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Stirring War Sermon In Methodist Church

Rev. Dr. Harrison, in Newcastle Methodist Church, Sunday Evening, Delivered an Interesting And Patriotic Address.

Taking for his text Ecclesiastes 3rd Chapter and 7th Verse, Dr. Harrison proceeded to say that never in human history had so many words of burning moral indignation against a great wrong been flashed around the world as during the recent momentous days. Never was it so necessary to get the facts bearing on the real cause of the conflict now raging on the continent of Europe as at present. Much is known now which was not generally known three brief months ago. The unperished struggle came with an arresting and tragic suddenness. For years there had been a strong peace sentiment, and this sentiment was growing with the passing of every year. So much so did the peace propaganda spread that Congresses and Parliaments, Kaisers, Kings and Statesmen recognized and felt it. Peace Societies were formed, peace treaties were made, peace tribunals created and arbitration courts were established, and it did seem that the Golden Age was about to come.

Paganism had vanished from Christian civilization and such a thing as a great war seemed impossible. There were a few alarmists, but their signals of danger were largely unheeded. The old war devil of other years was either dead or dying, and the dawn of universal peace was brightening the eastern sky when as if in the twinkling of an eye, the most colossal war of history was on. The world was amazed and staggered by the awful suddenness of the catastrophe. It seemed as if an earthquake had shaken the world and war seemed impossible, but the great realities of the world had been ruthlessly thrown out of gear.

Rev. John Clifford, one of London's strongest preachers, and one of England's finest personalities, has said that he was so stunned by the shattering blow that for three days he could not even pray, so great were his disappointments as a lifelong advocate of peace. The preacher did not find much difficulty in placing the responsibility for the horrible condition of affairs as we find them today. Lord Bryce and Mr. Joseph Choate, Ex-Ambassadors to

England and the United States, in recent deliverances, have clearly thrown the responsibility on the Military Compact in Germany. This agrees with the almost universal conclusion of the outside world. Germany's deep hatred and jealousy of England, her fanatical ambition and dream for a world-wide domination and her doctrine that might is right, lie at the foundation of the vital causes of the world struggle going on at the present time.

The preacher then showed why England entered the struggle and had played the part of the Good Samaritan towards brave little Belgium, and he did not hesitate to affirm that in doing this England was doing a most Christian part. If England had not been essentially Christian, Belgium would in all likelihood have been left to care for herself. The great robber and scoundrel of Europe must be crushed beyond recovery before the world can have peace. England and her Allies are in the war for this very purpose and they will not finally fail to put this colossal daring goddess wrong in its grave. God hasten the day.

Attention was called to the fact that the record of the war for England and the Allies so far, is one that is calculated to inspire a sense of present safety and a great good hope for the future.

Dr. Harrison praised the Parliament of England for the efficient manner in which it handled the stupendous problems by which it had with such startling suddenness been confronted. We as a people ought to be proud of the men who are managing the vast mechanism of war. The war office should be praised, the Generals on the field and the Admirals on the seas.

The response for men had been most encouraging, with some instances of splendid surprise. The call yet comes for men, more men, and the one great element which makes a complete and not far-off victory possible for the Allies is more and yet more men, and they are going, some from every section of the empire, and in doing this they are answering the beckoning hands of the Mother Country with a nobility and patriotism which has never been surpassed, and every man in all the ranks of the Army and Navy is a volunteer. Thank God, there is no room for panic but for a confidence and courage unappalled and unshaken.

Young Men Stirred to Action As Plea is Made for Recruits

Stirring Addresses Delivered at Recruiting Meeting in Opera House Friday Evening.

The recruiting meeting which was held in the Opera House on Friday evening last, was well attended by an interested and patriotic audience. The opera house was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and a mixed choir of about thirty voices, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. J. W. Miller, rendered several patriotic songs. Mr. Jackson, the wireless operator, took the lead in "Tipperary" the choir and audience joining in the chorus.

The Third Regt. band turned out for the occasion as did also a detachment of soldiers from the garrison at the Wireless.

Mr. W. A. Park presided and after the national anthem had been sung, in a very touching manner he explained the nature of the meeting and why the young men of Canada were being appealed to, to go to the assistance of the Mother Country.

Canada had always been a peaceful nation and therefore her subjects did not have the same show of patriotism which is so apparent in every British subject. For the past four or five years there had been rumblings of war. A few months ago this greatest of all history's wars broke out when those plucky Belgians, after having been served with an ultimatum by Germany to allow her to use Belgian soil on which her army might pass through to France had stoutly refused. The statement by Germany to Belgium that French intended to invade Germany was both false and treacherous. Belgium, however, refused Germany's overtures, but by doing so she was a heavy loser but preserved her honor (Cheers).

The Belgian nation, although only about half the size of New Brunswick, could not be conquered. Germany's object in crossing Belgium was to conquer Europe, but they found in the Belgians a much greater resistance than they had expected, who kept them back by strenuous hand fighting until the Allies could come to their assistance. (Cheers).

The German Emperor made an awful mistake, for which his nation must pay dearly. The call to arms has now come to Canada. Great credit is due Canadians who have so far answered that call. Canada is yet young in years and with a bright future before her. She will be greatly benefited through this war, terrible as it is, by many of the new improvements of manufacture being brought here.

The speaker realized how hard it was to ask young men to give up their lives, if necessary, for the defence of the Empire, and the sufferings and privations which were attached to it, but it must not be forgotten that while they were undergoing all this the loving mothers and sisters they were leaving behind were also suffering, but it was heart-suffering and in silence. (Cheers).

In their coming forward they were doing what their forefathers had done, and what the British nation is doing. In closing the speaker made a strong plea for the young men to answer the call of the nation under whom we all enjoy our freedom.

After the singing of "Rule Britannia," picture slides of the first contingent at Valenciennes were shown, followed by a splendid film story, "The Making of a British Soldier." Chorus—"O, Canada."

Slides were also shown of the second contingent at St. John, and when Sgt. Chas. Campbell, who belongs to Blackville, and who was stationed at the Wireless here, was seen standing in the ranks, it brought a hearty applause from the detachment who

The formidable cares and anxieties of the past four months of war have not aged his countenance nor bent the athletic frame. His whole personality breathes physical and moral vigor in the highest degree.

"I am happy to welcome you gentlemen," he said. "Your tour will, I hope, enable you to correct certain errors which the Germans are busily disseminating in the public mind. You will carry back with you, I do not doubt, a good impression from your visit to the armies."

"We began to congratulate him respectfully on the military medal conferred on him by President Poincaré. He interrupted hastily: "That is of no importance at all. What matters about everything is to save the country."

"The General pronounced these last words with such an accent, that 'he will save' is the opinion of the party."

A VERY REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE

Two Army Generals Names Made to Repeat by an Exchange of Letters.

A most remarkable result is obtained by the exchanging of letters from one name to another, when the names of the two now world-wide known generals on the side of the Allies in the present war are taken as the instance.

General French, England's famous general, and General Joffre, who has earned such world-wide reputation as the greatest general France has yet produced, are the two generals whose names, by this interchanging of letters might be of remarkable significance to those who are the least bit superstitious.

Before going any further and keeping our readers in the dark, we will explain this double coincidence, and leave those who read to solve its mystery.

It will be seen after writing these two names down side by side that they each contain six letters. Now by taking the last three letters of Gen. Joffre's name, FRE, and by adding the last three letters of Gen. French's name, NCH, you will have the word FRENCH. That in itself is a coincidence, and furthermore when it takes the last three letters of each name to spell French.

The next mystery is that by taking the first three letters of Gen. Joffre's name, JOF, and adding the first three letters of Gen. French's name, FRE, you get the name of the French general, JOFFRE. Gen. Joffre is also fighting side by side with a French general, and now if any who read this are of a superstitious frame of mind, they will probably see some significance in the mysterious results of this freak of spelling, and will probably be able to give out some prophecy as to the final outcome of this great war.

We are neither superstitious nor do we possess the faculties of a prophet, but we venture to say that if the Kaiser had this brought to his notice it would prove of more significance to him than the thundering of cannon balls around him.

The above is the discovery, so far as we are aware, of an unknown friend down river.

At Home Given By Bachelor Ladies

In the Town Hall on Thursday Evening Was an Enjoyable Success.

The At Home on Thursday evening last in the Town Hall, given by the bachelor ladies of Newcastle, was a grand success in every respect, and those who had the affair in hand are quite pleased with their undertaking.

It was at first thought that it might not be attended with the success anticipated on account of its coming so soon after the At Home of the bachelor men of Newcastle but had it been otherwise than a success, it would have been a black mark against the sociability of the young men of our community towards our fair young ladies.

The hall was very prettily decorated with flags and bunting, and at nine o'clock to the strains of sweet music by McEachern's orchestra, about forty couples began the first number of the program.

Luncheon was served just before midnight, after which dancing was resumed, and about three o'clock a most delightful At Home was brought to a close. The Chaperons were Mesdames J. D. Buckley, F. J. Desmond, W. J. Jardine and R. H. Armstrong.

The receipts which are to be given to the Belgian Fund, amounted to some \$71.00, of which \$32.25 will go to the fund.

Among those from outside who attended were the following: Mr. and Mrs. G. T. O'Brien, Miss May McIntyre, Miss May Dunn, Miss Joy Gaynor, Miss Thelma Wilson, Miss Annie Carroll, Miss Dodo Flanagan, Miss Dora Johnson, Messrs. Cecil Smith, John Ward, Leo Troy, Leo Loggie, Wm. Thompson, Chatham; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Harriman, Loggieville; Miss Jean Thurber and Mr. Harry Thurber, Millerton; Miss LaBillicois, Dalhousie; the Misses Fitzpatrick, B. Brown, B. Crocker, Irene McCombs, Mr. Daley and Mr. James Shanahan, Nelson; Mrs. McCabe and Mr. Stevens, Lower Newcastle.

The Maritime Provinces have been asked to furnish three cavalry squadrons and one infantry regiment for the next contingent.

Should War Abandon The Peace Centenary?

At a Meeting Held in Ottawa The Association Records Opinion That There Should be Celebration.

Should the Hundred Years of Peace celebration between Canada and the United States and between Great Britain and the United States be abandoned because of the war? This question has evoked a considerable amount of discussion both in Canada and the United States. In a circular just issued by the Canadian Peace Centenary Association the answer is given. The Association took the wise course of consulting the Executive of the British and American organizations and of requesting the opinion of a large number of leading men throughout Canada.

At a meeting held in Ottawa on August 19, last, the following resolution was passed:

"That the Association desires to record its opinion that, notwithstanding the present war there should be an appropriate celebration commemorative of the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States. The Association recognizes, however, that having regard for the very serious nature of events arising out of the war, it would be inexpedient to attempt at present, definite arrangements as to time and place for a celebration of an international character. With this exception it is decided that the Association proceed with its educational and other work as far as may be possible."

At this meeting letters were read from Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. One sentence of Sir Robert Borden's letter expresses his view clearly:—"The project of marking in an appropriate manner the completion of a century of peace between the British Empire and the United States ought surely to command the widest sympathy. That terrible storm of war now sweeping Europe, the ravages of which reach even to the shores of this continent, brings into clearer relief the more excellent way which these two great powers have found and followed."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is also equally emphatic: "I am certainly of the opinion that the celebration should not be interfered with by the war. On the contrary at this moment more than ever, it would be advisable that the American people and the Canadian people should give an example to the world of their unflinching and determined desire to maintain peace."

The Chairman of the American Committee wrote after conferring with his colleagues:—"If there was reason for holding a celebration over the historic fact of a century of peace, there is doubly

the reason for celebrating peace in the light of the awful war in which Europe is engaged."

The New York "Times" asked editorially, "Why should the plan to celebrate a century of peace, between the two branches of the English speaking race be deferred on account of the war in Europe, in which one of them is involved?" And the answer is given. "It will be all the more appropriate that we and our British brothers shall call the attention of the world to the wonderful benefits that have followed the long uninterupted reign of peace between us and, so far as may be, to its causes."

From the opinions of leading public men the following may be quoted: His Honor Josiah Wood, D. C. L., L. L. D.—"His Honour directs me to say that he is entirely in accord with what has already been said by Sir Robert Borden, also Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he is also entirely in accord with the resolution as passed at the Meeting of the Executive Committee of your Association held on the 19th of August."

Rev. J. A. Richardson, M. A., D. D., D. C. L.—"I am of opinion that the fact of the war in Europe should not make us abandon our plan of celebrating the 100 years' peace between the British Empire and the United States. I would recommend that the celebration be postponed until the end of the war."

J. M. Frink, Esq., St. John.—"I am of the opinion that the work which has been instituted should proceed, only that the time is not opportune owing to the terrible conflict now raging in Europe. When the sky is clear there can be no doubt that the matter will be revived and pursued to a successful conclusion."

It is gratifying to know that the Canadian Peace Centenary Association is proceeding with its educational work, that literature is being prepared for the schools, that prizes will be offered for the best essays on Anglo-American relations, that church services will be held on February 14, next and that the organization is being kept intact with a view to the holding of public festivities after the conclusion of the war. The relations between Canada and the United States for some years past have been more than friendly, and the attitude of a large majority of Americans towards Great Britain, in the conflict which has been thrust upon her by German greed and aggression, is such today, that if a great celebration between our neighbor and ourselves can be arranged, it will elicit the warmest enthusiasm on both sides of the boundary.

HARKINS' ACADEMY SCHOOL CONCERT

A Very Successful Concert Given by the Pupils of Harkins Academy in Opera House.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week the pupils of Harkins' Academy gave a very successful concert in the opera house, the proceeds of which have been donated to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The choruses were rendered in a truly patriotic way and were thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience. Dr. Nicholson acted as chairman, and Mrs. Osborne Nicholson and the Misses Quinn, Robinson and Crocker were the accompanists.

"Candy was sold during intermission by the school girls and in all about \$80 was taken in. The program was as follows:

God Save the King.
Chorus—The Sea is Britain's Glory.
Exercise—Come Little Leaves.
Chorus by the School—O Canada.
Reading—The Way of the British by Blanchard McCurdy.
Good-night Song.
Chorus by the School—Red, White and Blue.
Solo—Beside the Camp-fire idly dreaming—Jessie Back.
Flag Song.

Intermission.
Chorus—The Drummers.
Reading "Bravo"—Jack Nicholson.
Flag Drill—High School.
Chorus—Rule Britannia.
Tableau—Britain and her Allies.

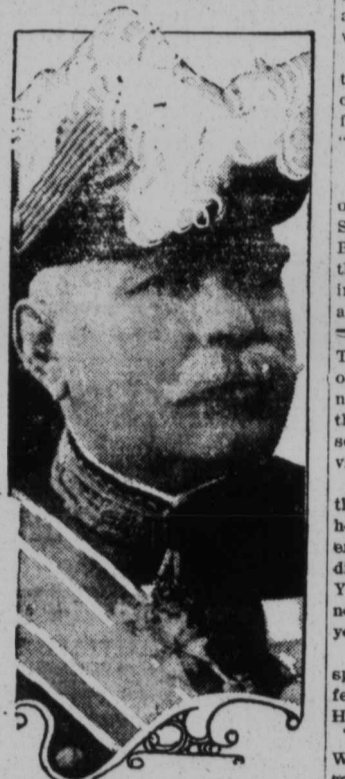
Mr. F. W. Sumner of Moncton has offered his two autos and chauffeurs to Major General Hughes for army purposes.

Pressmen Look on Joffre As Saviour of His Country

Cares of Four Months' Campaign Have Not Aged Him.

BREATHES OUT MORAL VIGOR
Receives Press Representatives in a Most Affable Manner.

French Commander



GEN. JOFFRE
showing a combination of energy and goodness, gentleness and firmness.

Paris, Nov. 20.—A representative of the Havas Agency, together with a party of Paris newspapermen, has been received by General Joffre at his headquarters. This is the first time since the war began that the Commander-in-Chief has consented to see the press. In describing the headquarters and what he saw there, the Havas correspondent says:

"The office from which the General directs operations is in a public school in a small, quiet town. There is no undue stir or bustle in the little streets and a stranger would never suspect the presence in this modest place of the head of the Allied Armies."

"General Joffre's private office is on the first floor of the school building. The correspondents were at once shown up and as they entered the General rose from his desk and stood in the middle of the room. He was in undress uniform, with top boots, but wore no decorations.

"He was just as all Frenchmen picture him. His features reflect the character of the man in every line,

Clean, Delicious and Free From Dust "SALADA"

Teas Are All Pure Virgin Tea Leaves
Black or Mixed } Sealed Packets only.
35c, 45c, 55c, 65c Per Pound
Samples cheerfully mailed on inquiry,
Address: "Salada", Montreal.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION DECLINES IN CANADA

Imports Increase While Canadian
Blast Furnaces Are Idle—A
Remedy is Needed

Canadian iron ore resources have not been developed sufficiently to supply home demands—in fact, since 1897 Canadian blast furnaces and steel plants have become more and more dependent upon supplies of imported ores. The total shipments of iron ores in 1912 from mines in Canada were 215,883 tons, whereas blast furnaces consumed a total of 2,690,753 tons, and steel furnaces consumed 45,065 tons. Although the shipments from iron ore mines were slightly higher than in 1911, they are, with the exception of the previous year, the lowest that have been recorded in thirteen years, and amount to less than 10 per cent. of the year's requirements of blast and steel furnaces.

Mr. J. J. Carrick, M.P. for Port Arthur, in asking the Dominion Government the other week to encourage the development and utilization of Canadian iron ore deposits, drew attention to the fact that during the fiscal year 1912 there were imported into Canada iron and steel products amounting to \$141,000,000. This importation constitutes nearly one-quarter of the total amount of imports of all commodities into Canada during the fiscal year 1912. What would it mean to the development and prosperity of Canada if this vast amount of iron and steel, or even a substantial portion of it, were manufactured in our own factories and steel plants, and from our own iron deposits, asked Mr. Carrick.

During the past year we produced 50 per cent. less Canadian iron ore than we did ten years ago, but the imports of foreign ores have increased 350 per cent. Canadian blast furnaces are closed down, and we are keeping busy United States furnaces and United States steel plants by importing their products.

The situation clearly demands action on the part of the Government.

THE FLAX INDUSTRY

Enormous Hidden Asset—Efforts Made to Secure Bounty For Canadian Flax

While the Government did not decide to grant a bounty to the flax industry at the present session, it has been inferred in certain quarters, from the tone of the Finance Minister's remarks on the question, that there is some probability that the Government will come to the assistance of this industry in the near future.

Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance, said in part: "There has been placed before us recently the question of the development in Canada of flax fibre production. I think that the development of the industry of flax fibre production would be of great advantage to certain parts of Canada. It is our intention to look fully into the matter and see whether a reasonable bounty would have the effect of contributing to its institution and development."

Mr. James A. Brook of Montreal, who has been instrumental in bringing this question to the attention of the Government, made out a strong case in his appeal for a bounty.

"The establishment of an industry to utilize the green flax fibre which is now burned, yet perfectly suitable for the manufacture of binder twine and other twines, etc., would increase the productiveness of the West by millions annually, assist towards proper rotating of crops and lead to the institution of factories for the manufacture of goods now imported to the value of about \$8,000,000 per annum, which importation swells the country's "adverse" trade balance.

"The world's flax fibre supply is steadily decreasing. The demand for same which is practically unlimited is as steadily increasing. Recognizing this, the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, U.S.A., Russia, France and Great Britain are spending vast sums for experimental work and grant bounties to private enterprises to create or, where already created, to foster the flax fibre industry. For example, France pays in bounties up to \$50,000 per annum; Australia offers 10 per cent. on market value of all fibre produced, while New Zealand offers \$60,000 for improvements. Canada, in fact, is the only country which has, so far, given no assistance or serious attention to the industry."

HON. MR. FIELDING AND FREE IMPLEMENTS

What Liberal Finance Minister Said
In 1907—Anxious to Ensure Manu-
facture in Canada

In the course of the debate on the reduction of the duty on binders, mowers and reapers from 17½ per cent to 12½ per cent, the Minister of Finance called attention to the statement made by his predecessor, the Hon. W. S. Fielding in 1907, when a motion was introduced to put implements on the free list.

Mr. Fielding said at that time:—"My belief is that if this motion were passed we would strike a severe blow at one of the great industries of the country. I believe the International Harvester Company would find it to its interest to close up its business in Hamilton, at least so much of it as is devoted to mowers and binders and have them made at the American branch and bring them from the United States. The factory in Hamilton is an American concern. With a moderate duty we have induced American capital to come into Canada and to establish that great industry, and after we have brought it in and established it in Canada, I believe that if we were to pass this resolution the company operating that industry would find it profitable to close the Hamilton factory and bring in the goods which they make in the United States."

The freight rate from Chicago and vicinity, in which a great portion of the implements made in the United States for use in the territory adjacent to Minneapolis are made, averages 20 cents per hundred in carload lots from Chicago to Minneapolis. In comparing the price of implements for cash or time in Winnipeg or points adjacent thereto, it should be borne in mind that the freight rate per hundred pounds is 61 cents from Brantford, Hamilton and Toronto in carload lots to Winnipeg. When the price of implements in the Western States, such as Montana, is compared with the price of implements in far West points in Canada, that is where the freight rates are equal, it is seen from the figures submitted by the Minister of Finance that the price is approximately the same in Canada as in the United States.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A Significant Inquiry Touching the
Iron and Steel Industry

In the "Daily Iron Trade" of Cleveland, Ohio, appeared an editorial relating the receipt of a letter from a subscriber in Texas who sought information which would enable him to get in touch with British and European exporters of the following iron and steel products: Wire nails, headed wire, pipe, corrugated sheet, bars, plates, structural steel, bolts, nuts, rivets, rails and spikes, fire brick, pig iron and coal and coke.

The editor calls attention to the fact that this inquiry has resulted through the tariff on steel products being reduced to nearly the zero mark, and that these foreign products would be sold in Texas to the exclusion of American manufactures.

Thus curtailing the business of American industries.

Reducing American workmen's wages.

Closing down American establishments.

Throwing men out of employment in this country.

Enriching the foreigner.

Building up foreign competition and doing no one in America any particular good.

Coming as it does at a time when the steel industry of the United States is running about one-third of its capacity and thousands of its employees are walking the streets looking for work, this item provides food for thought for those in Canada who would still further hamper the iron and steel industry of this country by throwing their products open to competition from the whole world. If for no other reason than that it would keep the iron and steel workers employed on full time the Government should view favorably a policy of reasonable encouragement for the iron and steel industry in this country.

Glasgow, Nov. 26—The British steamer Cassandra, which sailed from Halifax, November 15, for this port, is aground in the Clyde, near Cardross.

News of the War

Russians Captured Nearly 50,000 Men

One German Army Corps Failing to Escape Trap, Fell Into Hands of Victorious Russians.

Petrograd, Nov. 27—Russians are now clamoring for official information of the great victory which the troops of the Czar have gained over the Germans in Poland.

Every new detail causes the extent of the victory to grow in importance. Not only has the army of General von Hindenburg been crushed and the forces divided, it is declared, but the army of General Makenzen, which went to Von Hindenburg's relief, has also been met and defeated. The Germans' front south of Plock is declared to have been cut in two. The Russians have driven a wedge in the German line between Plock and Lowicz, and it is stated the southern half of the army is endeavoring to cut its way through to join the German force to their right, from which they are so cut off. They are virtually surrounded on all sides. The other half of the divided army is vainly endeavoring to fight its way out of the trap into which General von Hindenburg was led by striking toward the south.

Paris, Nov. 27—Telegraphing from Petrograd regarding the fighting around Lodz in Russian Poland, the correspondent of the Matin says:—"One German army corps which was surrounded by Russian troops surrendered in a body. This represents nearly 50,000. Another corps which also had been cut off has now been completely put to rout."

"The Russians are attacking along the Czenstochowa-Cracow line with redoubled intensity."

London, Nov. 27—While the belief grows hourly that the Russians in Northern Poland have won the greatest battle of the war, actual details of the operations in this locality still are withheld, and the whole incident is beginning to take on the aspect of a mystery.

From Petrograd comes a report that the patience of the Russian people awaiting official confirmation of the reported victory is approaching the breaking point, and the same thing may be said of the public here. German reports, without entering into any such details as dates, describe successful operations in the neighborhood of this great battle, but admit that the German army has not succeeded in bringing the struggle to a close.

London, Nov. 27—Hamilton, N.Y., in a despatch from Petrograd to the London Daily Mail, says:—"There is an undercurrent here on this snowy day which is setting everybody on type of expectation. Great news has been made public, but the despatches were so worded as to make high hopes."

The policy of the Russian Headquarters Staff has been to make the official statements light until they can have sufficient proof that they are true.

The Kaiser's historical telegrams, alternately imploring and commanding his generals to save their country from invasion by hurling back the Russian armies appear to have flustered and worried them so much that they did not stop to form plans, but advanced blindly and put their heads into a noose which the Russians are waiting to pull tight. The haul of prisoners, already enormous, must be within a few days greater still.

"It seems impossible from the information available at present for the northern half of the German force to join up again with the southern half, or for the capture of the best part of any army corps to be avoided."

Berlin, Nov. 27—An official report issued in Vienna says the fighting in Russian Poland has assumed the proportions of a continuous battle. In western Galicia our troops have repulsed the Russians. Marked progress has been made in the fighting in the Carpathians. Near the Czebarka River, in Serbia, the enemy's centre is in a very strong position near Lazareval, but we attacked and took 1,200 prisoners, three guns, four ammunition wagons and three machine guns. To the south of Liji we took the eastern heights and 300 prisoners. From Valjevo our troops have advanced to Kosjovici.

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RUSSIANS REPORT MORE SUCCESSES

Petrograd, Nov. 27—The following statement has been received from the Russian commander-in-chief:—"On the Czenstochowa-Cracow front our successes are assuming a marked importance. Our troops on Nov. 26, captured more than 4,000 prisoners. Our offensive was particularly fortunate on the lower Sreniawa river, where a whole battalion of the 31st Honved Regiment surrendered."

"Our troops also storm a powerfully fortified Austrian position on the left bank of the Raba, where some of our attacking units forded the river during the breaking up of the ice, and attacked the enemy. The water was neck-deep in the river. The Austrians desperately defended Bochnia (35 miles southeast of Cracow which we storm), capturing more than 2,000 prisoners, machine guns and ten field guns. On the left bank of the Vistula, the enemy in the region of Cracow is beginning to retreat in disorder. Our troops are pursuing them energetically."

"According to the reports of the commanders of the armies the morale of our troops, who have been hardened by almost continuous fighting for forty-five days is very high. Trustworthy reports show that the Austrians have mounted in the centre of Cracow wireless apparatus and machine guns, for protection against attacking aeroplanes."

Collier Khartoum and Two Steamers Lost
Collier Was Sunk by Mine and Steamers Rammed by Submarine—Crew Saved

London, Nov. 27, 5 p. m.—The British admiralty this evening announced that the collier Khartoum had been blown up today by a mine off Grimsby. The crew of the Khartoum was landed at Grimsby.

Grimsby is on the south bank of the Humber, fifteen miles southeast of Hull.

The Khartoum was of 1,930 tons net. She was 315 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 20 feet top. The vessel was built at Stockton in April, 1893.

TWO STEAMERS SUBMARINE SINKS

London, Nov. 27—It was reported by Lloyds today that two British steamers were sunk off Havre yesterday by German submarines.

The steamers were the Malachite and the Primo.

The crews of both vessels were rescued. The men from the Malachite were landed at Southampton, and those from the Primo at Fecamp, a French port on the English Channel.

CAN DEPEND ON POWER OF NAVY

Winston Spencer Churchill Declares its Strength is Growing as War Proceeds

London, Nov. 27—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons this evening, before the adjournment of the lower house to February 2, told the country, that despite the loss of some of the older ships of the British navy, there was no cause for nervousness, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the empire.

The first lord told of the danger to British ships from mines and submarines, and the possibility of armored and fast enemy liners escaping to the high seas to prey on the Allies' shipping, which, he added, had been prevented thus far. He concluded his speech with the statement that there was another danger, "that of an overseas invasion—an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it."

Mr. Churchill said, that considering the work the navy had done in the protection of British commerce, the restrictions it had placed on the enemy's supplies and the conveying of it of great number of troops and from across the world, and with one's eyes fixed on the mischance that had occurred, and knowing all the circumstances, he was bound to say: "I think we have had a share of the luck."

On the whole, the first lord said he considered the navy had done well. It was, he declared, driving German commerce from the seas, and preventing enemies getting war material which they needed more and more as the war proceeded. Even if England were single-handed, there would be no reason to despair, but with the French in control in the Mediterranean, and Japan in the Pacific, and the Russian navy developing, "we could go on indefinitely, receiving our supplies from wherever we need them, transporting our troops wherever they are required, and continue the process with our strength growing greater every month, until at the end of, perhaps, at not very distant date, we achieve the purpose for which we are fighting."

British submarines, Mr. Churchill said, could not score, as the German ships did not come out to fight, but he added that the British torpedo boat destroyers had proved their superiority in gun power, a fact that was unknown before the war.

As for building, the first lord said, Britain would add fifteen capital ships to her fleet before the end of 1915 to Germany's three. In fact, he declared, Britain could lose one super-dreadnought monthly for a year and still maintain her superiority over Germany in these ships. Light cruisers, Mr. Churchill continued, were being rapidly added to the British fleet, and Britain had commissioned, since the commencement of the war, more than Germany had had destroyed or interned. This number, including the Breslau, he said, amounts to six.

The loss of British merchant ships, the first lord said, was a loss that had been anticipated by the admiralty. Nevertheless Britain had been able, by virtue of its sea power, to draw from all over the world for the cause of the Allies everything that was needed, including an abundant supply of munitions, while deficiencies in these commodities were beginning clearly to show in the enemy's military organization.

German Battleships Reported Blown Up

Wilhelm DerGrosse Struck Mine and Sunk in Baltic

Paris, Nov. 28—A despatch to the Matin from Petrograd states that it is reported that the German battleship Wilhelm Der Grosse struck a mine and sank in the Baltic, but adds that there is no official confirmation of the rumor.

The battleship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, evidently referred to in the Matin despatch, is one of Germany's old battleships, having been built in 1901. The warship is of 19,790 tons displacement and carries a crew of 658 men. Her main battery is composed of four 9.4 inch and fourteen 6 inch guns.

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EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

"A NEST OF SNAKES"

(Toronto Globe)

In the early summer of last year General Friedrich Von Bernhardi, the famous German cavalry officer and military authority, crossed the United States. He came by way of the Pacific. His coming was unheralded. His speeches were unreported. His going was unchronicled.

war. Asked as to Bernhardi's mission and purpose, Dr. Jordan said: "Bernhardi's mission was to Germany in America. His very evident purpose was to neutralize the policy of good-will among the nationalities represented in our population, to counteract the work for international peace, to prepare the Germans for the coming war, which he said was both inevitable and near, and to convince them that Germany's idea of war is righteous, and that this particular war was thoroughly well planned and would be carried out to the greatness and glory of the German Empire.

Very unmistakable were his references to the planned march through Belgium and the taking of Paris. He did not mince matters. Questions of morals, of international treaties, of national rights, he brushed aside. "Law," he said, "is a makeshift; the reality is force. Law is for weaklings; force is for strong men and strong nations."

Perhaps his chief purpose was to advise Germans in the United States that Britain, not France, is in Germany's way, that Britain would soon be reached, and reached by Germany's war.

Bernhardi's address was a little more unreserved, more brutally frank than his book. His work was part of the campaign to organize German opinion in the United States and to separate it from American opinion. That campaign was begun here fifteen years ago by Prof. Karl Lamprecht of Leipzig. The same campaign has been carried on in Brazil, only much more openly. Its note was struck by General Keim in Germany, who preached the doctrines of Faith, Hope, and Hate. Belgium was to be "invaded for the purpose of securing Antwerp and other naval bases from which to strike Britain. When I heard Bernhardi I thought his words those of another of the war-mad militarists. When I was in Germany last August and saw his plan of campaign adopted by the German army, I knew he spoke for the General Staff, and that they are all victims of the same madness."

When asked his opinion of the justice of the Allies' cause, Dr. Jordan answered: "When I read 'Germany and the Next War,' before meeting its author, I said that if Germany really adopted Bernhardi's views Europe would have to crush it out as a nest of snakes. Germany is now trying to carry out those views, and there can be no peace or safety until the snakes and the whole system that has produced them are utterly crushed out."

And that is the effect of Bernhardi's teaching and of the whole system of German espionage on every thoughtful American. Not Europe alone, but the whole civilized world, will yet unite "to crush it out as a nest of snakes."

Dr. Jordan described Bernhardi as tall, square, very erect, his beard streaked with gray, his head straight in the back, a typical heel-clicking Prussian officer of 65 or 70, very aggressive in his manner but as a speaker rather prosy. He read his address, which followed the arguments of his book—the historical, psychological, and biological arguments for

"Be Loyal" Cuts 25 cents each.

THIS CHRISTMAS

Will anyone say "A Merry Christmas" this year? With vast areas of the world wasted by the most merciless and uncalled for war humanity has ever witnessed, cities, towns, villages by the score wiped ruthlessly out of existence, tens of thousands of our human brothers and sisters, old men and women, little children, the sick, the insane, the dependent, starving and freezing, unnumbered trenches crammed to the surface with their festering dead, hospitals crowded with the wounded and the dying, homes shrouded in gloom, facing despair in addition to all the sorrow the tidings from the battlefield have brought—confronted day by day with these appalling facts, weighed down by the depression that they lay upon us, who will feel any spontaneous joy of his heart moving him to greet his friend with "A Merry Christmas?"

One has asked us, "Will not this be the saddest Christmas of all the nineteen hundred years?" The question may well be asked. But dark as the hour is, foreboding as the future looks, there are still centers of light and gladness that remain and toward which do well to turn our eyes. A million little children in our own land will wake, thank God, with merry hearts next Christmas morning. No war across the sea can put out the Christmas light that will be burning in their childish hearts. Their turn will come to bear the burden and the pain, but it will be some other year. To these we must still cry, "A Merry Christmas," and every one of them we must make glad up to the measure of our power.

Then, in humility, conscious that it is not because we are any better than other lands that we for the moment are at peace, we must sing our song of thanksgiving for the absence from our borders of the ghastly specter of war, and with eagerness use our advantage here to make less hard the lot of our suffering kinsmen upon whom these dreadful days have fallen.

To us as a nation Heaven is giving a chance for service such as no nation ever knew save Israel of old—an opportunity that may never come again to show the spirit of that human brotherhood that must at last redeem the nations of the earth from the passions, ambitions, lusts, that set them at each other's throats and turn them into beasts of prey. To join in this ministry, even though we can do but little, is to share a rare and holy Christmas joy.

And last of all, we shall not help Europe or benefit ourselves by coming to this Christmas with mournful faces and doleful works. Whatever the inner depression against which we struggle, let us still greet each other with good cheer, with all little children a "Merry Christmas," and live in hope. This is still God's world and will be His when all of us have gone our way. It has never got away from Him yet and fallen into utter ruin, and we have not the slightest fear that it will now or in the future. So, in spite of all, we say to each who reads these lines—"The Christmas cheer be yours! The cheer of him who, the friend of every sentient thing, still believes in faith and hope and love!"—F. H. R. in Our Dumb Animals.

AWAKENED GERMANY

War commanded popular support in Germany mainly because its horrors were only traditional and the people had been indoctrinated with the belief that German soil was immune from invasion. The militarists who had their way and renewed the conflict between autocracy and democracy, between subservience and individual liberty, now see the ground crumbling beneath their feet. The first onslaught of the German war machine failed, although it came within measurable distance of success. Years of preparation enabled the initial attack to be delivered according to rule, but at the last moment it failed of achievement. At the gates of Paris it was forced to recoil and is now spending its strength in the attempt to hold Belgium and gain a hold on the coast of France.

The German people have been thoroughly infatuated with the notions fostered by the military party. They bore patiently the vast burden entailed by the preparations for war by land and sea, relying on the assurance that Germany, supreme over Europe and the world, would have every nation contributing to her wealth and adding to her prosperity. Four months of war are beginning

Economy in Baking

In these times of great advance in prices of many foods it is important to Housekeepers to know that the old reliable Royal Baking Powder, made from pure cream of tartar and soda, is sold at the old prices.

to dispel the illusion and are teaching, in no uncertain way that peace and not war is the foundation of profitable trade. Germans are patriotic even when committed to a wrong cause. They will fight to the last, but signs are not lacking that they are beginning to ask whether they have not been deceived. The longer the war lasts the more insistent will that question become.—Toronto World.

PRaise FOR SIR GEORGE

At the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held in Toronto recently, the delegates accorded warm praise to Sir George Foster for the excellent work of his Department in advertising the merits of Canadian-grown apples in the home market. By a unanimous vote the Association gave its enthusiastic assent to the following resolution:

"That this association desire to express their appreciation of the enterprise of Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, in advertising throughout Canada the merits of the Canadian apple, with a view to its increased home consumption.

"That in the opinion of this association the campaign has increased the domestic consumption of the Canadian apple, and that the department be asked to continue the campaign next year."

The Department of Trade and Commerce has never done more systematic and effective work for industrial Canada than since it has fallen under the direction of Sir George Foster. Every important branch of our export trade has been materially stimulated, since early summer, as a consequence of Sir George's untiring activity in securing new markets for the Canadian producer. It is largely due to his well-directed efforts that Canada's export trade practically maintains its normal level in a period of world-wide commercial subsidence.

IRELAND WON TO THE EMPIRE

We believe that the future historian will single out September 18, 1914, as one of the memorable days in the history of the British Empire. On that day, he will say, was closed the devastating quarrel that had raged between Great Britain and Ireland for over 100 years, a quarrel that weakened the one country and impoverished and nearly ruined the other, and whose continuance impaired the strength of England's right arm at every crisis in her history.—London Chronicle.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CONFESSION OF KAISER BILL

There has been published a leaflet entitled "The Kaiser's Confession." The "confession" is headed by cuts of a pint of lager and a sausage and the word "Me," written by himself. The introductory matter relates that a correspondent who gained admission to the German Imperial palace, wandered up to "Wilhelm's own private top back room," and by good fortune happened across a pair of Wilhelm's pants and found a document in the right hip pocket. The following is given as the matter of the document: "I was born when quite a baby, and the lady whom I kindly appointed to the post of mother was heard to remark that she never saw such a baby. Father also said he never saw a baby. (This remark proves a clue to father's profession.) I started growing entirely on my own account, and continued to do so until I stopped.

"As soon as I was old enough to realize my own importance, it fairly took my breath away—when I had recovered sufficiently I sent an ultimatum to father telling him to get out or get under. Father obligingly got out by dying, and a couple of days later, the undertakers put him under."

"I now unanimously appointed myself sole director of the sausage factory papa left behind him and converted it into a mailed (first) order business. It prospered amazingly, and is now a going concern—soon it will be gone altogether.

"I will now make a few remarks about myself purely in self defence. I was made in Germany. Everything is made in Germany—and I am everybody.

"The latest thing to be made in Germany is the phenomenally unsuccessful production (his) maved in Germany, or the great war. I maved; but my son the Crown Prince says he swank—I don't know where he gets it—I though I had it all. Well he may be a crown prince now, but I wouldn't give two-and-six for his prospects (joke—made in Germany.)

"Now a word as to my private possessions. I am the sole owner of my face, and am so pleased with it that I have resolved never to appear in any other.

"Some people don't like my famous moustache—my old woman during our courtng days, used to say they tickled her immensely.

"I don't smoke—at present, but it has been said I shall smoke—hereafter. I am a moderate teetotaler and have put down the drink in every bar in the German empire.

"I am fond of music and love to listen to myself blowing my own trumpet. (For further particulars respecting my beautiful and touching virtues, see small bills.)

"My present address is Potsdam—but as my health is not what it should be (I am suffering from a bad campaign) I think of moving shortly to St. Helena. After all life is just one (Pots) dam thing after another.

PORTUGAL WILL CO-OPERATE WITH ALLIES IF NEED BE London, Nov. 24—(10.50 p. m.)—A despatch from Lisbon says that the Portuguese Congress today decided that Portugal would co-operate with the allies when it considered the step necessary. The Minister of War will issue a decree for partial mobilization.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

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

If the Minister is coming to dinner on Sunday you'll want everything you bake to be particularly good. This is your opportunity to prove the quality of "Beaver" Flour. This famous blended flour never varies in strength, quality and flavor—it is the same today, next week, next month, next year—because the wheats, from which it is ground, are always blended in exactly the same proportions. Try it—your grocer should have it.

CHURCH DIRECTORY SUNDAY SERVICES United Baptist Church Rev. M. S. Richardson Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Preaching service, DeWby, 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—Matsins 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. Extracts from letter recently received from last year student: "I intend finishing my course at your college at the first opportunity. I may say that since the first of the year I have had \$100 per month salary, so I have no hard feelings toward you or your college." Students can enter at any time.

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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 2, 1914

WAR AND DISEASE

War's heavy toll in killed and wounded does not exhaust the horrors of armed conflict. The bullet slays its thousands, but disease destroys its tens of thousands. Medical science is not only confronted with the heavy task of saving the lives of the wounded, but also of safeguarding the health of the physically whole. The steady progress in medical science robs war of many of its oldtime horrors, and a more extended knowledge of the laws of sanitation enables armies to keep the field under conditions which in former days would inevitably have ended in a plague. "Formerly an army marched on its belly; now it marches on its brain," says Sir William Osler, in an address to soldiers in the camps at Churn, England, and which has been published in pamphlet form ("Bacilli and Bullets," Oxford University Press). In the opinion of this distinguished medical scientist, one of the most aggressive foes the soldier at the front has to encounter is not simply the bullets, but "the much more important enemy the bacilli." Looking along the ranks of men who have recruited for active service, Sir William Osler adds: "I can never see a group of recruits marching to the depot without mentally asking what percentage of these fine fellows will die legitimately and honorably deaths from wounds, what percentage will perish miserably from neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions. Typhus fever, malaria, cholera, enteric, and dysentery have won more victories than powder and shot."

A century ago the British expedition against Antwerp was routed by typhus and malaria. In the last South African war, of the twenty-two thousand British lives lost, the bullet accounted for only eight thousand, the bacillus for fourteen thousand. The present war is the bloodiest in the history of the world, and the conditions will tax to the utmost every resource of science and medical skill to prevent the spread of disease. Fortunately there is a recent example of what may be accomplished by taking every possible precaution against disease. In the Russo-Japanese campaign the Japs went into the war "prepared as fully against bacilli as against bullets." The result was the percentage of deaths from disease was the lowest that has ever been reached in a great war. Dysentery, pneumonia and enteric are the three great scourges against which the medical staffs of the Allies will have to contend. Dysentery is one of the most terrible of camp diseases, and is believed to be conveyed by water. Pneumonia is a foe always on the watch when severe weather, from marches, and privation lower the powers of resistance. The more common foe is enteric or typhoid. In the Spanish-American war twenty thousand, or one-fifth of the effective field force, contracted the disease, and of these 1,580 died. Germ carriers are one of the causes of disease in camp, and it is difficult to guard against infection where the vital forces are impaired through long hours in the trenches. In the South African war there were fifty-seven thousand cases of typhoid alone. Of these eight thousand ended fatally.

By preventing enteric, the efficiency of the allied forces may be increased one-third. This, at a time when numbers tell, is a vital consideration. It is impossible, therefore, to overestimate the importance of the operations of the medical field forces. Those who are casting about for some means of aiding our soldiers at the front will find in the Red Cross one of the most practical and effective methods for assisting the allied forces, without unnecessary loss of valuable lives, to forge their way to decisive victory.—Toronto Globe.

PREPARATION IS NOT ALL

One does not know whether to deplore or admire the fibolical ingenuity displayed by the German militarists in preparing for this war. Their secret service agents have

been active for years in every part of the world. Some sowing disaffection in India, Egypt, South Africa and other of the British dependencies and dominions, where opportunity offered for its propagation. Some buying or leasing strategic positions under pretence of establishing peaceful industries, but really anticipating the advent of armies of invasion. Some establishing supply depots in obscure nooks and corners of the earth. Others ready with secret and guide the cruisers of the world that sought dominion over the world. Yet others spying and corrupting, all for the one purpose of reducing less gullible nations to practical slavery and subjecting them to German "Kultur."

No such well-ordered and highly organized campaign against peace and progress has ever been known. Now that its full scope and full purpose has been revealed, it has staggered humanity. That it will be defeated does not rest with the unscrupulous minds who devised it, or with the pertinacious agents that worked as efficiently as silently. Fortunately, in this huge conspiracy, as in all criminal enterprises requiring co-ordination of effort, the well-laid scheme developed what promises to be a fatal flaw, inability to understand the strength of free peoples, unmeasured confidence in war power and blundering diplomacy, all combined to undermine the result of years of persistent effort. Germany's endeavor after world supremacy is doomed to fail. Success depended on the speed and certainty of the first stroke. It failed of accomplishment and now, however long and strenuous the war, the end is certain.—Toronto World.

CHRISTMAS GIVING THIS YEAR

The Montreal Star makes some timely observations on the subject of Christmas giving. It says that the problem of Christmas giving is naturally more acute this year than usual. The "Spugs"—the members of the beneficial and wise Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, never had a better opportunity to preach their wholesome gospel, nor a congregation ready to give ear. Money is scarce—the demands for any surplus we may have will be great and pressing—extravagance and ostentation have become criminal and treasonable.

But it is perfectly obvious that those who are proposing to dry up the healing streams of Christmas love and charity altogether are quite as mischievously engaged as those who might plunge into wasteful, boastful and extravagant gift-giving. We have still enough left in this country to observe the Christmas-tide, even if some alleged Christian nations are not observing the Christmas spirit. That the gifts of this war-year should reflect the timely spirits of sacrifice and economy will be very fitting; and we may indeed, inaugurate this season a sensible and modest regime which will outlast the war and its terrible sequel.

But we all know perfectly well—no matter what any may say now—that we intend to observe Christmas, and that Santa Claus will be doing "business as usual" in the true patriotic spirit. Should we delude ourselves into the impression that we really intend to do no Christmas-giving this year, we will only change our minds at the last moment. The result will be that, having disorganized business by pretending to withhold our patronage, we will equally disorganize trade by dumping our orders and plumping our "Christmas shopping" on the under-manned merchants all in the last few days. Let us be sane about Christmas-giving both ways—shunning alike a forced extravagance and a forced abstention, sure to break down.—Sydney Post.

CANADA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Former President Taft has put before the people of the United States his interpretation of the "Monroe Doctrine," and has specified the limitations that must be recognized in its application to the Dominion of Canada in the present war. The Monroe Doctrine, it must be borne in mind, has no legal, constitutional, or international binding force on any nation, even the United States. It has been evolved out of two passages in a message from President Monroe to Congress in 1823, one dealing with colonies established by foreign nations on the continent of America,

SHOP IN YOUR OWN CITY FIRST
This "Made in Canada" movement can be brought a little nearer home to each individual by emphasizing this suggestion:
"Patronize the stores of your home town."
Each man is entitled to spend his own money where it will buy the most—whether it be in Rome or Asia.
But in fairness—
Is it not wisdom before purchasing elsewhere to see what the stores of our own town have to offer?
The prosperity of each of us is tied up with the prosperity of his neighbor.
Acquaint yourself with what the stores of your own town are offering by reading the advertisements in The Union Advocate.

The Hour Has Not Arrived For German Fleet to Show Up.

German Naval Critic Says Scheme for Wearing Down British Fleet Has Not Resulted in any Significant Weakening of Britain's Sea-Power

London, Nov. 29.—The Daily Telegraph special correspondent at Rotterdam reports:
"Captain Persius, naval critic of The Berliner Tageblatt, in an article on the German naval position, says: Many German hopes at the beginning of the war were built on somewhat fantastic foundations. The British fleet was under-estimated, and it was considered that there was absolutely no reason why Britain should continue to rule the seas. The results had forced Germany in a great measure to withdraw this view. Even the greatest British losses must not be regarded as decisive events, he suggests."
"An English newspaper statement that Britain is satisfied with what her fleet has done proves in a negative way that such complete satisfac-

tion does not exist. He contradicts the claim that there is evidence that German submarines have been more successful than British submarines, but admits that after four months the German scheme for wearing down the British fleet has not yet succeeded. The psychological moment has not yet arrived for the use of German battleships and large cruisers.
"We must be careful, Captain Persius concludes, "not to buoy ourselves up with false estimates about the position of affairs. We must not forget that in spite of the glorious success of our cruisers in Chilean waters and the success of our submarines, there has not yet occurred any significant weakening of the sea power of Britain as the result of the war."

FINANCE COMMITTEE HOLD MEETING

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was held in the office of Mr. E. A. McCurdy on November 28th, when the following collecting committee were appointed to solicit for and receive subscriptions to the said fund. Committee: A. H. Cole, J. Bryan Hennessy, Fred Dalton, Don Creighton, Warren Davidson, Willis Nicholson, Jack Creighton, David Ritchie, chairman and treasurer.

The town will be divided into districts and a systematic canvass for subscriptions will be made by the above named committee. All subscriptions will be duly acknowledged in the local papers.

E. A. McCURDY,
Chairman Finance Committee,
Canadian Patriotic Fund.

the other with the contemporaneous proposal of Russia, Prussia, and Austria to intervene in South America for the purpose of enabling Spain to retain control of her South American colonies. The publication of the message and the action of Great Britain in the premises put a stop to the threatened intervention, and no other procedure of the sort has ever since been mooted from any quarter.
The Monroe Doctrine was early invoked by the United States Government to hinder territorial extension on the part of Russia and Great Britain; the only important European powers that had already a territorial footing in North America. The dispute with Russia, then in possession of Alaska, was settled by treaty in 1825, and a similar dispute with Great Britain was settled by treaty in 1846, when the forty-ninth parallel was agreed to as compromise boundary line. Mr. Taft is beyond all question correct in his declaration that as Canada has become a belligerent country the Germans would have a perfect right under international law to land troops on Canadian territory and occupy it during the war. Such territory would have to be vacated after the war is over, not because holding it perpetually would violate any rule or principle of international law, but because the United States could drive them out of America, and would undoubtedly do so. As there is prevalent some confusion of thought on the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Taft has done good service by clearing it away.—Toronto Globe.

THE KAISER ON ROBERTS

Some years ago the Kaiser said of Lord Roberts: "I hold him the greatest of today's soldiers." Probably the Emperor would not even now change his opinion, for he is rapidly coming to think that the only good British soldiers are the dead ones.—Mail and Empire.

LOGGIEVILLE ITEMS

Nov. 20.—The ice bridge to the North Shore is fast nearing completion. The fishermen are busily engaged making ready for the season's work.

The mill pond has been the centre of attraction during the past week. The ice there is in good condition, and affords much pleasure to the young people of the town. The men in charge of the skating rink are doing all in their power to hustle the skating.

Miss Jessie Robertson is visiting Chatham friends.

Preparatory service was held in Knox church on the evening of the 27th. Communion was dispensed yesterday.

Mrs. Malcolm Watling of Black River is visiting at the home of Mrs. A. F. Marderson.

The illustrated lecture given by Major Coombs in the Temperance hall on Tuesday evening was well patronized. The pictures shown were good.

Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a little son at their home this week. Miss Wasson of New Jersey visited relatives here recently.

The Ladies' Aid held last week's meeting at the home of Mrs. Simpson. Miss Groat of Chatham visited her sister here this week.

Mrs. Frank Gunn of Napan was the guest of Mrs. Duncan McDonald recently.

Mr. Kethro of Newcastle is spending this week in town, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Loggie.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Loggie are home from a visit to some of the American cities.

J. D. Crowley has gone to Mulgrave for a while.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young—a son.

Frank Manderson of Richibucto is visiting his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alward Dealy are home from up north.

Strongest Liniment in 100 Years Best for Either Man or Beast

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare With It.

RUB ON NERVILINE

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It rubs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline, so we warn you it is the extra profit made on inferior goods that tempts the substitute. Of him beware.

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that

will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundred years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years it has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Begins, of Stella P. O., Ont., who says:

"Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play, with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly.

The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c; at all dealers or the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

ATTENTION MESSRS. MILLMEN!

Having made arrangements with the owners, we are now manufacturing the celebrated

NEW BERN BOILER TUBE SCRAPERS

under Canadian Patent No. 144,613 and earnestly solicit your patronage.

A trial will convince you that YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO operate steam boilers without this scraper, as it will THOROUGHLY do the work that other models fail to do, even partially.

Canadian Gear Works, Limited

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Beautiful Rings

We want to tell you of one of the most attractive displays of ladies' rings that we have ever owned. It's here now all ready to show you, and we are really proud of it.

There are:
DIAMONDS AND RUBIES,
DIAMONDS AND SAPPHIRES,
DIAMONDS AND PEARLS,
PEARL HOOPS, THREE AND FIVE STONE,
PEARLS, RUBIES, AMETHYSTS,
AND THERE ARE OTHERS.

Every setting is a masterpiece of this most difficult art. Every ring is an example of indescribable beauty. Being unable to print adequate descriptions of these rings, we urge you to make us a visit of inspection. The prices range from \$2.00 up.

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

DON'T
Put Off till To-Morrow the Xmas Shopping You can do at Creaghan's To-Day.
We are Getting Ready for Christmas, Are You ?
PRACTICAL GIFTS that will be best appreciated can be bought to advantage at this store Now,
Why not give something that is Serviceable this Christmas.
SHOP AT CREAGHAN'S
J. D. Creaghan & Co. LIMITED

Is Your Horse Well Protected From the Cold this Weather?
MY STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING has been carefully selected to meet the demand for durability, warmth and comfort together with the lowest possible price. I have Storm Blanketing by the roll which can be cut to any length to suit your particular need, and having bought it at a bargain, I can make a low price to you on it. Be sure and look my line of these goods over before purchasing, as I am safe in saying my values cannot be beaten in town.
G. M. LAKE, - NEWCASTLE, N. B. Phone 161

EVERY MAN
buying clothing—the one who spends hundreds on his yearly outfit and the one who must make each suit wear to and beyond its reasonable limit will find everything he needs in **Campbell's Clothing**. There's fit-style—appearance, newest cloth materials and splendid wear.
RUSSELL & MORRISON.
Men's Outfitters 43-0 Newcastle, I

BLISSFIELD
The weather for the past two weeks has been very pleasant and the men have been getting along good with their work.
Mr. Chester Alexander was in Doaktown last week accompanied by Miss Mary Hurley.
Mr. Peter Doak, of Ashland, Me., and Mr. Miles Doak, of Vancouver, called on their cousin, Mrs. Walter Ward, on Thursday.
Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Bessie Arbo, of Blackville, N. B. Miss Cassie Connors spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Miss Violet Sutherland.
Miss Violet Sutherland called on Mrs. Wordlow Gilks Sunday last.
Miss Cassie Connors, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Chester Connors, has returned to her home.
Rev. Henry Waterton had service at the schoolhouse Wednesday evening.
Mrs. David Maroney called on Mrs. Ronald Hurley Tuesday last.
In the absence of Rev. F. A. Wightman, President of the N. B. and P. E. I. Methodist Conference, in St. John, attending the reopening of Zion church, his appointments in Bathurst and Tetagoche last Sunday were filled by local preacher, H. H. Stuart of Newcastle.
Liverpool, Nov. 28.—Philip Herbert Holt, ship-owner and philanthropist, died here today.

MOST PROMPT
From late letters received by M. R. Benn, Nordin, N. B. Lounsbury Co., Ltd., say—"Thank you for prompt cheques covering your three policies in our late Moncton fire."
R. Cox, Proprietor "Terminal" Loggieville—"Your Co's. cheque was dated two days after proof of loss was mailed."
Mrs. Manderville, Bryerton—"Thanks for cheque payable at par at any branch of Royal Bank in full settlement of our fire, only five days after you adjusted claim."
John Smallwood, Newcastle—"Thank you for cheques dated two days after you viewed my loss."
Lounsbury Co. again write, "cheque received covering total loss of two Policies you held on our Branch destroyed in Bathurst conflagration, other day."
John W. Styliest, Tabusintac Claim, Acadia Fire Co., was adjusted day after lightning shattered his barn last week.
John H. Matchett, Redbank—"Thank you for \$1555, covering loss of my house."
"Auto to Hire," by hour, day or trip.
Address M. R. BENN, Nordin, N. B. Phone 105-11 Newcastle 37-0
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Summary of Events from Seat of War

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

Germans Are Vigorously Assailed by Russians

General Von Hindenberg Virtually Surrounded and in Danger of Capture.

Petrograd, Nov. 28.—The Russian forces are now vigorously assaulting the Germans entrenched in the vicinity of Lodz, Segiers, Zdrunska and Wola.

This is the district in which official despatches insist a large detachment of the army of General von Hindenberg has been virtually surrounded and is in danger of destruction or capture.

An official statement today based upon a report received from Grand Duke Nicholas of the operations in Poland tells of the fighting along the vast Polish front. The Germans who advanced along the Vistula by way of Plock have now been thrown back within ten miles of that town, which is 34 miles from Warsaw.

The report from Grand Duke Nicholas does not refer to the rout of the German forces except upon the southern end of the battle line, where the Austro-German army is declared to be retreating toward Cracow in great disorder and that the Russians are vigorously pursuing the retreating forces. In all more than 5,000 prisoners were taken by the Russian army and many guns captured.

It is evident that the most desperate fighting has marked the engagements all along the line. The statement frequently refers to the use of the bayonet in driving out the Germans.

The statement declares the Russians are advancing on the left bank of the Vistula and have reached Gubin in the center. The town of

Heavy German Losses By Allies' Artillery

British War Vessels Again Bombarding the Belgian Coast--Execution by Heavy Guns.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The French War Office gave out an official communication this afternoon as follows:

"In Belgium the artillery exchanges were continued during the day of November 27, without any particular incident. The heavy German artillery showed less activity. There was but one attack of infantry to the south of Ypres, which was repulsed by our troops.

"Toward the evening our artillery brought down a German biplane carrying three aviators. One of them was killed, and the other two were made prisoners.

"In the region of Arras and further to the south, there has been no change. The day passed very quietly in the region of the Aisne. In Champagne our heavy artillery inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

"From the Argennes to the vesges, there is nothing to report."

London, Nov. 28.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Mail says: "Heavy firing was heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Zeebrugge and allied aeroplanes were seen circling over Flanders. British destroyers continue scouting off the coast."

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 28.—

A telegram to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant from Ostburg, Holland, states that sounds of a violent cannonading were again audible on Friday in a southeasterly direction. The sound, the telegram says, indicates that the British fleet was again bombarding the coast.

London, Nov. 28.—The Times correspondent telegraphs from Petrograd:

"Colonel Shumsky, in the Bourse Gazette deems it very probable that the German general staff in the present critical situation, is trying to send units from its strategical reserve in Germany. More than a week will be necessary for the journey to the battle zone, and it is safe to declare that the German reinforcements will arrive only at the close of the Lodz operations.

"The enemy is suffering severely from frost. The position of the garrison of Przemysl, destitute of warm clothing and obliged to pass days and nights in the trenches, is particularly trying. Deserters say that every morning whole files of soldiers with frost bitten hands or feet arrive at the hospitals.

"The Austrian military authorities are seriously alarmed at the wholesale surrender of their troops."

Loss of Two German Warships Reported

Paris Hears of Loss of Cruiser Hertha Near Libau and Sinking of Battleship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Gross in Baltic--Neither Report Confirmed.

London, Nov. 29.—Following the report from Petrograd on damage inflicted upon the German fleet by the Russians in September, comes the report through Paris that the German cruiser Hertha has been sunk near Libau. There also are rumors that the German battleship Kaiser Der Gross has been torpedoed in the Baltic Sea. Both these reports lack confirmation.

Havre, France, Nov. 19.—(Correspondence)—Directly following Lord Kitchener's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, in which he said he had 1,250,000 men ready to land in France, there had been a steady stream of transports from England to Havre.

As many as 200 ships of various sizes, have been lying outside the harbor at one time. Men are being landed as fast as the ships can gain berths. The troops are mostly Territorials, but well seasoned. After a march from the docks through the streets of Havre, cheering and being

cheered, they disappeared. The incoming troops seem in high spirits, and sing and whistle on the march.

Petrograd, Nov. 28.—(Via London 2:50 p. m.)—A despatch received here from Odessa describes an outbreak of fanatical rioting in Erzerum. Dispatches reaching Odessa from this Turkish city say that following the posting of a proclamation calling the Mohammedans to a holy war, all the Armenian clubs, churches and schools were demolished by a mob. Four Armenians, including one woman, were killed on the street.

London, Nov. 21.—(Correspondence)—Persistent rumors are in circulation here that the battleship Audacious, which was sunk by a mine or a submarine off the north coast of Ireland on October 27, has been salvaged. According to these reports the wrecking vessels of the Admiralty succeeded in getting the big guns off the Audacious and afterward beached her. The ship is said to be in a condition for repairs and service after a short time.

Allies Taking Offensive; German Line Weakening

Germans Reported Having Brought up 700,000 Men to Make Another Attack on British and French.

London, Nov. 30, 4:05 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent reports that the Allies are taking the offensive south of Ypres, having discovered that the German line is weakening.

London, Nov. 29.—The Weekly Despatches Boulogne correspondent says: "The Germans have collected 700,000 men in the neighborhood of Arras, where they are preparing for a determined effort to break through the Allies lines.

"Heavy fighting already has begun."

While depreciating the exaggerated reports of Russian successes in the battle in Northern Poland, where the German Emperor has joined Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to offer his advice and to encourage his troops, the latest available official reports from Russian headquarters

state that the advantage in the fighting still lies with the Russian army. It is also officially said that enormous losses have been inflicted on the Germans but no mention is made of the capture of German divisions which has been so freely claimed by the Petrograd correspondents of London and Paris papers.

Opposed to this is the German official report, which says that the Russian attacks have been repulsed and that the German counter-attacks have been successful.

CANADIAN KILLED IN BATTLE IN BELGIUM

London, Ont., Nov. 28.—Relatives have just received word that Alfred Amos, one of the first reservists to answer the call, was killed in Belgium. He was bugler in the Highland Light Infantry.

German Officer Confesses British Are No Easy Enemy

New York, Nov. 27.—An interesting description of how the British soldier impresses his enemies is given in a mail despatch received by the Associated Press from Berlin, under date of Nov. 4.

An earnest warning, the despatch says against underestimation of the British troops, such as has been customary with a certain section of the German press, is sent home by a well known Berlin newspaper man who is serving as first lieutenant with a regiment facing the British forces near Ypres.

His regiment, he writes, marched out with the idea that the British had legs only to run with, and that real fighting spirit or skill in arms was lacking in them. A few hours' contact with the British, however, showed that they were no easy enemy.

"The English infantry which opposed us there in the vicinity of Ypres must be characterized as troops of the first quality," he writes. "From the start it was noteworthy, with what high energy the British troops defended their positions against our attacks. After being driven out they kept trying again and again, particularly by night attacks, again, lost ground. They were supported most effectively by their field artillery, which, like the French, it is at least is good as ours. The British had also brought up heavy naval guns in the vicinity of Ypres, and the English shells and shrapnel caused us considerable loss.

"The skill of the British soldier in utilizing every advantage of the country was very noticeable in the numerous engagements in the vicinity of Ypres. The British trenches were usually so skilfully constructed that they could not be made out with the naked eye. When we had stormed the first trenches we were astonished to find how well laid out they were, particularly in depth, side protection against shell fragments, splinterproofs and, above all, in regard to

the way in which the plots of steel and iron were built into the breastworks.

"The shelter pits evidently had been arranged with all possible comfort for an extended stay, and our men rejoiced of the wonderful canned goods, corned beef, ham and other supplies they found in them.

"The British often lay out dummy trenches, setting up tripmines or clods of earth to deceive us. The firing line, taking full advantage of cover, lies so far in front or behind these trenches that it suffers very little from our fire, directed against the supposed trenches. It often happened that we came under heavy infantry and machine gun fire from the edge of a wood, returned the fire and stormed the wood, to find only when we entered it that the defenders were in the tree tops, not on the ground. As to patrols, I have often followed British patrols for some distance with the glass, and so far as I could see, they mislead none of the fine points of the game—something which cannot always be said of our patrols.

"In night fighting the enemy often follows tactics new to us. It is our rule in night fighting to refrain from shooting, if possible, but to use the bayonet, and to shoot in any case only when it is light enough to aim. The allies, on the contrary, have in many instances adopted for infantry the same principle as for artillery fire—namely, that of strewing a certain area by night with fire.

"The village of Beelaere, which my regiment had stormed and occupied after nightfall, was subjected to such a hail of infantry fire that we finally had to evacuate it. We then occupied trenches near Beelaere, and were subjected to fire from infantry and machine guns, which caused us little loss, it is true, but gave the tired troops not an instant's rest. That probably was the enemy's intention.

Audacious Safely Raised And in Belfast, is Report

Dreadnought Said to Have Been Drawn Into Shallow Water, Patched Up, and Towed to Harland and Wolff Drydock

New York, Nov. 27.—Passengers arriving today on the steamer Lusitania from Liverpool, say that the dreadnought Audacious, reported sunk off the Irish coast, has been raised and is now in a Harland and Wolff drydock at Belfast, undergoing repairs. According to J. J. Spurgeon, one of the passengers, this report is generally current in Liverpool and is accepted as true by those in the and is, although the same degree of secrecy is maintained as to salvage operations as was the case regarding the sinking of the battleship and the attendant rescue of her men by the steamship Olympic.

The report is that the Audacious did not sink in the spot where she was left by the Olympic, but that other vessels succeeded in drawing her into shallow water, where the hole in her bottom was patched sufficiently to permit her being towed to Belfast.

The passengers on board included Col. G. Patterson Murphy and Col. H. H. McLean, who were attached to the first expeditionary force of Canada. They are returning home, but declined to discuss their mission or the war.

The Lusitania brought 4000 bags of mail matter, a considerable portion of which is for Canada.

GOOD SOFT COAL FOR SALE

D. W. STOTHART

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Lounsbury Block, Newcastle
N. B.—Out of town one week beginning the last Monday of each month.
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WALTER C. DAY

Highest Grade
PIANO and ORGAN tuning
OVER EIGHT YEARS EXPERIENCE
Orders left at Mrs. A. B. Leard's,
McCullam St., Phone 35-81. 48-lyr.

CLEANING & PRESSING EMPORIUM

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

Phone Nos.—Residence 170, Shop, 142
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W. J. DUNN HACKMAN

Hack to and from all trains and boats. Parties driven anywhere in town. Orders left at Hotel Miramichi will be attended to.

32-lyr. NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Phone 100-21

The House they will Call Home will be the

MIRAMICHI HOTEL

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

We will try to make it the most popular hotel on the grand Miramichi river. Cuisine Department Unexcelled.

Tea table to road traveler
Every Attention Given to Guests
49-0 E. LEROI WILKES

Wanted

A girl familiar with general housework. Good wages paid for one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply to 35-0 MRS. E. A. McCURDY

Teacher Wanted

Second or Third Class Teacher wanted for School District No. 3, Parish of North Esk. Apply stating salary to HARVIE URQUHART, Secretary to Trustees, Wayerton, P. O., N. B. 49-4

NOTICE

The party who took a parcel from B. F. Maltby's shop by mistake last week, containing a pair of boots, ticking, etc., kindly return same at once. 49-1pd.

Good Morning!

We Are Introducing
American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

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

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

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

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

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gents' Hosiery is desired.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
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PALMER'S LARRIGANS

- - AT A REDUCTION

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

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

MAGMILLAN'S SHOE STORE

BELGIAN RELIEF

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

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

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

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

Shipments from outside points to the Belgian Relief Committee will be handled by the railways free of charge.

Information as to the plans of the committee will gladly be furnished any desiring to assist by the secretary, G. E. Barbour, St. John N. B., Telephone Main 216.

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

HAVE YOU CALLED?

here recently to see our new stock of smart

CLOTHES FOR MEN?

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

We are always glad to see you, whether you are ready to make a purchase or not. Call any time.

A. D. FARRAH & CO.

Hides and Fur WHITE'S MEAT STORE

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

JOHN O'BRIEN

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Fresh Meats Always on hand
Vegetables in season.
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Edward Dalton, Prop.
McCallum Street.
Phone 47 43-17r.

Chas. Sargeant

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

Teacher Wanted

First or Second Class teacher wanted for Strathadam School, District No. 12, to commence Jan. 1st. Salary \$200 a year. Apply to MAJOR McTAVISH, Secretary. 48-4 pd.

