give us a call.

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Notes in Circulation	10,385,576.69
Deposits	136,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,118,902.00
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	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
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Established 1867  
Published Wednesday Afternoon  
Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year  
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Copy for changes of advt. must be  
in this office by 10 o'clock Tuesday  
morning.  
J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

Wednesday February 17, 1915

#### WHAT'S WRONG WITH GERMANY?

The following editorial taken from the Boston Traveller, and reprinted in the St. John Standard, shows the pathetic position of Germany today, in the minds of the American people, and tells why America has turned against her:

"A great deal of a favorable character is said concerning German 'efficiency' and doubtless much of it is true. The German propagandists assert that for some years Germany has outdone every one in manufactures, invention, art, science, medical research, culture, world trade, army development, military preparation, etc. In both peace and war Germany has proved herself wonderfully efficient. There appears to be only one 'out' about her efficiency and that has come to light with the beginning of the present war. Why has she been so uniformly efficient in everything else and so lacking in her ability to win sympathy of the people of the United States? Since she excels in making everything else, why does she fail to make friends? Why is she the only country engaged in this war which feels called upon to establish in this country an official propaganda to mold public opinion by assailing the President of the United States, bulldozing Congress, holding innumerable public meetings and establishing newspapers to overcome the opposition of the 'London-owned' press of America? What is wrong with German efficiency in the matter with making friends? Is Germany an adept at creating everything except sympathy? It is pathetic that everybody and everything is against Germany in her hour of peril. In her war with France forty years ago this country did not take sides against her. We have never been accused of being specially fond of Russia. Till the beginning of the war we had never had much dealing with or feeling for Belgium one way or the other. In England's war with the Boers the trend of American sympathy was doubtless strongly against England. Why now this world-wide opposition toward Germany. The truth is that Germany had the friendship of the American people until she went into this war. Then her manner of getting into it and of prosecuting it turned this country against her. Her propagandists know this and all their sound and fury will not change the facts or America's attitude toward them. These conspicuous and pernicious pro-Germans, by their unreasonable assertions and demands, are doing themselves and the Germans of America much harm. If Germany loses they will have the memory of unpleasant local occurrences to live down; if Germany wins they think that their formerly unsympathetic neighbors will feel any more friendly toward them?"

In the discussion of the war and its related topics, The Traveller desires to be honestly and intelligently neutral. It cannot, however, accept as seriously-intended logic the contentions of the German-American propagandists that true neutrality in this country means that we should keep from the allies what they need and can get while we arrange to deliver to Germany the things she needs and cannot get. Bread is as essential as bullets in the winning of a war. Germany has a very good supply of bullets. She has specialized in the making of them and of fighting machines. Her needs in this respect are well provided for. In the latest issue of The Fatherland, a vehemently pro-German paper published in the United States, it is said:

"The Germans are in complete possession of Belgium, excepting the small section of Flanders, where such violent fighting is now going on. The occupation of Belgium is of the greatest consequence from an industrial point of view. Her arms and ammunition factories at Liege and at Antwerp became models for similar plants in all parts of the world and supplied rifles, cannons and other implements of destruction. For over a century to the armies of civilized and barbarous nations. Today

the works at Liege are in full blast, run by German officers of the engineer corps, who continue the employment of the old mechanics."

So, since Germany has war munitions, and in any event has not the freedom of the sea to ship them in from America, we are told by the German-Americans that we must not sell to any belligerent nation. But it is different with bread. Germany wants more wheat and cannot get it. The allies, if they want more can get it. So we are told we must sell wheat to all belligerents and make possible its delivery. The whole matter is summed up in these words of the chief speaker at the recent Symphony Hall German-American 'neutrality' meeting: "It is inhuman enough to send those soldiers (the allies) bullets with which to kill one another. But to try to starve out a whole nation (Germany) is a thousand times more inhuman—fendish beyond belief." In other words, keep the bullets from the allies and give the Germans plenty of bread and they will take care of themselves.

In this instance there is something the matter with Germany and German efficiency. It is an almost insurmountable moral as well as a material barrier which Germany will have to overcome before she can stand forth a true victor. It can be summed up in the one word—Belgium."

#### WAR DISCLOSES OUR RESOURCES

New Brunswick has a heritage of varied geological richness, having even forced experts to invent a new name, "Albertite," after Albert county, in which a peculiar product of petroleum was discovered. Oil and gas are on the list of her treasures, which also include the precious and other metals. Sulphide of antimony was discovered in 1863 in York county, twenty-four miles from Fredericton, and quartz veins from a few inches to six feet were located over an area of 350 acres. Mines were operated between 1870 and 1885 by three companies. A revival of operations took place in 1909 and 1910, but a haul of thirteen miles to the nearest shipping point was found too great an adverse feature.

Interest in this deposit is revived by the fact that about 60 per cent. of the world's supply of antimony came from Germany before the war. It is used as an alloy for making rabbit metal, type metal, Britannia metal, music plates, bells, and projectiles, also for hardening shot and bullets. It is also used in enamelling, and in the manufacture of glass and paints. The St. John & Quebec Railway, now operated as a part of the Intercolonial system, brings railway connection within about three miles of these deposits. With the shutting off of supplies from Germany, and the increased demand for antimony as an alloy for various industrial purposes, the development of New Brunswick's ores should be made a commercial success. While it is always to procure supplies with the least outlay, it is also well to have resources available when disturbances close up established channels of trade. The war may bring some compensation in the discovery of unsuspected and waiting stores of mineral wealth. The Provinces by the sea have the staid and certain ways of industrial and commercial maturity. We must not overlook their progress in contemplating the brilliant achievements of the west.—Toronto Globe.

#### SALVAGE CORPS

It has been suggested to The Advocate on more than one occasion that our Fire Department should have a Salvage Corps in connection with this well equipped organization. It has also been suggested that the town should be equipped with an up-to-date system of fire alarm.

To our mind these are two timely suggestions, and will no doubt meet with the approval of Chief Dickson and his capable staff of firemen. There is at present much valuable time lost in running around, time lost in making enquiries as to where the fire is, and in other ways, which should not be the case in such a matter where time is so costly.

## New Taxation Places Burden on Wealthy

### Increased Customs Duties Will go Into Effect at Once—Other Special Taxes Likely to Take Effect Day in Which Bill is Assented To.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Hon. W. T. Dandridge, Minister of Finance, today announced that the bill for the increase of customs duties on luxury goods, which was passed by the House of Commons yesterday, will go into effect at once. He also stated that other special taxes, such as those on alcohol and tobacco, will be introduced at the same time. The Minister said that the bill was the result of a long and careful study of the financial situation of the country, and that it was necessary to take these measures in order to meet the increased expenses of the government. He also stated that the bill would be a great benefit to the treasury, and that it would help to pay off the national debt.

We trust that these suggestions will in the very near future be duly considered by our efficient Board of Aldermen, and sanctioned by the Fire Department.

#### TIMELY TOPICS

Newcastle is on the "main line"—Keep it there.  
Boost Newcastle—never mind what the other fellow says.  
It will become as easy to get used to the three cent postal rate as it was when the change was made vice versa.

If you attain success in any one thing, don't let your enthusiasm grow cold. Hustle and double your success the next time. And so on.

There is plenty of good room in Newcastle for another industry or two, and anybody wishing to locate here will receive good attention from our Board of Trade.

A town is fairly judged from outside by the quality of its musicians, their organizations, and the line of sport that can be put up by its athletes. Besides, young men who can qualify in either or both are always in demand.

#### The Acute Pain From Neuralgia

### Permanent Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Neuralgia is not a disease—it is only a symptom, but a most painful one. It is the surest sign that your blood is weak, watery and impure, and that for this reason your nerves are literally starving. Bad blood is the sole cause of the piercing pains of neuralgia—good rich blood is the only cure. In this you have the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. They are the only medicine that contain in the correct proportions the elements needed to make rich, red blood. This rich blood reaches the root of the trouble, soothes the jagged nerves, drives away the nagging, stabbing pain and braces up your health in other ways as well. Here is proof: Mr. C. J. Lee, Vatchell, Ont., says:—"For several years I was troubled at intervals with neuralgia in the head and chest. The pain I suffered at times was most intense. I was continually doctoring for the trouble, but found nothing to give me permanent relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thanks to this medicine my blood has been restored to a healthy condition and every symptom of the trouble has disappeared. I can therefore, with confidence recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who suffer from the fierce pains of neuralgia." You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Dear Sirs.—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and hoarseness. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.  
Yours truly,  
CHAS. F. TILTON.

Don't forget the Red Cross Auction Sale on Saturday afternoon.

## THE CHARM OF MOTHERHOOD

### Enhanced By Perfect Physical Health.

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understood how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or life. The most desirable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

In many homes are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.



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

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DENTIST  
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Orders left at Mrs. A. B. Leard's, McCullum St., Phone 35-61. 48-1yr.

#### TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, not later than the 20th inst., at noon, for building two blocks in the Bertbigg River, N. B. Specifications can be seen at Jas. A. Ruddle's Office, Newcastle, N. B., Jas. Russell's Office, Lower Newcastle, N. B., and John McDonald & Co.'s Office, Chatham, N. B.  
A certified cheque for 10 per cent. of the tender must accompany same. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders will also be received by the undersigned on the above date for rafting and booming logs per thousand ft. at Bertbigg Boom for the term of five years. This tender to be accompanied by a deposit of a certified cheque for \$100.00. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
THE BERTBIGG BOOM COMPANY,  
H. B. McDonald, Sec'y.  
7-2

#### MIRAMICHI HOTEL

NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
We will try to make it the most popular hotel on the grand Miramichi river. Cuisine Department Unexcelled.  
Telephone 49-0  
E. LEROI WILLIS

#### SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, March 1st, 1915, for the supply of "Brooms and Brushes," "Chain," "Hardware," "Hose," "Oils and Greases," "Packing," "Paint, Paint Oils, etc.," "Manilla Rope," "Wire Rope" and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings," for the Departmental dredging plant in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed "Tender for Hardware, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," "Tender for Chain, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," as the case may be.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon forms furnished by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein. Combined specification and form of



YOU will find it easier to see the difference in hats than we do to tell you about it.  
Get one of our new Spring Stetsons into your hands and on to your head. Get the "feel" of a Stetson, look in a mirror and see how it shows style and quality. Then if you like, go and try on the best hats you find anywhere else, compare them with these Stetsons here in our stock.  
And we know how to select from Stetson's assortments to suit men in this community.  
The Spring styles are all here—Derbies and Soft felts—in such a variety of sizes, shapes and colors that you can pick yours out quick.

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#### Perfect Vision

If you break your Glasses save the pieces and bring them to us. We do all kinds of repair work.  
If you must depend on artificial aid to restore failing vision why not have the BEST? That's none too good. There is no glass, and no method of fitting that can give you more ease or comfort or satisfaction than OURS—no examination more thorough—no lenses more perfectly ground or accurately centered—no frames more carefully adjusted—no prices lower for services rendered.

#### DICKISON & TROY

DRUGGISTS & OPTICIANS  
Newcastle, N. B. Millerton, N. B.

#### Public Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the next session, of the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, to amend and continue, an act 44th Victoria Chapter 62, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and amend the several acts relating to the South West Boom Company" and amending acts.  
The purpose of this Bill is to extend the charter of the said Company, for a further term of twenty years, from the expiration of the present Charter, and also to authorize an increase of ten cents per thousand superficial feet on the rate presently charged for the boomage of all logs or other lumber.  
Newcastle, N. B.  
28th January, 1915 6-0

#### 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.  
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#### WESTERN BEEF or Country-fed Pork Call at BURK WHITE'S MEAT MARKET

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Hack to and from all towns and boats. Parties driven anywhere in town. Orders left at Hotel Miramichi will be attended to.  
23-1yr. NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
Phone 100-1

# How Canada Will Pay Special War Tax Revenue

## Major Part of War Taxes Will be Borne by Luxuries—Finance Minister White's New Revenue Proposals.

Ottawa, Feb. 11—Canada will finance the war by a general and sweeping increase in the tariff, and the levying of a special tax.

In the House of Commons Wednesday Finance Minister White delivered what will go down in history as the most important Budget since Confederation. He announced an increase of 7 1/2 per cent. ad valorem in the general and intermediate schedules, and an increase of 5 per cent. ad valorem to the British preferential. The free list is practically wiped out. Every article heretofore free or dutiable is affected with half a dozen important exceptions.

### How the War Tax Revenue

The Finance Minister, in opening, sketched briefly the Dominion's financial conditions for the fiscal year which closes March 31st next. He noted that in his special war budget in August last he had anticipated a sharp decline in revenue owing to the shutting off of trade with the enemy, the interruption and increased risk of ocean traffic, and, above all, the cessation of Canadian borrowings abroad, with its consequent effect upon purchasing power at home.

This anticipated decrease in revenue, said Mr. White, had been even greater than was, at the time, expected. Customs revenue for the first ten months of the fiscal year had dropped by nearly \$28,000,000; excise revenue by \$2,000, and in miscellaneous items there had been a drop of \$1,500,000. Since the war broke out customs revenue had decreased by about one-third, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in excise duties imposed at the war session last August have, however, practically counteracted the heavy losses which would otherwise have been experienced.

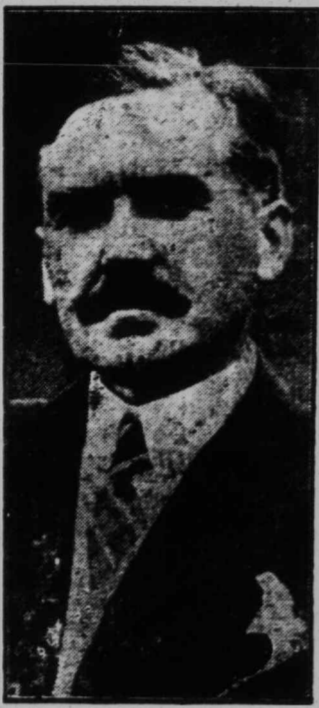
### Estimated Revenue and Expenditure

He estimated the total revenue for the fiscal year, ending with March next, at \$130,000,000 or \$33,000,000 less than for the preceding year. Expenditures on the current account would be about \$140,000,000, while capital and special expenditure would be \$50,000,000. In regard to expenditures on current account, he noted that the policy of the Government was to maintain, as far as possible, the programme of public works which had already been undertaken before the war, but that no new works would be undertaken until the financial outlook became clearer.

The total expenditure for the present fiscal year would be \$190,000,000. As against this the revenue would be approximately \$130,000,000. On current account there would be a deficit of \$10,000,000 while the entire amount of \$50,000,000 for capital and special expenditure (other than war), would also have to be provided by borrowing. Mr. White noted that in the current account expenditure for the present year there was an item of \$2,500,000 for the relief of distress in the drought-stricken districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In addition the Government was making provision for about seven and a half millions, or more, to be expended in the purchase of seed grain.

### War Expenditure Heavy

Dealing with the question of war expenditures he noted that in August last the Prime Minister had estimated the cost of mobilizing, equipping, transporting and maintaining Canada's First Expeditionary Force up to the end of the present fiscal year would be \$30,000,000. The Government, however, had enlarged the programme then contemplated. The First Expeditionary Force consisted of 32,000 men, fully armed and equipped, and today there were nearly 50,000 troops in active training throughout Canada, with their numbers being increased daily by enlistments. Altogether the special war expenditure from August until the end of the present fiscal year, said Mr. White, would probably reach \$60,000,000, or the whole of the ap-



Finance Minister of Canada

propriation made at the special war session. Taking all expenditures into consideration, the increase of Canada's debt for the present year would possibly aggregate \$110,000,000.

The task of finding money for all the requirements of the Government, he continued, had been decidedly onerous. For the first four months or so after the outbreak of the war the international money markets had been closed to new issues.

On January 18 last the British Treasury authorities had announced that owing to the necessity of conserving the financial resources of the country during the war, fresh issues should thereafter be made only, with their approval, issues for undertakings outside of the British Empire were prohibited. Issues for undertakings within the United Kingdom are to be allowed only if considered advisable in the national interests; these for undertakings in the British Empire overseas only where urgent necessity and special conditions permit.

### Financial Arrangements

To meet the financial requirements since the August session Mr. White noted that the Government had arranged with the Imperial Government for advances of \$60,000,000 up to the end of the present fiscal year, of which \$45,000,000 had already been received. In addition the Government had issued Dominion notes to an amount of \$10,000,000 in excess of the additional issue of \$15,000,000 authorized by Parliament at the last session. For this corroboratory legislation would be introduced at this session. A further step had been the borrowing of \$5,000,000 as a temporary loan from the Bank of Montreal, and the issue of a war loan in the British market of £3,000,000 on six months Treasury bills, negotiated at four and a half and four and a quarter per cent. maturing in June next. There had also been sold at a net price of 94 1/2, Dominion debenture stock amounting to £1,300,000 in London. By these means the Dominion's finances up to the end of March had been satisfactorily arranged. Canada would enter upon the new fiscal year with a floating indebtedness of \$2,500,000 of Treasury bills maturing in June, and a bank indebtedness of \$5,000,000. Apart from these there were no maturing loans to meet until the year 1919. As regards borrowing from the Imperial Government for war purposes, Mr. White said that the arrangements were that Canada should pay interest at the same rate as is paid by the Imperial Treasury upon its war loans. At such time, or

times in the future as may be agreed upon by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Canadian Minister of Finance, a Canadian war loan would be issued, and the borrowings of the Imperial Government repaid.

### Revenue and Expenditure

Turning to the question of revenue and expenditure for the coming fiscal year, Mr. White noted that due account must be paid to the continued interruption of international trade, the falling off of importation, the departure of so many troops, the increased risk of ocean traffic, etc. By far the most important factor, however, was the curtailment of our borrowings abroad. This had been the outstanding feature of the economic effect of the war upon Canada. Canada had been borrowing at the rate of from two to three hundred million dollars annually for some years past. For the six months preceding the war our loans abroad, principally in Great Britain, had aggregated \$200,000,000, or over a million dollars a day. These borrowings represented the sale of federal, provincial and municipal railways, industrial and financial securities. The war at once cut off this stream of borrowed money, and evidences of its resumption upon a greatly reduced scale had only recently appeared.

"Till the war is over," continued Mr. White, "and for a considerable period afterwards, it is not probable that monetary conditions will permit the issue of securities, even of the highest character, other than for war purposes, in any such volume as that to which we have been accustomed in the past. This interruption of the influx of capital has necessarily meant a marked curtailment of expenditure upon undertakings of all kinds in all parts of Canada, with consequent reaction upon the industries, trades and businesses furnishing material and supplies. The result has been a material slackening of general constructional activity, considerable unemployment and attendant diminished buying power on the part of the community."

### Trade Returns

Trade returns, consequently, had shown a marked restriction, especially in import. The total trade for the first nine months of the present and last fiscal year was \$745,000,000 and \$885,000,000 respectively. In 1912 the adverse balance of trade against Canada was \$225,000,000; in 1913, \$200,000,000; in 1914, \$180,000. At the present time Canada was making rapid progress towards overtaking this balance. Exports were increasing and indications were that with such borrowings as may be obtained outside of Canada, the country would be able to pay an adverse trade balance, together with interest maturing abroad, without resort to gold exports.

Taking into account the prospect of a further diminution in imports for the coming fiscal year and consequent reduced customs revenue, Mr. White estimated the revenue for 1915-16 at \$120,000,000. Expenditures necessary for the conduct of civil government, and to meet interest and other uncontrolled expenditure would be about the same as for the present fiscal year.

### Will Not Stop Developments

The Government planned to go ahead with all the terminal and harbor development in the larger port cities, the completion of the National Transcontinental Railway and the Quebec bridge, the Hudson Bay Railway and the Welland Canal, and other national works already under contract. The estimated total expenditure on consolidated fund account for the coming year he placed at \$140,000,000, and on capital and special expenditure the total would be \$40,000,000. In addition, the Government would have to meet \$4,000,000 authorized by statute; \$15,000,000 to retire outstanding Treasury bills in June next; \$100,000,000 for war expenditures, and \$21,500,000, for international

charges on the national debt. Provision would also have to be made for a long and increasing pension list expenditure.

Assuming that our total cash requirements for all purposes whatsoever, continued Mr. White, including our war expenditure, will amount during the coming year to over \$300,000,000, while our revenue on the present basis will yield only \$120,000,000, we are faced with the problem of raising by additional taxation and borrowing, a sum in excess of \$180,000,000.

### No Hesitancy in War Loan

As to the expenditure of \$100,000,000 for the purpose of war, the Finance Minister maintained that there should be no hesitation in borrowing the full amount required under this heading. It was a debt properly chargeable against future generations, whose individual liberty and constitutional freedom were being secured. It was therefore the intention of the Government to negotiate for a continuance of the arrangement with the Imperial Government for the purpose of procuring funds necessary to meet all special war expenditure.

The problem still remained of increasing our revenue so as to meet current expenditure, and at least a part of capital expenditure, during the coming year. Many suggestions had been made for supplementing the revenue, some practical and some impractical.

"We must endeavor," he said, "to raise additional revenue to an amount of at least \$30,000,000, and when we have accomplished this we shall still be obliged to borrow heavily over the next fourteen months; that is to say, up to the end of the next fiscal year to meet expenditure for purposes other than war. We feel that the situation with which we are confronted should be resolutely met, and the finances of the country placed upon a basis which will enable us to go forward, prepared to face whatever may lie before us, until this war is concluded and concluded as we would wish."

### New Taxation Proposals

Coming to the announcement of his new taxation proposals, Mr. White declared that the government must look principally to the tariff as the chief source and mainstay of revenue. Taxation imposed by increased customs, duties, he declared, bore upon all classes and each member of the consuming community would contribute proportionately to the cost of the war and the defence of the country. As a preliminary, however, to the announcement of the tariff increases, he announced that the government would institute special taxes, the burden of which would fall more particularly upon those members of the community best able to sustain it. He then proceeded to announce the new special taxes, which will be incorporated in a bill entitled "The War Revenue Act 1915," covering both the tariff taxes and the special taxes.

The special taxes were announced as follows:

### Banks, Trust and Loan Companies

Upon all banks to which the Bank Act applies, a yearly sum equal to one per cent upon the note circulation, to be computed and paid quarterly. From this taxation we shall realize approximately one million dollars.

Upon every trust and loan company incorporated under any legislative authority, and carrying on business in Canada, a yearly sum equal to one per cent of its gross income derived in Canada, payable quarterly.

Upon every insurance corporation, society, association, firm or partnership carrying on the business of insurance other than life, fraternal benefit and marine insurance, a sum of one per cent upon all net premiums received by it in Canada; payments to be made quarterly.

The provisions of the bill will apply to the business of the respective banks, trust and loan and insurance companies transacted after Jan. 1st, 1915, and the first receipts therefrom will reach consolidated revenue fund about May 1st.

### Telegraph and Cable Messages

In addition the following taxation will be provided for: Upon every cable and telegraph company using telegraphic cables or wires within the jurisdiction of Canada, a sum equal to one cent, upon each dispatch or message originating in Canada for which charge of fifteen cents or more is imposed; returns to be made quarterly. Each company is authorized to charge additional tolls and collect the same from the person sending the message.

### Will Cost More to Travel

Upon every purchase of a railway or steamboat ticket in Canada for any point in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indian Colonies or the United States the sum of five cents in respect of a ticket costing over one dollar, and not more than five dollars, and five cents for each additional five dollars, or fractional part of five dollars which the ticket costs.

Upon every purchaser of a berth in a sleeping car, or a seat in a parlor car, the sum of ten cents in respect of each berth bought, and five cents in respect of each seat bought, in Canada, the railway or steamboat company, or persons selling the railway, sleeping car and parlor car tickets referred to, are required to collect the taxes imposed and transmit to the government.

Upon every person, firm or company carrying passengers by vessel to ports or places other than ports or places in Canada, Newfoundland, the British West Indies and the United

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Double Bitted Axes, \$1.25 cash  
Poll Axes . . . . .75 "  
You may never get the chance to buy  
a real good Axe at above prices again

# D. W. STOTHART

States, in respect of each passenger, the sum of one dollar, if the amount chargeable for the passage exceeds ten dollars, the sum of three dollars if such amount exceeds thirty dollars, and the sum of five dollars if the amount exceeds sixty dollars. The company is authorized to collect the tax from the passenger and is required to account therefor to the government.

### Stamp Taxes

In addition to the above the following stamp taxes are proposed:

Upon all cheques, receipts to banks by depositors and upon bills of exchange passing through a bank, a stamp tax of the value of two cents.

Upon all express and post office money orders a stamp tax of the value of two cents, and upon postal notes a stamp of one cent.

Upon every letter and postal card posted in Canada a war stamp tax of one cent.

Upon every bill of lading a stamp tax of two cents.

Upon proprietary or patent medicines and perfumery sold in Canada the retail price for each bottle or package of which is ten cents or less, one cent; and in addition for each ten cents of retail price, one cent.

Upon wine, non-sparkling, sold in

(Continued on page 8)



# Straight Talks to Women

About the Home and Other Things

EDITED BY  
**Dorothy Richmond**  
FOR THE UNION ADVOCATE

Next to feeding children properly is to teach them good manners. Good manners, both at table as well as elsewhere, are just as necessary as good food, and if you expect your children to eat properly, speak properly and act properly, it is quite essential that you set them the proper example, for a child is like a monkey; it apes everything it sees, repeats every thing it hears and absorbs all of its environmental influences—particularly the bad ones.

If children eat too fast; make a noise with knife and fork; cram their mouths too full; eat with their mouths open; lean down over their plates; sit in a careless and sprawling position; hold their knives and forks improperly; hold their elbows high and are intent only upon what they are eating, it is either because they see their parents "attack" their food in this manner or that you have failed to set them right.

If your children do not say "good-morning," "good-afternoon," "please" and "thank you," perhaps it is because they do not hear you use these simple conventions with your husband and your friends.

Furthermore—it isn't in the strict sense, natural for a child to eat properly nor be well-mannered, for after all, we are, first, only animals (what ever we may be here after) and all of our refinements have got to be cultivated, and it, therefore, requires an effort, and a very sincere one at that, to raise above the coarser habits—and to raise your children with you. It calls for constant effort and infinite patience, and if you fail, you will find many a door will be shut to your children—when they are older.

A mouthful should be thoroughly chewed (keeping the mouth closed) and swallowed, before more food is taken. This is not only good form, but insures healthful digestion.

A moderately erect position at table, is proper—and should be maintained, throughout the meal. The knife should be used only for cutting the food, and not even for that—if the fork can be used instead.

The spoon should not be allowed to remain in the tea or coffee cup, but should be placed, quietly on the saucer.

To talk or drink with the mouth full of food; to make a noise with the mouth; to yawn or belch or groan, or sing, or whistle, or "fiddle" with the things around the plate or to loll upon the table in a slovenly pose, are the very heights of bad form, and if you would correct these things, you must keep constantly at your children—until the right way becomes the natural way, for it is always easily noticeable whether a child is merely on its good behavior or that its good manners are natural and when you have succeeded in making good manners a part of their very natures, you will find that their tastes, their habits and their morals will be influenced towards higher levels.

As bass, smelts and flounders are plentiful in the Miramichi, I give the following recipes as being the simplest and best for their preparation: **BASS** (boiled)—Clean thoroughly, place in a saucepan with enough cold water to cover it; add two tablespoonfuls of salt, set saucepan over the fire and boil for ten minutes to the pound; arrange on a platter, surround it with hard-boiled eggs and serve with a white sauce.

**SMELTS**: a la Maryland—Take twelve smelts, fry them in a cloth and dredge a little flour over them; dip them in egg and breadcrumbs and plunge them into a pot of boiling fat. Let them cook gently until of a light golden yellow. Drain on some kitchen paper and serve with anchovy

sauce or cut lemons. **FLOUNDERS**; in Ramekins—Free a boiled flounder from skin and bones and pick it into flakes. Blend one tablespoonful of butter with one tablespoonful of flour in a saucepan, over the fire, add one cupful of milk, stir until boiling, add half a cupful of cream, and salt and pepper to taste, and allow to cook for five minutes, then add one cupful of the fish. Divide into buttered ramekins, cover with buttered breadcrumbs, bake until brown and serve with mashed potatoes.

### HOUSEHOLD HELPS

When potatoes are watery, put in to the pot a piece of lime as large as an egg, and when they are cooked you will find them dry and mealy. If you will heat lemons before squeezing them, you will get almost double the quantity of juice.

A quick way to prepare baked apples or potatoes, is to boil the potatoes or apples first, for fifteen minutes, then place in the oven. The skins will be soft and tender, the flavor will be much improved and they can be baked in half the usual time.

When making angel cake, if you have no pastry flour, equally good results can be had by using one part of cornstarch to seven parts of ordinary flour.

To sew on patent fasteners or hooks and eyes, first sew the smallest parts of the fasteners or eyes on the garment all the way down, then pin the top and bottom of the garment together and press the back of the fasteners with an iron. This will leave dents on the opposite side, thus showing the correct places for the other halves of the fasteners or eyes.

Health and Happiness cannot reside in a home where the housekeeping is done with a "lick and a promise."

of Morocco, besides paying an indemnity. After that battle Germany is said to have offered, through ex-Premier Caillaux, to make peace if, in exchange for Alsace and German Lorraine, excepting the City of Strassburg, she received a small strip of the North Sea coast extending from Calais to Dunkirk. France, in addition, was also to acknowledge the German annexation of Belgium. Had France accepted these terms she would have been guilty of most egregious folly and placed herself at the mercy of Germany for all time. Whenever it suited them the Germans would assuredly have reduced France to the rank of a secondary power.

But Germany, far from accomplishing her purpose, only committed another diplomatic blunder by making it plain what her intentions really were, "Divide and conquer" is a good Machiavellian maxim, but it can only succeed when those to be conquered cannot see the inevitable end of division. Germany's vast ambition overlapped itself. It disclosed its object too soon, and with a brutal frankness that was in itself the most distinct of warnings. The French peace party must have been blind, indeed, not to perceive the snare laid by an enemy fresh from tearing up the "scrap of paper" that represented a national obligation and the international contentions that every honorable country would have respected to the full. Fortunately, the German plan was foiled by the solemn agreement of the allies to make peace as unitedly as they were waging war.—Toronto World.

### "CANADA" GOOD ENOUGH

This section of the North American Continent is not officially known as "British North America." It is officially known as "The Dominion of Canada." This is a good thing. If it were "The Dominion of British North America" the term "American" might often convey a wrong idea. Now it never does. Surely we are proud enough of the name "Canadian" not to be jealous of any glory that our neighbors may extract from the term "American."—Montreal Herald.

### Germans Explode Mine Under French Trenches

Assault Prove Ineffectual and French Troops able to Maintain Position

Paris, Feb. 12.—Severe fighting continues to the south of La Belle, where the Germans have succeeded in exploding a mine under a section of the French trenches.

Despite this fact, it was officially announced here today that the French are maintaining all of their positions there, and that the Germans were unable to take advantage of the demolition of the French trenches.

From the sea to the Somme the artillery exchanges continue and are growing in intensity but there has been no change in the relative positions of the forces. The Germans are again bombarding Tracy le Mont, and have succeeded in badly damaging a number of buildings there.

From Rheims to the Solsons triangle, the French were today engaged in violently bombarding the German positions, and were reported to have silenced some of the more active German artillery.



A SIKH CAVALRY OFFICER  
Type of the magnificent Indian soldier now in the fighting line.

## A Blended Flour like -

# BEAVER FLOUR

### Is The Only One That Is Equally Good For Bread and Pastry

EVERY good Canadian housewife remembers the kind of Bread she got with western wheat flour—the tough, coarse loaf, uninviting, rather tasteless and full of holes. She knows that such flour cannot make good pastry, no matter how much water she uses in the dough.

"Beaver" Flour is a blended flour—made of the famous Ontario pastry wheat, with the proper proportions of Manitoba wheat added to increase the strength.

"Beaver" Flour makes a good size loaf of bread—sweet, tasty, appetizing—as white and light as snow—with crisp, brown crusts—a truly delicious, nourishing food, that everyone enjoys for every meal.

It makes the kind of Pies and Cakes that you are proud to serve and everyone is glad to eat. Tell your grocer you want to try "Beaver" Flour—the original blended flour. 150

DEALERS—Write for list on Fed. Census Cards and Cards. The T. E. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont.

## Notes and Comments

### CANADIAN CREDIT

The commendation of Canada by Dutch financiers as a safe and attractive field for investment, shows that the war is giving this country some profitable advertising. The chief reason given to the investing public in a circular issued from a Rotterdam financial house for recommending Canadian securities, is that the resources of the Dominion will yield greater returns during a period of war than in times of peace. Agricultural and forest products are particularly singled out to illustrate this. The circular says:

"Without any more cost or trouble Canada will be able to obtain considerably larger riches from her natural resources than she has ever done before, or could do in a number of years under normal circumstances."

The war has unsettled long established commercial conditions, interrupted trade currents, broken open new channels of commerce, closed the most famous money markets of the world, and tapped new sources of financial supply. In the last six months Canada has bought less from Britain and sold more to the United States than at any time before. Our borrowings from England have ceased and Canadian securities—provincial, municipal and industrial—have been placed to the extent of tens of millions of dollars with New York financiers. It has even been suggested that the time is coming when we shall look for our larger supplies of capital to New York instead of London. The Ottawa Department of Trade and Commerce has been submitting information to Holland financiers regarding the resources of the Dominion, the extent of its borrowings and the character of its securities. The favorable opinion now entertained of Canada by Netherlands financiers is one of the first fruits of this publicity work.

It is clear that the Dominion will in future draw its supply of borrowed capital from many sources that were not open to this country in years gone by. It is not so clear that New York will take the place of London as the supplier of capital for carrying on the great public works of the Dominion, retiring our debentures, financing our railways and keeping the wheels of Canadian industry moving. It is a practical certainty that British money will be more easily obtained by Canada after the war is over than it ever was before.

Six months of war have done more

for us in the direction of British and international advertising than could have been accomplished in years of systematic publicity work.—Sydney Post.

### GERMAN EDUCATIONAL IDEAS

Whatever the faults of the British may be, the race has always instinctively abhorred the business of the spy, or at least the spy disguised under the mask of friendship. As far back as can be read in history the tradition has always been that it is better to lose honorably than to win dishonorably. This primal maxim in British sport, if sport is intended to be a valuable part of education, is wholly overlooked under the German system of education. All that the average and normal British schoolboy is accustomed to associate with the mean and hateful is made the duty of his German compeer.

That provides another reason why this war between the British and the German ideals is a war to the death. There can be no compromise between a system that encourages independence and initiative and another that imposes a rigid uniformity on all that are subjected to state training. If in Germany the state were synonymous with the people the evil would be lessened, but in that misled nation the state is a thing apart and above and beyond the power of her people to control. Not only in methods of warfare but in political development Germany is still in the dark ages.—Toronto World.

### CYNICAL

The New York Sun has a very interesting and learned article upon "The Advantages of Being a Married Man." Does that include the privilege of being awakened in the middle of the night and asked to go down into the cellar and see if the furnace is still aight?—Exchange.

### HER OWN MEDICINE

When Belgium starved, Germany did not lose any sleep. The neutral powers will not be greatly moved now that Germany begins to sample her own medicine.—Toronto Globe.

### PRODUCTION IN PATRIOTISM

Victory in the present great war depends no more upon the man with the rifle than upon the man with the hoe. The soldier's duty is to destroy

the enemy; the duty of the tiller of the soil is to feed the friend. It is the man with the hoe who must keep the man with the rifle on the firing line. The battlefield, scarred with trenching tools, must be backed by the field trenched with furrows. Fields bristling with ripening grain must reinforce the trenches bristling with bayonets. Reaping machines must hum if howitzers are to roar. It has been estimated that it required the services of three men to keep one soldier on the firing line. One of these three must till the soil.—Toronto Telegram.

### THE WESTERN FREE-TRADER

The other day two Grain-Growers conventions urged Parliament to bring about at once free trade with Britain. To this the Toronto Weekly Sun, Goldwin Smith's old paper, replies that the demand is wholly absurd. It would be unjust because it would take away protection from the manufacturer whose competitors are in England, whilst maintaining protection for those whose competition comes from the United States. Moreover "it could not fail to be regarded by the States as a hostile measure and would therefore tend to defer the realization of the wider markets to which the Grain-Growers are supposed to be devoted." Further, "the means of revenue which the Grain-Growers would substitute by taxing land values and surtaxing land not in best use realized by a life-time of political effort."

The plain truth is that the West is suffering from the Western agitator, use, if not visionary, could not do. He gives outsiders the impression that the settler is a "jumpy" individual, a long-haired man full of wild notions, calling for credit banks that he may start a fresh boom and asking for revolutionary changes in the tariff to spite the older provinces that have stood by him from first to last. The average settler is not that kind of person at all, but unfortunately he is judged by these demagogues who contrive to keep themselves in the lime-light, and, as was said of certain orators during the French Revolution, "do more harm to the interests of recent men than the decent men can ever hope to repair."—Montreal Gazette.

### ANOTHER GERMAN BLUNDER

Incredible as it may seem, it is reported that a party existed in France ready to accept peace terms before the battle of the Marne, on the basis of ceding to Germany the towns of Briey and Nancy, French Lorraine, with its vast iron deposits, the Island of Madagascar and the protectorate

### NOTHING CAN EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Alex. Butchard, Conn. Ont., writes:—"My daughter has used Baby's Own Tablets for her baby and thinks there is nothing to equal them for little ones. All mothers, who have used the Tablets, say the same thing. They break up colds, regulate the bowels and stomach and keep the little ones healthy and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### END STOMACH TROUBLE, GASES OR DYSPEPSIA

"Pape's Diaprepain" makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs surely feel fine in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach-headache, you can get blessed relief in five minutes. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diaprepain from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest stomach doctor in the world. It's wonderful.

### JOB PINTING

Look over your stock of stationary and see if there is anything you are in need of. If so ring up Telephone 23 and a representative of The Advocate Printery will call for your order. We have all the facilities for turning out first class work. Give us a trial order.

### AMHERST VISITED BY \$16,000 FIRE WEDNESDAY

Amherst had another fire Wednesday morning, the Hewson block, a brick two-story building being destroyed. The fire was discovered about eight o'clock. None of the stock in the stores or the belongings of those upstairs were saved. The loss is estimated at \$16,000. Eight thousand dollars insurance is carried on the building. The stocks were partially covered by insurance.

Catarrah Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrah. Sent for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal for Departmental Dredges for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick" will be received at this office until 4:00 P. M., on Monday, March 1st, 1915, for the supply of coal as mentioned on form of tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this Department and at the office of Mr. J. K. Blenkinsop, Supt. of Dredges, St. John, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chequer bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary,  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, February 1st, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—71919. 7-2.

Full Staff of Trained Teachers. The Best Courses of Instruction. Individual Attention given each Student. Our Best Advertisement—the Success of our Graduates. Students can enter at any time. CATALOGUE TO ANY ADDRESS.

S. KERR,  
Principal

### Hides and Fur

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

JOHN O'BRIEN  
45-6mos. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

### ARE YOU RUN DOWN?

Nervous, tired, have no self confidence, afraid something is going to happen without any reason for thinking so; don't sleep nights—

Then Take REZISTOL! It will make you feel fine immediately 25c. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Minard's Liniment Cures Cough in Cows.

### 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. 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 \$2 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.

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

### TAKES OFF DANDEUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING

Save your Hair! Get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine right now—Also stops itching scalp. This, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair. Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

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Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Write to MUNN & CO. 363 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Send for our free book, "How to Obtain Patents." Sold by all newsdealers.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly, largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms by mail, \$3.00 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

### Wanted

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

# THE WEEK IN NEWCASTLE

**Begin Today**  
Today is Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

**Failed to Connect**  
Two rinks from Chatham failed to make connections at Bathurst on Wednesday last for the McLellan Cup.

**Maritime Delayed**  
Thursday morning's Maritime was about two hours and a half late reaching Moncton owing to a freight run-off north of Campbellton.

**Card of Thanks**  
The Surgical Committee, of the Red Cross Society, deeply appreciate the generous support accorded them in their various undertakings and extend to one and all most sincere thanks.

**Special S. A. Meeting**  
Brigadier Taylor and Major Coombs of St. John, will visit Newcastle today (Wednesday) and will conduct a special public meeting in the Salvation Army Hall in the evening. Everybody is invited to attend.

**Gets Promotion**  
Lieut. Eric MacDonald, who left Fredericton as a supernumerary officer with the 12th Battalion of the First Canadian Contingent, is now a Lieutenant with the No. 4 Company of the Battalion and will probably be given a "third star" and become a captain within a short time.—Gleaner.

**Sale on Saturday**  
The ladies of the Red Cross Society respectfully call the attention of the general public to their auction sale, on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, of the handsome sleigh donated to them by The Canadian Gear Works, Ltd. The sale will be held in front of the Town Hall.

**Special Notice**  
Following is the list of gifts sent with the Queen Mary New Year's offering from the Red Cross Society:  
From Miss Clare L. Lawlor's class, grade III: 4 pairs stockings, 3 baby's bonnets.

Wilbur and Irene Howe: 2 baby's dresses, 1 pair booties.  
Gordon Mackay: 2 baby's vests.  
Mary De Roche: 1 baby's jacket.

**A Clean and Prosperous Town!**  
The subject at the Men's Union next Monday evening, 22nd inst., will be "The Conditions for a Clean and Prosperous Town." It will be introduced by Mr. J. J. Ander, and the meeting will be open to the public, both men and women being cordially invited. Place—the Methodist Vestry; time—8 o'clock.

**Bois School Standing for January**  
Grade V—Lillian Croft 1, Lottie Russell 2.  
Grade IV—Earl Delano 1, William Curtis 2.  
Grade III—Martha Richardson, Earle Russell 1, Mary Barry 2.  
Grade II—Byrdie Croft 1, Dick Jones 2.  
Grade I—Teresa Foran 1, Greta Morrison, Lizzie Morrison 2.

**Adopted the War Tax**  
A prominent citizen walked into the Times office last night and displayed a one cent clay pipe decorated with a two cent stamp. He explained that he was so much in sympathy with the war tax imposed in the Finance Minister's budget speech that he has decided to immediately put the stamp tax into effect.—Moncton Times.

**Just What is Wanted**  
Newcastle patrons of the rink are now becoming interested in hockey, and that is just what is necessary in order to make the same a lively one. Baseball is summer's sport and hockey in winter. We have a good little team now that needs a little encouragement, and very soon the town will be recognized as one of the best for hockey in the Province.

**Mrs. Janet Kerr**  
The death of Mrs. Janet Kerr, widow of late Donald Kerr of Charlottetown, occurred at her home with the Misses Falconer, Sunday evening. Deceased who was in very poor health for a long time, had resided here the last seven years. She was a Miss Ritchie, and was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. She leaves three brothers and two sisters. She was 88 years of age. The funeral was held on Monday, and the remains were taken to New Mills where interment was made yesterday.

**Weds-Brown**  
The marriage of Archibald Woods and Miss Gertrude Brown, both of Douglastown, took place at St. Samuel's Rectory Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. J. G. Cormier officiating. The bride looked charming in a tan suit with black hat with white plumes. She was attended by Miss Kate Driscoll, who was tastefully dressed in brown cloth with black hat and white plumes. The groom was supported by the bride's brother, Michael Brown. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brown. Many gifts were received by the young couple.  
The groom is a soldier at the Wireless. They will make their home in Douglastown.

## PATRONIZE HOME TRADE

**Patriotic Fund**  
Contribution received since last acknowledgment:  
Northumberland Co. L. L. L. \$12.20

**Straight Talks**  
The Advocate would like to know the opinions of its lady readers on "Straight Talks to Women," which are published each issue on page three.

**Make it Interesting**  
Many valuable suggestions can be learned by dropping a line to Dorothy Richmond, care of The Advocate. Only initials will be used for publication.

**Notice of Change**  
The Advocate now goes to press Wednesday morning instead of the afternoon, in order to catch outgoing mails. Parties sending in news items will kindly make a note of this.

**To Correspondents**  
The Advocate will willingly publish news items sent in by correspondents from the different districts, provided they are signed by the writer, but please omit all personal jokes and silly stuff.

**Notice**  
The Red Cross Society of Whitney, Strathadam and South Esk, wish to thank the Division No. 452 Sons of Temperance, for the gift of \$10.00, to help furnish supplies for soldiers. Will the kind friends who helped before, and are willing to do so again, kindly let the President know.

**Newcastle 5; Dalhousie 3**  
The local hockey team had an enjoyable trip to Dalhousie last Saturday and played a fast but friendly game with the boys of the northern town, defeating them, though (which was natural) by a score of 5 to 3. The boys speak in the best of terms for the Dalhousie people, and will endeavor to have a return game before the close of the season.

**The Lenten Season**  
Today being Ash Wednesday, service was held in St. Andrew's Church at 10 a. m. and will be at 7.30 p. m. Weekday Lenten services at St. Andrew's will be Wednesdays. Confirmation class at 6.30, and Evensong at 7.30. On Friday afternoon an intercessory service (especially for our soldiers and sailors) will be held at 4.15. At St. Mark's, Nelson, Lenten service will be on Thursdays at 7.30.

**St. James S. S. Concert**  
The members of St. James' Sunday School will hold their annual entertainment in St. James' Hall on Friday evening, 19th inst., at eight o'clock. A humorous programme has been prepared. Any amount of amusement for little and big. A silver collection will be taken to defray expenses. All are invited. Come and see the young people in their unique concert. 8-1

**Hockey Tonight**  
The fast local hockey team will clash sticks tonight with the St. Thomas team of Chatham. The last team up here from Chatham was accompanied by a full regiment of supporters. Tonight there should be a good contingent of local supporters to encourage their own fast improving team. Swell the attendance, boost up the sport, and don't let our boys go down to defeat at the hands of an outside team. Make it Newcastle every minute of the play.

**Red Cross Lottery**  
The drawing of the Baird & Peters lottery in connection with the Red Cross Society was held in the Town Hall on Monday at four o'clock, under the direction of Mayor Morrissey. The first prize of a barrel of flour was drawn by ticket number 291 held by Bert Irving. The second prize, a bag of sugar, "some poor family" drawn by ticket number 56. The sugar was handed over to the Civic Relief for distribution. The proceeds amounted to \$101.00.

**An Enjoyable Dance**  
A most enjoyable dance was held in the Associated Lodges Hall, Douglastown, on Friday evening, under the auspices of the trustees, and was attended by large numbers from Newcastle, Chatham, Loggieville and Millerton. The Gelkie-Cansidy orchestra, which is receiving much favorable comment for their excellent music, furnished the music for the dancing, which was highly enjoyed by all. The Surgical Committee of the Newcastle branch of the Red Cross Society furnished one hundred and sixty favorable comment. This committee, we are pleased to state, have raised about \$75.00 since the beginning of January, for which they are deserving of much praise.

## PERSONAL

Hon. John Morrissey left this morning for Fredericton to attend a government meeting there tonight. Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks, Douglastown, upon the arrival of a boy at their home on the 13th.

## How Canada Will Pay Special War Tax

(Continued from page 5)  
Canada, for every bottle of champagne containing one quart or less, five cents, and for each additional quart five cents.

Upon champagne and on sparkling wines sold in Canada, every bottle containing one quart or less, twenty-five cents, and for each additional quart, fifteen cents.  
The special taxes above outlined will come into force at a date to be fixed in the Act, with the exception of the taxes on wines and champagnes which become effective, at once. The total amount expected to be increased revenue Mr. White estimated at from eight to ten million dollars, with the probability in favor of the former figure.

**No Income Tax**  
Dealing with the imposition of an income tax upon individuals, the Finance Minister declared that after giving the question consideration, the government had decided it was not expedient for the present, in order to bring into force an income tax the government would be obliged to create machinery for assessment, revision and collection, involving a heavy expense as compared with the amount which would be realized. In any event it would appear that Canada could hardly expect to derive an income tax similar to that made by the United States, more than two million dollars. The chief objection, however, was that the several provinces are likely to be obliged to resort to measures for raising additional revenue, and the government thought the dominion should not unnecessarily enter upon a domain of taxation which belonged peculiarly to the provinces.

**General Tariff Increase**  
In announcing the new tariff taxation, Mr. White said:  
"As our main revenue measure we propose, with certain exceptions, a general horizontal increase in the customs duties upon all goods and commodities important or taken out of bonded warehouses in Canada. The list includes all articles hitherto dutiable or on the free list, and whether raw material or finished or partly finished products. The increase we propose is seven and a half per cent. ad valorem to the general and intermediate tariffs, and five per cent. ad valorem to the British preferential. In the case of iron ore, for reasons I shall give in committee, the ad valorem duty is specific, and not ad valorem. In determining the list of exceptions, regard has been had to our trade conventions with France, and the obligations of our agreement with certain of the British West Indies colonies. By reason of the former, the increased customs duties will not apply to silk fabrics, velvets, ribbons, embroideries and certain other goods. The exceptions to the tariff increase I have mentioned include wheat, flour, tea, anthracite coal, fish from Newfoundland, salt for curing fish, tines, twines, nets and hooks for the fisheries, reapers, mowers, binders, harvesters binder-twine, traction (except with in August) newsprint, paper, type setting and type casting machines, and a number of other items of lesser consequence."  
The tariff upon the articles exempted from the increased duties will remain as at present.

So far as concerns the duty upon raw materials it is to be pointed out that in accordance with regulations made under the provisions of the Customs Act, manufacturers are entitled to a drawback of ninety-nine per cent, upon all duties paid upon imported materials used, wrought into, or attached to articles manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom. In addition to making the increases mentioned, for the purpose of increasing revenue, we propose to alter the existing tariff by adding liquid and nicotine sulphate to the free list. Squid is used as bait by the fishermen, the white nicotine sulphate is a spraying material used by fruit growers for the destruction of insect pests. These two items have for some time past been noted for change.  
The revenue obtained from the proposed tariff changes will be separately shown in the trade and navigation returns of the Department of Customs. By this we shall know the precise amount collected of the War Revenue Act.  
Upon the basis of importations for the current year, and having regard to conditions which I have described as likely to prevail during the coming year, we expect to realize from our proposed customs tariff legislation from twenty to twenty five million dollars.  
These, Mr. Speaker, are the proposals of the Government, having as their object the raising of additional revenue rendered necessary by the war, and our participation therein as a belligerent. We are not unmindful that they will entail a considerable burden upon the community. We believe, however, that to adopt measures less comprehensive in this scope would be but to temporize with a situation with which it is our duty to adequately cope. That the people will cheerfully respond to the demands made upon their patriotism goes without saying. At the outbreak of the war it would have been premature to have brought forward measures which today have been long foreseen by public opinion to be necessary, and indeed inevitable. It would also have been most impudent and inexpedient, by reason of the profound disorganization and demoralization of business caused by the war, and the shock to financial ability, which the Dominion was so suddenly called upon to withstand, to have introduced such a measure.

"We believe the tariff increases which we propose will not only be effectual in producing greater revenue but will be strongly efficacious in stimulating Canadian industry and agriculture and in relieving unemployment."  
In conclusion Hon. Mr. White said: "It may be fitting that I should say something as to general economic conditions, both present and prospective. On the whole, having regard to the vast dislocation of finance and commerce occasioned by the war, the Dominion has withstood the shock exceedingly well. When we consider the immense distance we have traversed since August last, in improved tone, confidence and commercial and financial outlook, there is abundant cause for gratification and thankfulness."

Readjustment, he said, had been perhaps a painful process for many industries, but it was proceeding satisfactorily. The interruption of foreign borrowing had been shown in the slackening of many trades. On the other hand, production in other lines, had been greatly stimulated by orders on a very large scale for clothing, munitions of war and other equipment, not only from the Dominion government, but also from the British government and from the Allies.

**Increased Production**  
"It is apparent," said the Hon. Mr. White, "that throughout the Dominion strong efforts are being made to increase production. The enhanced prices of grain and other products will be a great incentive to exceptional exertion along this line. The returns as to fall ploughing and general condition of agriculture are favorable for a record production next year. During war times it is the duty as well as the interest of all to multiply effort, to increase their production in order that wastage may be repaired, and the nation kept strong for the struggle."  
With regard to the future, Hon. Mr. White said that while it was hard to forecast, in times so liable to violent changes, it would appear that the accumulation of funds, with accompanying easier interest rates and increasing confidence on the part of investors, would result in the gradual resumption in the sale abroad and home of securities for dominion, provincial, railway and industrial securities.

Such expenditures, even on a greatly reduced scale, together with the heavy war expenditure, should go a long way toward the restoration of such industries as had suffered from the war.  
"Above all," declared Mr. White, "will our commercial improvements, and commercial improvement throughout the world, follow upon the continued success of the Allies. With such continued success, legislative business throughout the world must improve during the remaining period of the war. Should the progress of that success be interrupted, international trade and commerce must suffer another setback."

"Happily we have no cause to be apprehensive as to the ultimate success of the arms of the Empire and her Allies. So far as any war can be said to go well, we have every reason to make this statement as to this, the most terrible of all wars. As to its duration, no one can hazard a guess, but one thing is certain, that be it long or short, the Empire, and every part of it, is determined that its conclusion must be upon such terms that the ensuing peace will not be a transient truce; not an armistice and armed armistice, but a real and lasting settlement with securities amply guaranteeing the world against a recrudescence of the militarist ambition, the greed of possession, the lust of conquest, which have brought about almost a subversion of our civilization."  
Mr. White then moved the resolution providing for the new taxes as outlined.  
The debate on the Budget and on the whole fiscal problem raised by the new taxation will be continued by Mr. A. K. McLean, who moved the adjournment by agreement, either Tuesday or Thursday of next week.

## SUNNY CORNER

Feb. 15—Mrs. James Dunnet returned to his home in Whitney, Sunday, after a lengthy visit to relatives and friends in Redbank.  
Miss Aletis Forsythe spent Sunday at Mrs. Allan Toser's.  
Miss Emma Gulliver is visiting in Douglastown.  
Mr. Theo. Altari has returned to his home in Negusc.  
Miss Reta McKenzie was hostess at a very pleasant dance Thursday night.  
Miss Mae Toser was in boom road a few days last week.  
The brothers and sisters of Redbank S. O. T. division had a very enjoyable surprise party at Brother Perley Toser's one night last week.

**For the Third**  
A large number of Newcastle boys have enlisted for the third contingent.

MORE BUSINESS THAN USUAL

# Mat Patterns, Mat Hooks

Diamond and Dyola Dyes and Pound Patches

New Mat Patterns 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 2 yards long and 1 1/2 yards square. Straight and Crooked Mat Hooks, Fresh Diamond and Dyola Dyes. And Pound Patches in good sized Pieces.

WE WISH EVERYBODY A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS 1915.

**JOHN FERGUSON & SONS**  
LOUNSBURY BLOCK, PHONE 210

**HAY! OATS!**  
**WOOD! COAL!**  
**FLOUR! FEED!**

**THE STOTHART MERCANTILE CO., LTD.**  
Newcastle, N. B. Phone 45

# Clearance Sale

All China and Fancy Goods left from our Christmas stock will be sold at a big reduction. We have a number of odds and ends in Toilet Articles, Perfume in Baskets, Books and Writing Paper, which we have marked at 25c. to clear. BRASS GOODS all reduced in price for this week.

A. E. SHAW, Druggist

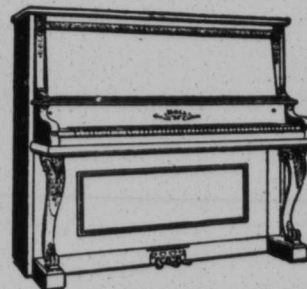
## THE "PENSLAR" STORE

**Penlar Compound White Pine and Spruce Balsam**

In the later stages of bronchitis, the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract often becomes inflamed and thickened, the secretion of mucus is abundant and cough excessive. In this early stage this compound White Pine and Spruce Gum meets its best indications.

IN SIZES 25 TO 50 CENTS

THE "PENSLAR" STORE, E. J. MORRIS, Prop.



During the long winter evenings is just the time you and your family would enjoy a

**PIANO or ORGAN**

We sell BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO'S Goods. More than 100,000 of their instruments are in use to-day. We would be glad to talk QUALITY, PRICES and TERMS with you.

## WE ARE SELLING OUR SLEIGHS and FUR GOODS

At greatly reduced prices. Call and get quotations. If you will call at our office we will give you a nice 1915 calendar.

**MIRAMICHI FARM IMPLEMENT CO. LIMITED**  
Newcastle Tracadie Negusc Rogersville.

## For The Lenten Season

**LENT STARTS TO-DAY**  
and we have our usual large stock of seasonable goods. Finan Haddie, Bloaters and Kippers, Labrador Herring in bbls., half bbls., and by the dozen, Salt Salmon Boneless Cod, Fresh Bass, Canned Salmon, Lobster, Clams, Oysters, Shrimps and Finnan Haddie.  
Macaroni makes a nice wholesome dish at this season, best grade 12c per package. Made in Canada. Heinz Spaghetti with Tomatoes and Cheese is delicious. Cape Cod Cranberries, 3 qts. for 25c., Oranges, Apples, Grapes and Grape Fruit. Robinson's White and Brown Bread daily. Always fresh, Rankine's Sultana, Citron and Pound Cakes. Fresh Eggs. Creamery Butter.

**GEORGE STABLES**  
GROCERIES PHONE 6 GROCERYWARE

GET YOUR LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS FROM THE ADVOCATE JOB DEPT.