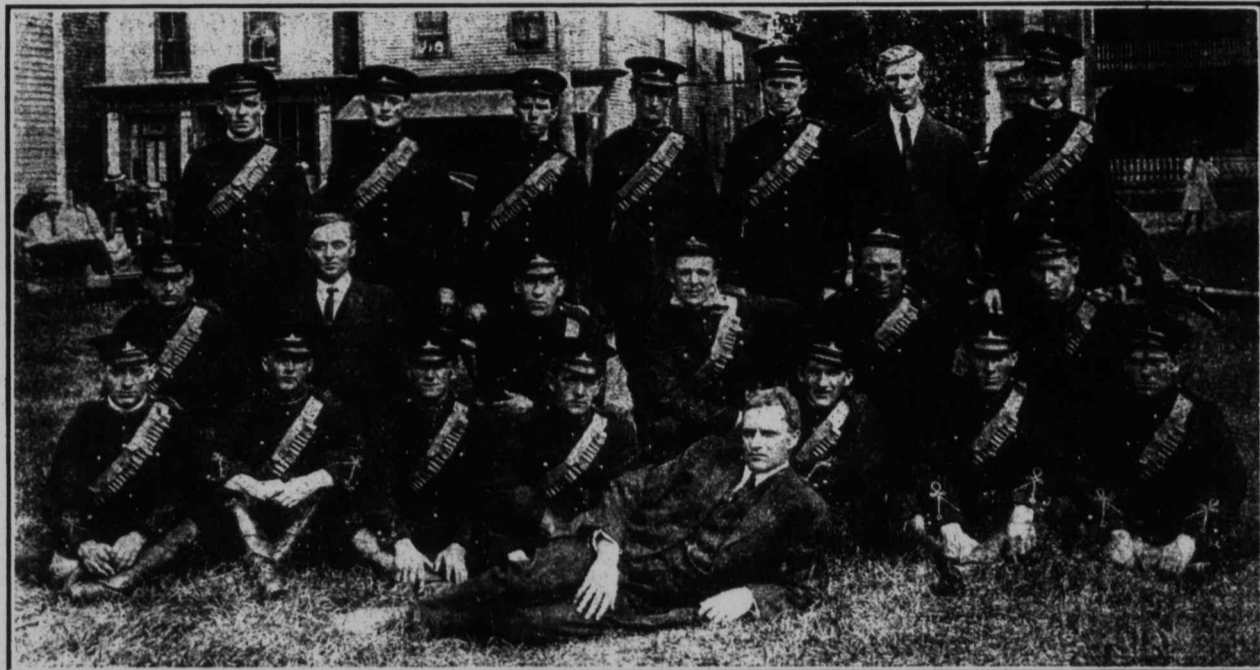


## VON KLUCK'S ARMY HAS BEEN CUT OFF FROM BASE

### FOR THE EMPIRE!

Twelfth Field Battery Boys who have Offered Themselves for Defense of Motherland.



First row—R. D. Young, Leslie Miller, Wallace Smallwood, Wm. Gifford, Clarence Crocker, Patrick Keoughan, Geo. McInerney.  
Second Row—J. H. Moores, Jas. Cantwell, Howard Atkinson, John Lingley, Stafford Harriman, Geo. Bate.  
Third Row—W. T. Jamieson, Geo. Masson, Geo. Walker, Wilfrid McCullam, Byron Ferguson, D. C. Duncan, Herbert Gammon.  
Major Randolph Crocker

## Reported That He Has Offered to Surrender Provided That He Is Allowed to Retire to Germany—Report Current This Morning He Had Surrendered.

(Advocate Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 30.—The most important news today is a despatch from Paris saying that Von Kluck's army has been cut off from its base and is in peril.

He has, it is said, offered to surrender provided he is allowed to retire to Germany.

The German right wing has been badly cut up and is now in full retreat. The Allies are in hot pursuit.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—A large order for armoured motor trucks has been given by France and Russia to firms in Pennsylvania.

The Servians have won a big victory over the Austrians at Semlin.

London, Sept. 30, 12.15 a. m.—A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegram Company says:

"It is stated here tonight (Tuesday) that the German right has been entirely broken and is now being pursued by the allies. All automobiles in Northern France have been requisitioned for the purpose of pursuit.

"Armored motor cars with mitrailleuses are also being used to pursue the retreating enemy.

"The official communication issued at three o'clock demonstrates unmistakably that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department, the French front extending further east.

"It is officially stated that Peronne has been recaptured."

The above message has been referred to the British official press bureau, which, while not objecting to its publication, takes no responsibility for its correctness.

Paris, Sept. 29, 3 p. m.—The French official statement issued this afternoon says:

"On our left wing along the River Somme, the Germans attempted numerous attacks which the allies repulsed."

The text of the statement is as follows:

"First—Our left wing to the north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy both by day and by night delivered several attacks which have, however, been repulsed. To the north of the Aisne, there has been no change.

"Second—On the centre in Champagne and to the east of the Argonne, the enemy has restricted his activities to heavy cannon

ing. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, there has been slight progress on the part of our troops, who are confronted by strongly organized positions.

"Third—On the heights of the Meuse, in the Woivre district, and on our right wing, Lorraine and Vosges, there has been no notable modification in the situation.

"Generally speaking our line runs from the east to the west through the region of Pont-A-Mousson, Apremont, and the Meuse, through the region of St. Mihiel, along the heights known as the Chemin Des Dames.

"On the right bank of the Aisne this line draws near to the Aisne and continues into the region of Soissons, between Soissons and the forest of L'Aigle it runs over the first plateau of the right bank of the Aisne. Between the Oise and the Somme this line runs along the front from Ribecourt (which belongs to us) to Lasigny (occupied by the enemy) to Roye, (which belongs to us) and to Chaulnes (in the possession of the enemy)

"To the north of the Somme the line continues along the plateau between Albert and Combles.

"We again took numerous prisoners during yesterday. They belong principally to the 7th active corps and the 7th reserve corps of the German army, and also to the 10th, 12th and 19th German army corps.

London, Sept. 29.—8.45 p. m.—The following casualties among British officers have been reported from headquarters at the front:

Killed, 3; died of wounds, 5; wounded, 8; officers previously reported missing, who have now rejoined their commands, 4.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 29—"Cheer up, we'll spend Christmas in Berlin," is the encouragement which General Rennenkampf has offered to his men, according to a report received here from Russian headquarters. The general proffered this word of cheer for the purpose of helping his officers and soldiers stand fast during the present discomforts and sufferings of war.

Copenhagen, Sept. 29, via London, 6.55 p. m.—Travelers arriving here from the Kiel Canal say that the Germans are busy placing new ordnance, which the Krupp works has been experimenting with for the past two years, on the armored cruisers and dreadnoughts.

The canal is described as being crowded with warships including the largest battleships. The arsenals are busy day and night and long trains arrive continuously with immense guns for the ships.

(Continued on page 8)

## THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING NORTH. COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE

Held in Chatham Sept. 24th and 25th With the Largest Attendance for a Number of Years

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute was held in Chatham Grammar School Assembly Hall on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24th and 25th instant. The attendance was the largest for years, totalling 110.

### Thursday's Sessions

On Thursday morning, after enrollment, addresses were given by Inspector Mersereau and Dr. Carter. Inspector Mersereau spoke on the Nature Study Course, urging that the whole, if at all possible, should be taught in every school. If the course were fully taught it would greatly lessen the other work of the school. He feared that in many cases teachers in their anxiety to have their pupils pass examinations were neglecting education in its true sense, and this was getting worse and worse. In nature study children should do a lot of drawing. They should draw from the object and not from its picture.

Dr. Carter endorsed what had been said by the Inspector on Agricultural Education. The agricultural course had been recommended by the agricultural department with the full approval of the Board of Education. The country which devoted most time with the best methods to agriculture is the most prosperous. The reason why the Maritime provinces is feeling the strain of hard times less than most other places was because the great majority of its people live outside of the towns. It is an excellent thing for town and city teachers to know something of country life. Too much in the past had been taught from books. Teachers and pupils should go out and study from objects.

Physical training, continued Dr. Carter, was of extreme importance, now that machinery did away with so much of our physical exertion. If this inactivity is not counteracted our race will soon become physically degenerate. The bodily carriage of pupils should be looked after. Nothing like fresh air and sunshine for school rooms. There should be a pane to open in every window. No school room should be swept without wet sawdust or dustbane. Country school houses are open plague spots, for from dust contagion rises. He hoped to see every school under medical inspection before long.

The training of N. B. teachers, which is for one year—greater than in most places, but less than some—N. Y. has a three year course—may have to be enlarged. New York and other places have regular surveys of schools, measuring the efficiency of the teachers in respect: (1) of teaching ability, (2) ability in discipline; and (3) personal and professional ability.

Under (1), preparation of lessons, skill in presentation, and lots of review—one-third advance work and two-thirds review each day—were necessary.

Re discipline, it was very important that the teacher always give good moral instruction, it being impossible to agree on a religious course. Pupils should be taught to behave on the streets and to respect school property. Many thought—he did not admit it—that the weakening of our moral fibre was due largely to the lack of male teachers. Many boys left school without ever being taught by a man. Pupils should be kept busy.

There should be the utmost co-operation with the Principal and other school officers. The parents should be visited. Tact was needed.

Professionally, teachers should improve themselves by meeting with other teachers, and by reading books a daily paper, a high class magazine, and an educational paper. School libraries were of no use unless the teacher directed pupils how to use them.

From 11.30 till noon the following Chatham teachers very successfully conducted their regular work: Misses Irene Savoy, Ida C Lynch, Anna Hillbrand, K. I. B. McLean, Tessie A. Gallivan, Estella Carruthers and Agnes Wilson.

At 2 p. m. the following committees were appointed: Nominating—Inspector Mersereau, Misses Agnes G. Wilson, and Margaret M. Doak. Resolutions—G. H. Harrison, H. H. Stuart and Miss Lottie Underhill. Auditors—R. G. Mowatt, Geo. A. Wathen, F. J. Daly.

A paper on the Teaching of Canadian Civics, prepared by W. B. Wallace, Chief Clerk in the Education Office, was read and heartily endorsed by Prin. H. H. Stuart. Mr. Wallace urged the fullest possible use of the civics text book, to be completed before the end of the eight grade. Pupils should be taught how the country is governed from school district to Imperial parliament, how taxes are raised, who may vote and how, and etc. in order to fit them for good citizenship.

Principal Stuart claimed that the cure for political corruption was largely knowledge. Men would not likely take bribes when they became aware they were being bought with a small part of their own money. As many pupils leave school in grade VII, and all need to know civics, the course should be finished not later than grade VII and frequently reviewed in the higher grades.

The paper was very favorably discussed by Principal Hetherington, Inspector Mersereau, Dr. Carter, Prin. Harrison and Miss Eleanor Robinson.

Inspector Mersereau said that it seemed to him that if the children were brought to understand that the man who sold his vote became the slave of the representative he helped to elect political corruption would disappear. Teachers might well carry out Mr. Wallace's advice as endorsed by Prin. Stuart.

Dr. Carter heartily praised the paper. Our citizenship had been gained at great price; and if the children could be impressed with its value it would not be sold for a mess of pottage. We regret that in public and private, not here particularly, but all over the world, public works are slighted for graft. The lessons of history should be used to exemplify the duties and privileges of citizenship. Such teaching can't begin too soon and cannot be carried too far.

Director Steeves said that that patriotism was best which was based on knowledge. Lots of patriots were of very little use because ignorant. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Every pains should be taken to cure the tendency of children to copy in school. If not checked, a copying pupil would develop into a citizen morally weak.

The other speakers spoke in like strain. From 8.15 till 4 very excellent demonstrations in Domestic Science and Manual training were given by the Chatham teachers, Miss Vera Wilson and Mr. R. W. Stephens.

A very successful public meeting was held in the evening, Inspector Mersereau presiding. A good musical

program was provided, features of the evening being a trio by the Misses Babineau and a solo by Mr. Chubb McLoon. The speakers were Inspector Mersereau, Mayor Tweedie, Mr. W. B. Snowball, Agricultural Director Steeves and Chief Supt. Dr. Carter.

### Friday Morning

The first paper Friday morning was one on Medical Inspection of Schools, by Geo. G. Melvin, M. D. of St. John.

Dr. Melvin said that Medical Inspection of Schools while not in effect in New Brunswick, was no new thing elsewhere. Four years ago there were few countries with medical inspection, but now there were few without it. Other things being equal, a healthy child was far more apt to be morally good than a diseased one. Ill health meant increased irritability. Medical Inspection was no more an interference with personal liberty than was compulsory education. Public schools were the most risky of all places in matters of health and morals. Medical Inspection looks to the preservation of children's health and the prevention of contagious diseases.

There were two methods of inspection—(1) complete, and (2) modified. The latter meant inspection only with regard to preventing and dealing with contagious diseases. In cities of 100,000 or more, in industrial centres and alien settlements, the only workable system was the complete one, under which children's sight, hearing, breathing, teeth, spinal columns, etc. were periodically inspected and attended to promptly by either the Inspector or the home doctor.

Public opinion must be convinced of its necessity or complete inspection could not be carried out. But it was absolutely necessary. The straightening of a child's spine might mean all the difference between success and defeat in after life. The making of a contracted pelvis normal might save one life and make it possible for half a dozen more to be born from time to time.

Ordinary contagious diseases would be deprived of all danger. Certain skin diseases for which children are kept at home were not contagious at all and under proper inspection schools would not be needlessly shut down because of a panic.

In inspected schools pupils received a cursory examination every month—in times of danger examination was more complete and often.

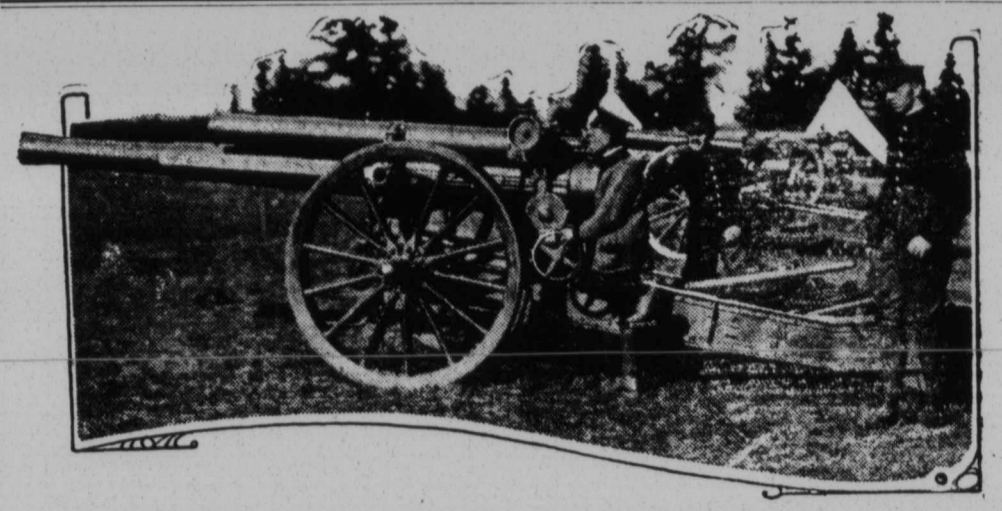
The medical inspector should be an officer of the Board of Health rather than of the local school board.

Medical inspection was no panacea, but it could and would remove much of the danger of disease and premature death.

Dr. B. A. Marven, an ex-teacher, opened the discussion, saying that public health was the foundation of a strong nation. So many big men were killed in the wars of the French Revolution and in Napoleon's time that the stature of the average Frenchman had decreased during the nineteenth century by two inches. If we neglected those things we might develop into a pygmy people and finally disappear. He would propose a medical health officer for each school Inspectorial district. The feeble-minded should receive separate treatment.

Prin. Stuart endorsed the idea of medical inspection and wanted both it and school attendance compulsory in all districts. Local opinion in compulsory education had as yet produced very little result, and medical inspection, though authorized, had not yet

(Continued on page 4)



HEAVY ARTILLERY AT THE VALCARTIER CAMP; THIS TYPE OF Q. J. N. FIRES A SIXTY POUND SHELL. This photograph shows one of the guns of the Montreal battery, the only heavy artillery in Canada.—By courtesy of Canadian Northern Ry.



## Allies Continue to Force Germans Back

### The Left Wing of the Allied Army Making Steady Progress

Paris, Sept. 24—Despite all efforts on the part of the Germans to lift the pressure on their right wing, the Allies' turning movement continues. Official information received at military headquarters today emphasized this fact. The British and French columns continue to force the Germans backward all along the line occupied by Gen. Von Kluck.

Reports received this morning stated without qualification that the German right had been turned and that the Allies were assaulting in force in an effort to divide the army and cut off its move southerly.

On the German center, it is stated, the lines still hold. The southward movement of the enemy has been checked, although they still continue to attempt to break through the French line, now strongly reinforced. The German left is very active. Strong reinforcements have been sent into action, and they are operating well within the Lorraine frontier.

Paris, Sept. 23—Confirmation of the circumstantial reports that the French left has succeeded in partially turning the flank of the German right wing came today from the war office.

The official resume of the situation made public at Bordeaux at 3 o'clock and wired to Gen. Gallieni stated that, by violent fighting, the French left on the right bank of the River Oise has now succeeded in advancing a short distance.

It has gained more than ten miles, the war office says.

The Germans are again attacking in force from the northeast of Verdun, but the French, by a series of brilliant counter attacks, finally repulsed them.

The report says: "The left wing of the allied army is making steady progress against the Germans, commanded by General Von Kluck. Our left, by determined and at times hand-to-hand fighting, has succeeded in gaining ten miles along the right bank of the river Oise. The movement at this point (enveloping one), is progressing as planned by the commander-in-chief. The Germans made a violent attack on the French positions from the northeast of Verdun, but this was checked and finally repulsed by a series of brilliant counter attacks by the French armies centered there. No change of moment is noticeable from any other point along the line

of battle.

London, Sept. 23—The Amiens correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that heavy fighting is in progress not many miles southeast of Amiens. He says:

"It is the beginning of a decisive phase of the battle of the Aisne. Upon the issue of this fighting depends the continued occupation of French soil by the German invaders, or of their retreat to strongly entrenched positions which have been prepared for them on the Somme.

"Since the Germans evacuated Amiens a week ago the town has become an important centre for French military operations. Though the Amiens district is well served with railways, it is the highways that count now, as the railway bridges have for the most part been blown up and not yet repaired.

"The enemy occupied Douai yesterday morning and seized the station Somain, on the line of connection of Douai with Valenciennes. It appears therefore that the Germans are alive to the necessity of protecting their line of communications to Mons, where I hear the headquarters of the field army has been established. Thus the German line has been extended north from Cambrai, which has been occupied in force.

"On Saturday and Sunday there was great military activity in Amiens. The nervous tension was extraordinary, in expectation of some important development along the fighting line. When we awoke this morning, the streets were strangely silent and empty and very few soldiers were left in the town, the majority having hurried away to their posts to the southeast. We learned that a great battle had begun in that direction, and it was rumored that the German troops had advanced as far as Montdidier. Every road out of Amiens was barred by pickets, no person being allowed to pass without military authority."

The German Version  
Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 22—News from the front in France is still of the most meagre description. It is emphatically denied, however, that the Germans have been forced to give way at any single point. In the victory of Rheims it is stated the German have driven the French from their outlying trenches, which are now held by the Germans.

## German Spy Found In Allies Lines

### Was Directing the German Fire, but Was Caught and Shot

Paris, Sept. 25—11.17 p. m.—The official communication issued at 11 o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

The text of the statement follows:

"1—On our left wing, in the region to the northwest of Noyon, our advanced troops having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy, were compelled this morning to give a little ground. The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence. Being reloaded, however, by fresh troops these troops have vigorously resumed the offensive.

"2—In the centre there is nothing new to report.

"3—On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul.

"On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as St. Mihiel (on the right bank of the Meuse, twenty miles south-southwest of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river."

The Battlefront, Sept. 25, via Paris, 11.15 p. m.—French and British troops intermingled with Turcos and Moors not only held their own but caused the strongly reinforced German vanguard wing to reel backwards near St. Quentin yesterday and today, and imperilled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continues today in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply in.

The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire while French and German aviators reconnoitred from above. The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their line who signalled directions. He was caught and immediately shot.

## British Reinforcements Landed in France

### Germans Lost 25,000 Killed and Wounded In Attack Upon Entrenched Camp at Verdun

Paris, Sept. 25—British reinforcements have landed in France.

The Germans have occupied the heights of the Meuse and are marching on St. Michael. The French have occupied the opposite heights before Verdun. German reinforcements from Liege oppose the British on the Allies' left wing, and the fighting is desperate.

British and French cavalry have cut the German line of communication between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Some German siege guns have been captured by the French.

It was announced officially in Bordeaux this afternoon that the Germans last night recommenced bombarding the Rheims Cathedral.

A Berlin despatch says the German's heaviest siege artillery is steadily reducing the forts at Verdun. The loss of life at Verdun on the German side is estimated at Berlin at 10,000 killed and 20,000 wounded.

Petrograd, Sept. 25—The General Staff announces that three separate and distinct attempts on the part of the Germans to invade Russian territory from East Prussia have been repulsed.

To-day's official statements said: "On our southwestern front the Russian troops have occupied all of the positions commanding Chyrow. We have taken all of the positions in the Radyanno district and in this connection we captured a large number

of field guns. The bombardment of Przemyśl continues night and day."

Berlin Before Paris  
London, Sept. 25—A correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Tuesday from outside of Paris, says:

"The battle now proceeding is of course beyond description. No one can see it. It would take a good walker for instance, at least a fortnight to get from one end of the 'front' to the other. You will come across creakers who are convinced yet that the Germans are playing a subtle game, and that they have something up their sleeve, and will presently give an alarming surprise, which they are carefully developing behind their lines, and come back to Paris.

"The common sense of the matter was that the Germans went back over the Marne because they had to, and cannot advance now because they cannot. There is nothing more mysterious in their plans than that, and the Allies cannot make quicker progress because the Germans are very many, are well armed, have strong positions, and know that if they break now they break for good.

"Their prolonged and formidable resistance is now more mysterious than their retreat. Luck is almost as important in warfare as good soldiers. Admitting the value of that essential, it is safe to say the Germans will never get back to Paris. They will see Berlin first."

## Belgian Delegation Arrives in Canada

### To Lay Before People of Dominion Barbarities Little Kingdom Has Suffered for Keeping Faith— Reception at Montreal

Montreal, Sept. 24—A hearty and sympathetic reception was given by Montreal tonight to the Belgian delegates to Washington who arrived at the Windsor Station at 10 o'clock. The distinguished party consisted of M. Carton De Wiart, minister of justice and head of the Belgian delegation; Emile Van Der Velde, leader of the Socialist wing in the Belgian parliament; Counte De Lichtervelde, secretary to the Prime Minister of Belgium, and M. Hymans, a leading member of the parliament of Belgium.

Several thousand citizens were at the station to greet the visitors, and besides patriotic airs from the Sixty-Fifth Regiment band, there was singing of the Belgian, British and French national anthems by the crowd. Mayor Martin and a number of members of the city council were on hand to extend the city's welcome, and among the organizations represented were the Board of Trade, Canadian Club, and Chamber of Commerce.

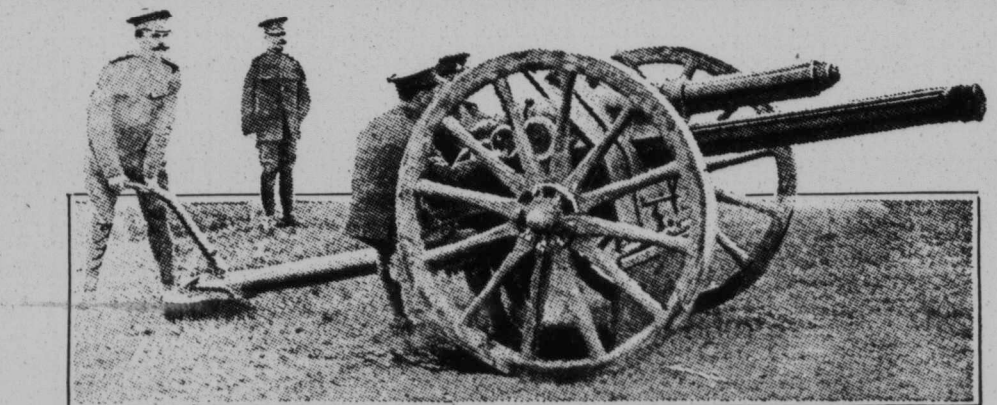
Mr. Clarence I. De Sola, consul for

Belgium, was with the party, he having met them at St. John's, Quebec where a ten-minute welcome was given by the mayor and clergy of St. John's.

The party went from the Windsor station, Montreal, to the Windsor Hotel. There M. De Wiart briefly addressed a gathering, and expressed the delegates' pleasure at being in Canada. "We will lay before the people the facts of our mission," he said; "we will lay before the world the barbarities our nation has suffered at the hands of the Germans in our fight to uphold the honor of our nation—our fight for civilization against barbarians."

In conclusion M. De Wiart called for cheers for the allies, which were heartily given.

A somewhat full programme has been arranged for them tomorrow concluding with a mass meeting in the Monument National Hall at night. They will leave for Chicago on Friday morning.



CANADIAN ARTILLERY CREW AT PRACTICE

## Nine Miles of Trenches Filled With Unburied German Dead

### First Decisive Stroke of the Battle of Aisne Accomplished, and British are Already in Suburbs of St. Quentin.

London, Sept. 24—Nine miles of trenches filled with unburied dead were the fruits of yesterday's fighting by the British troops, now making up the Allies' left wing.

They were taken, according to reports received from several sources, unofficially but well authenticated, by the successful turning movement between the district just south of St. Quentin and Peronne.

For hours before the British charged the line the artillery shelled the German positions. The range was deadly. From aeroplanes that flew low, defying the skill of the German bullets, the range was given and the shells burst like deadly hail directly over the top of the great line of parallel trenches jammed with German troops waiting for orders to charge the British line. Twice they essayed to do so, but the British fire was so accurate, so deadly, that all finally had to crawl back to the shelter of the earthworks.

When the British finally charged there was hardly a single unburied German left in the lines. Thou-

sands were dead. The wounded and the dead were so mixed that it was hard to rescue those who yet had a chance to recover, but the movement had been accomplished with complete success from the British viewpoint and the position marks the first real ground gained against the enemy.

From these trenches it will be possible to check any further attempt to push southwest and it gives the British a strategic position on the hills that command the roads from Peronne to Gonzeacourt and on to Cambria, where the British suffered so severely three weeks ago, and from Peronne to St. Quentin north toward Bellecourt and north by east toward Guise.

It is believed that as a result of this success the British will now be able to push the Germans entirely from the line of St. Quentin and occupy that village.

It is considered certain that the main German forces have already left it as the unofficial reports place the British advance guard in that city's suburbs.

## ZEPPELINS SEARCH

FOR BRITISH SHIPS  
London, Sept. 26—News Agency advices from Copenhagen report continuous flights by Zeppelins over the Kattegat. It is believed they are searching for hostile ships.

The New York pilot who told a circumstantial yarn about the cruiser Lancaster sinking the German ship Kronprinz Wilhelm, may be the subject of telegraphic influences. His dream may yet come true.—Toronto Globe.

## German Aeroplanes Captured by French Cavalry

London, Sept. 25—The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph in France says:

"There is considerable elation in the Allies' lines over the capture of five German aeroplanes by a French cavalry patrol.

"Twenty cavalrymen, patrolling in a thickly wooded country, entered a clearing where the rich prize awaited them. The aviators and a number of mechanics at the time were engaged in overhauling five Taub aeroplanes. The patrol made a dash to round up the loot, but met with fierce resistance and twelve cavalrymen were killed before the airmen were beaten. Their aeroplanes will never fly again."

## Mildredina Hair Remedy Never Fails

To restore gray hair to its natural color and beauty. No matter how old and faded your hair looks, or how long you have been gray, it will work wonders for you, keep you looking young, promote a luxuriant growth of healthy hair, stop its falling out and positively remove dandruff. Will not soil skin or linen. Will not injure your hair. Is not a dye.

Refuse all substitutes; 50c a bottle at druggists.

FREE We will send a large trial bottle FREE by return mail, to anyone who sends this Coupon to American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass., with their name and address and 10c in silver or stamps to buy postage.

## WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

### Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

## FEAR MEN WILL DESERT TO ENEMY

Rome Sept. 26—Despatches from Austria to the Messagero declare that the Slavs and Bohemians are against separation from Austria, despite the severity of the authorities, who have searched and arrested numbers of them and have dissolved associations and clubs everywhere. Bohemian regiments are not being sent to the front, despatches say, owing to the fear they they will desert to the Russians.

## TROOPS AT THE FRONT NEED WARM CLOTHES

Paris, Sept. 23—The weather continues terribly cold for this season of the year and is causing much anxiety for the comfort of the soldiers in the trenches and camps. Associations are being formed to hasten the manufacture of heavy knitted articles and sleeping sacks, similar to those used by Arctic explorers, for use by the troops at the front.

"Salada" contains no Stems, Bark, Twigs or Dust—  
All Pure, Virgin Tea Leaves—

# "SALADA"

Black or Mixed } Sealed Packets only.  
35c, 45c, 55c, 65c Per Pound.  
No Higher—No Lower

## Austrian Force Repulsed In Attack Upon Belgrade

### Like All Previous Attempts on the Servian Capital Made by the Austrians, the Attack Ended in Gloomy Failure, the Austrians Being Unable to Cross Danube.

Nish, Sept. 25—The Austrian forces have again endeavored to cross the Danube at Belgrade, and were repulsed, as they were on every previous endeavor, the War Office announced today. The attempted advance of the Austrians came after a five hour bombardment of Belgrade and under the cover of heavy artillery fire, it was stated, but was thrown back with heavy losses.

Paris, Sept. 25—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Nish says: "Desperate battles were fought Sept. 22 along the front of Severik-Losnitza and the front of Mitrovitza-Shabatz, the situation being favorable to the Servians.

"Upon the front of the Save river the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. On the island of Szelaska and at Sabrograde the enemy attempted attacks in the direction of Mallada and Teigall, at which they were repulsed.

"On the nights of Sept. 21-22 the enemy began an artillery fire on the city of Belgrade, the fortress and the wharves of the Save, but their efforts to cross the Danube near Belgrade and Vershera failed."

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## NEWCASTLE CEMENT WORKS

After seven years of experience in the manufacture of cement building blocks, we are now able to overcome the difficulties experienced by many manufacturers. We are now able to manufacture blocks that will stand the test. We manufacture cement block, in twenty-five different designs. Blocks made for bay windows to any angle.

Blocks Manufactured for Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Underpinning for Buildings, Cement Gate and Corner Posts for Fences, Grecian Lawn Vases.

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LIABILITIES	
Capital Paid up	\$ 11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	12,560,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,219,000.00
Notes in Circulation	10,385,376.69
Deposits	136,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,119,000.00
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	3,778,533.88
Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,189,279.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,660,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	\$67,304,260.08
Loans and Discounts	\$105,363,238.92
Bank Premises	6,648,630.29
	\$178,316,130.29

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**EDITORIAL NOTES**

**A MIRACLE OF MAKING THE BLIND TO SEE**

The New York Sun exploits the singular theory that the call to arms wrought the regeneration of England, when the nation was on the point of sinking into decadence. When the European menace broke, "instantly the men who but yesterday were dubbed 'flannelled fools' by their favorite poet, and were thought to have no interest in life beyond cricket and football, sprang to their feet, filled with enthusiasm, as ready to give every drop of their blood for the safety and honor of their native land as their sires, when, a hundred years ago, they played the leading role in freeing Europe from the military despotism of Napoleon. Peer and commoner, capitalist and laborer, squire and peasant, have all flocked to the colors in response to their country's summons, taking their place in the ranks, not as officers but as privates, regardless of birth, position, place, private interests and family ties. They have done this with an eagerness that has proved a perfect revelation to the Germans, who had scoffed at the idea of any serious military resistance on the part of Great Britain."

"England," says the Sun, "presents at the present moment a striking spectacle of national regeneration. Until two months ago she seemed to be plunged into a torpor from which it appeared impossible to awaken her. Her wars in the Sudan and in South Africa, the imminent menace of armed rebellion in Ireland, and the exasperating outrages of the militant suffragettes, were powerless to arouse her from her sleeping sickness. The remainder of the world either gloated or mourned over her decadence."

"But since the beginning of August there has been a marvellous change. Englishmen have shown since they threw down the gauntlet to Germany, barely seven weeks ago, that all the talk concerning the moral and physical deterioration of their race is without foundation, and that they remain true to the original stock from which so many of us on this side of the Atlantic are proud to trace our descent. If needed the call to arms to work the miracle, a call not for the purpose of protecting or acquiring far distant possessions, as in the case of the Egyptian and South African campaigns, but to maintain the solemnly pledged word of the nation."

**ITALY'S WAVERING NEUTRALITY**

A report received in Rome from the Austro-Italian frontier declares that 500,000 Austrian troops are watching the Italian border in anticipation of Italy entering the war on the side of the allies.

If there are Austrian troops so occupied, their number is doubtless exaggerated. Austria has more than enough for her troops to do in her hopeless struggle against the overwhelming forces of Russia. Still, it is likely that both Germany and Austria are maintaining a strict surveillance over the mobilization work now going on in Italy, which is believed to be a prelude to the embarkation of the Italians in the war.

It is not likely that Italy will be able to maintain her neutrality much longer. She broke from the Triple Alliance on account of her disapproval of the aggressive conduct of Germany. She had in fact become a member of the Triple Alliance, not out of friendship to Germany, but from dread of Austrian aggression. European power is more hated and dreaded by the masses of the people in Italy than Austria. Popular opinion throughout Italy is strongly in favor of the Triple Entente.

Admiration of England is traditional with the Italians. If popular sentiment prevails, there is no doubt that Italy will shortly be a participant in the war. Further, there are strong diplomatic reasons why she should soon declare herself. The present conflict is expected to result in a radical rearrangement of the map of Southern Europe. If Italy is to obtain any of the benefits when the day of reckoning arrives, she will have to do her part now in helping to shoulder the burdens. This is the consideration which is receiving attention from the Italian government. When diplomacy and national sentiment are so strikingly co-existent there is strong reason for the belief that Italian forces will soon be taking their place beside those of France and England.

**IN NORTH-EASTERN FRANCE**

The battle of the Aisne, is evidently the most desperately-contested engagement that has yet taken place. There does not appear to be any great advantage in position or numbers on either side. The battle-lines face one another from opposing heights on the north side of the river. The allies are protected by trenches, while the Germans have access to a number of forts, which were evacuated by the French some time ago. It is impossible to form an estimate of the number of men participating in the battle, but honors thus far have been tolerably even, which would seem to imply something like even strength numerically in the opposing forces. The battle has already been in progress for eight days. It is expected to last at least a fortnight from the time issue was joined, before a decisive result may be expected. The opinion of experts seems to be that time is on the side of the allies. Although eight German army corps are on their way from East Prussia to the scene of conflict in France, it is believed that the allies are being heavily reinforced daily. Fresh British troops are being continually transported to the continent. A new French army is now in process of formation. There is therefore no apparent danger of the allies being suddenly outnumbered to such an extent as to turn the tide of battle in favor of the invaders. Barring such a contingency, we may have confidence that the defenders will be able to hold the Germans in check, thus gradually wearing them down till the psychological moment arrives for an energetic aggressive on the part of the allies. "Unchanged conditions at the front" being officially bulletined, means that the allies have the situation satisfactorily in hand.

**SANE ADVICE**

"I would bid the people of Canada to be of good cheer. This is a time for courage and confident belief that the resources of the Dominion are equal to every stress which we may be called upon to meet. The present struggle has dislocated industry throughout the world, but it has also given great opportunities. The people of Canada should avail themselves of these."

"A better and wider market for food products is certain for some time to come at good prices, and Canada should increase as much as possible the area of cultivation, in order to profit thereby. This must necessarily tend to give an impetus to agriculture, the great basic industry of the country which will not only maintain, but strengthen our resources."

"Again, the Dominion can undertake the manufacture of many articles not hitherto made in Canada and thus do much to supply employment for those artisans and laborers who are temporarily out of work owing to the changes brought about by the war.—The Duke of Connaught, at Canada's National Exhibition, Toronto."

**THE GERMAN LOSSES**

Russian military authorities estimate the extreme resources of Germany and Austria in men-at-arms at about six million. It is further said that the Germans have already lost no fewer than one million men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Austrian losses are believed to be about the same. Unless the specialists who are responsible for these figures are grossly inaccurate, the war is not likely to last long. If a campaign of six weeks duration has resulted in depleting the Kaiser's forces by one third, the end should be pretty well in sight before the snow flies.

**THE NAVAL SITUATION**

The first serious naval reverse the British have suffered was the destruction on Tuesday of the cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by German submarines. As these ships were built over a decade ago and were practically obsolete, their loss is not in itself a serious circumstance. The great cause for regret is that their destruction involved the lives of over 1,000 brave and skilled seamen and marines, for barely one half of the combined crews of 2,200 men survived the disaster. Despite this untoward happening, the balance of naval losses thus far stands heavily against the Germans. Surprise is frequently expressed that the British with their marked naval supremacy, have not yet effect-

**ei a series of attacks on the German navy with a view to putting it out of being. Such a course would doubtless prove spectacular, and possibly successful, but under existing conditions it would be the worst kind of strategy that could be conceived. The German navy, having no desire to try conclusions with the British fleets on the high sea, is keeping in close hiding under cover of the forts of the Bight of Heligoland, with every approach to its retreat prodigally strewn with mines. To attempt to dislodge it would be to undertake a difficult and perilous task—considerably more hazardous than attacking an army behind entrenchments and modern fortifications. On the other hand, while it remains thus under cover, it is accomplishing little more than merely continuing to exist. It is powerless to protect German shipping, which has already been completely swept from the seven seas. It is no menace to the sea-borne commerce of the allied nations, which continues to come and go at will, for Britain's fleets command the ocean highways in practically every direction.**

**CENSORSHIP IN CANADA NEXT**

**Government to Take Wider Control Over the Telegraph and Telephone**

Ottawa, Sept. 23—An order in council was passed today giving the Government wider control over telegraph and telephones. The order gives the Government power to enter any telegraph office to censor telegrams. There has been some objection to the character of press despatches sent to American papers, and a censorship may be established under the authority of this order.

**GERMANS CUT HANDS OFF ENGLISH NURSES**

In a letter to a young Englishman, a present in Halifax, a nurse, writing from the London Hospital, says: "The war seems terrible. There are 500 wounded soldiers in hospital here there being five special wards for them. There are also two nurses here with both hands cut off. These two nurses were at the war and the Germans came and cut off both their hands."

**GERMAN CRUISER THREW SHELLS INTO MADRAS**

Calcutta, India, Sept. 24—The papers publish an official despatch stating that the German cruiser Emden, while passing Madras, fired a few shells, but that the damage to the city was slight.

**CRUISER CARMANIA SINKS GERMAN STEAMER**

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 24—Details of the sinking of the German steamer Cap Trafalgar by the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania several days ago were related by the sailors of the British vessel which arrived here today.

**THE NATIONS ON THEIR KNEES**

President Wilson has called upon all churches and religious bodies and private citizens throughout the United States to observe Sunday, October 4, as a national day of special humiliation, meditation, and prayer in connection with the suffering and strife in all parts of the world caused by the present war. It is proposed that the same day be similarly observed in Canada.

This is an international event in which both nations may fittingly and with great profit join. Serious-minded people are staggered by the very fact of such a war. The horror of it day by day grows more oppressive. All the little buoyings that occupy the minds and hands of men are but so many "dull narcotics numbing pain."

The Cap Trafalgar, however, suddenly opened fire upon the yawl, which sank, the sailors in the boat perishing.

The Carmania, whose officers were angered by the act of the Cap Trafalgar, opened fire and sank the German vessel. The British boat then continued on her voyage.

In announcing the sinking of the Cap Trafalgar, the British official bureau on Sept. 20 added that the Carmania lost nine men killed, and that twenty-six others were wounded. The survivors of the German ship, it said, were rescued by a collier.

**772 ENLISTED MEN SAVED FROM CRUISERS**

London, Sept. 25—It was announced at the Admiralty today that only 772 of the enlisted men on the armored cruisers sunk by a German submarine on Tuesday were rescued. They were divided as follows. From the Hogue, 354; from the Aboukir, 236; from the Cressy, 188.

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

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**A BAKING SUCCESS WHICH YOU CAN DUPLICATE IN YOUR HOME WITH BEAVER FLOUR**

All this talk about Western wheat flour being "pastry" flour, is just plain talk. Anyone, who knows anything about wheat, knows that Western wheat flour cannot and does not, make as good Pastry as "Beaver" Flour. Western wheat has what the bakers call strength. It makes a big loaf of bread—but the bread is spongy and lacks flavor. Ontario wheat, blended with spring wheat, makes the ideal bread and pastry flour. The bakers of Toronto and London—the experts at the agricultural colleges—and thousands of homes in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—have proved that "Beaver" Flour is superior to any Western wheat flour, and is equally good for Bread and Pastry. Try it. DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONT.

**Fredericton Business College**

**OUR FALL TERM OPENS ON Tuesday, Sept. 1st**

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

**THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

TIME TABLE, STR. "DOROTHY N." 1914

Commencing on May 11th, the Str. "Dorothy N." will run on the Redbank route, daily, (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:

Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a. m. every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m. daily.

Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 3 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Derby at 3.30 p. m.

Leave Bell's Wharf, Derby for Newcastle at 6.40 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Derby at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night.

Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle, return fare 35 cents.

Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Derby, return fare 35 cents.





**The Union Advocate**  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  
Established 1867

Published Wednesday Afternoon  
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in this office by 12 o'clock noon on  
Tuesday.

**Advocate Daily Bulletin**  
Issued every week day except Wed-  
nesday.

The Miramichi Publishing Co., Ltd.  
Publishers and Proprietors  
J. H. BROWN, Mgr. Ed.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

**THE SEA DISASTER**

The loss by the British fleet in the North Sea of three armored cruisers sunk by German torpedo boats is the most serious naval disaster of the war. Horrified by this terrible incident, the mind reverted instinctively to the warning uttered a few months ago by Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy, who declared that dreadnaughts were obsolete as the most effective naval weapons, and that the future naval arms were aeroplanes, airships, submarines, and torpedo boats. Certainly in the peculiar situation in which the rival navies find themselves in the North Sea today, dreadnaughts are of little use, and smaller, more mobile craft are of advantage.

The British fleet is standing today with its hands practically tied because of the tremendous responsibility it bears. The destruction of the fleet means the starvation of Great Britain. Let the fleet be conquered, and Germany will sweep to her victory in a comparatively short time. There are British hearts on those North Sea ships brave enough to undertake carrying the German position by storm, but to do so would be to place the people of Great Britain and of the whole Empire in jeopardy. Britain must wait, and her fleet must wait, until some plan has been devised for attacking the enemy with a minimum of danger of overwhelming disaster.

Germany has covered the North Sea with contact mines. She knows where these mines are. Her conduct is inhuman, because it is founded upon plans of warfare emphatically disapproved and renounced by the solemn convention of all civilized nations, of which she was formerly believed to be one. The fact must be faced, however, that she has chosen this means of fighting. She knows where the mines are. Her ships can come and go freely, avoiding the places of danger, while British ships are in continual peril of being blown up without a chance to fight against the hellish, unseen enemy.

Can this situation long endure? Obviously it cannot. Germany cannot be permitted to eat away the effective fighting strength of the British fleet until her own failure to meet the strength of Britain on the seas is balanced by the British loss. Germany's success in sending three British ships in the North Sea to the bottom means that the day of retribution is at hand as surely as the British fleet is the most efficient fighting weapon man has yet forged for his protection. Extraordinary efforts will now be put forward to destroy the German fleet, and favorable news may be awaited with confidence.—Montreal Mail.

**THE SMALLER ADVERTISER**

Smaller retail merchants sometimes become discouraged by the competition in newspaper space of larger stores. They imagine that people do not read the small notices. Any newspaper man can give incidents out of his personal experience showing the contrary. A man with a very small space indeed often tells his story in such a pertinent business like conversational way, that readers turn to his little ad just as a financial operator turns to the stock market. It does not take a gift for saying smart things to make this kind of impression. It is simply the idea of writing as you talk, saying the things in advertising that you would say to a customer if you had him before the counter. A merchant who desires to try advertising in a small way should not try to say too much in that space.

Just a few words each time, about some one particular thing, is most effective. Just this kind of an ad. in The Daily Bulletin would bring surprising results. The merchant would not be wasting time by giving this matter a thought. The more ads. the better circulation a paper gets.

**AS THE GERMANS SEE US**

The women suffragists of the United States were once indignant that "women" was legally classed with "children, idiots and Indians." The Staats Zeitung, of New York, is indignant that the allies are bringing against the cultured armies of Germany, negroes, savages from India, and CANADIANS.—Ex.

**ANNUAL MEETING  
TEACHERS' INSTITUTE**

(Continued from page 1)  
held again move the resolution which seconded by Mr. R. D. Haasom had moved in, and which had been adopted by this Institute at its Newcastle meeting in 1907, following an excellent paper on Medical Inspection by Dr. Baxter:

Resolved That in the opinion of this Institute it is desirable that the Board of Education enact a Regulation making compulsory the Medical Inspection of all school buildings and pupils.

This was seconded by Inspector Mercereau, in a speech warmly commending Dr. Meivin's paper, and carried unanimously.

Miss Eleanor Robinson, the gifted Editor of the Educational Review, gave a delightful and instructive address on Books and the Teaching of Literature to the Intermediate grades. She argued that pupils should be taught to use books (1) as tools, and (2) as literature. Literature should be read for delight and only secondary for intellectual benefit.

R. P. Steves, M. A., Director of Agricultural Education, followed with an admirable address on how Nature Study and Agricultural Education should be conducted by the teachers. School gardens should be in every district. They would encourage home gardens and better farming. In one district in Ontario the average yield of oats per acre had been increased from 27 to 77.

Friday afternoon, Prof. F. A. Good of the Provincial Normal School, showed the Institute how elementary Astronomy should be taught.

His lesson was followed and ably supplemented by Ex-Mayor Jas. Nicol of Chatham.

The audit committee reported the Secretary-Treasurer's accounts correct and a balance on hand of \$17.60.

Votes of thanks were tendered all those who had helped to make the Institute a success.

It was decided, if it could be so arranged, to meet next year with Gloucester and Restigouche Institute at Bathurst—falling this, at Newcastle, on the last Thursday and Friday of next September.

Following officers were chosen for coming year:

Pres.—Prin. G. H. Harrison  
V. P.—Miss Jennie B. Gremley.  
Sec.—Treas.—H. H. Stuart (re-elected).  
Additional members of executive—Prins. Wm. C. Haines and Geo. A. Warren, with Past Pres. Prin. L. R. Hetherington.  
Adjourned.

**Pleased to Recommend  
Babies Own Tablets**

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Anceline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cent a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**MOTORS MAKE DEAR TEA,  
SAYS LONDON PAPER**

Tea, all except China, has gone up in price from twopenny to fourpenny a pound since this time last year. The finest Indian has gone up fourpenny, ordinary Indian and Ceylon teas twopenny a pound. The reason, curious as it may seem, is the fact that more and more people are buying motor-cars every year.

Brisk selling in the motor world means a growing demand for rubber for wheel tires. This led in the time of the rubber boom to a sharp rise in the price of rubber. It so happens that rubber and tea are two crops that require exactly the same conditions of soil and climate, with the result that ever since the beginning of the rubber boom more and more tea planters have dropped tea for rubber. The effect of the shorter supplies of tea is just beginning to be felt in the present rise of price.

So that is why our tea is dear. If your tea merchant is not raising his price he is giving you poorer quality for your money. The cost of your cup of tea is going to rise further, too.

**EVERY HOUSEWIFE  
CAN DO HER SHARE**

How Ottawa Women Are Combining to Ensure Employment for Canadians—A Good Plan

"At a time when the Empire is straining every nerve against the common enemy it is essential that each and every section of the community should stand together. Canada is sending her soldiers to the help of Great Britain, but it must be remembered that scarcely less effective help can be rendered by keeping trade and industries prosperous throughout the Dominion. No one is able to say how the strain of war may affect us. Already there is a prospect of unemployment on a considerable scale during the coming winter.

"There are many ways in which the evil of unemployment may be fought, but one way is to keep up the demand for Canadian products in order that Canadian industries may continue in operation. Articles that are being produced in Canada are also being imported annually to the value of \$104,629,879. By purchasing only commodities produced in Canada we should largely increase the output of our industries and provide employment for large numbers of workmen. To attain this desirable end it is hoped that, in so far as possible, housewives and others will buy products 'made in Canada.'

**Household League**

This was the resolution passed at a meeting of several leading Canadian women in Ottawa on Saturday. They met to discuss ways and means whereby the women of Canada could effectively lend their assistance in tiding Canada over the probable stress and trial of the coming winter. Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. T. W. Crothers, wife of the Minister of Labor, Mrs. W. T. Herridge, wife of the moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Dr. Lyman, Mrs. R. H. Coats, and Mrs. J. A. Wilson, national convener of Household Economics. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Household League of Ottawa.

Official figures relating to the importation of goods produced in Canada were laid before the meeting, and it was found that in certain products \$30,237,983 worth of the \$104,629,879 imported came from the United States alone. For instance Canada, which is a wheat country herself, imports \$268,617 worth of wheat flour from the United States. If Canadian women would see that they purchased Canadian flour only this in itself would be a great help.

Soap is another household commodity which is manufactured in Canada, yet we import \$1,227,997 worth a year. 917 men are employed in this industry in Canada, but if our women would purchase only Canadian soap there would be employment for very many more.

It is the same with baking powder. We import \$179,180 worth, the amount from the United States being \$177,617.

**Figures Given**  
Canada imports blue for washing clothes to the extent of \$50,421, biscuits \$275,260, buckwheat meal or flour \$9,290, cornets \$560,054, baskets \$126, 970, buttons \$851,822, candles \$98,665, carpet sweepers \$16,102, clothes wringers \$36,483, combs \$238,516, cotton goods which includes embroideries, clothing, socks, and stockings \$27,345, 112, canned fruit \$523,397, gloves \$2,786,788, hair work \$218,104, jellies and jam \$515,617, Indian corn meal \$176,779, lard \$1,356,292, milk \$22,301, oatmeal and rolled oats \$3,526, pickles \$465,866, rye flour \$19,577, silks \$8, 877,676, sauces \$341,213, paints \$1, 768,356, sugar candy and confectionery \$1,549,867, starch \$109,148, woolen goods which includes shirts, stockings and knitted goods as well as tweeds \$20,732,271, stoves \$1,058,367, hats and caps \$793,746, furs \$1,373,121, fancy goods \$5,010,920, dried apples \$16,833, furniture \$3,187,780, cocoa \$1,046,131, blacking \$126,328, brooms, whisks, etc., \$697,210; boots and shoes \$520,709, aerated waters \$24,702.

In the production of these articles of household use there are 1,631 establishments throughout Canada and there are 85,630 employes. It would stimulate industry and it would mean employment for more if Canadian men and women would insist upon receiving Canadian goods when they are making purchases.

The shutting off of imports from Continental Europe into Canada, due to the war, gives many home industries an unexampled opportunity for immense and immediate development.

Canada will prosper at the expense of Continental Europe. This is not a time in Canada for repining on the part of the business man. We must be careful, even frugal, but we must also be bold.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Perley Whitehead, who left yesterday for Lynn Mass., were given a hearty welcome by their Chatham friends in Chatham on Friday night.

Miss Edna McPherson, of Moncton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Kingston, Jr.

Miss Ethel Allison of Newcastle, spent Sunday with the Misses Walls of Chatham.—Gazette.

**MILK IN THE COCOANUT  
BETTER GET AFTER IT**

Great Opportunity For "Made-in-Canada" Products—European Products Are Now Shut Out

While the nations of Europe are at war, the people of Canada have a duty to their own land as well as to the Mother Country. While regretting the issue forced on the Mother Country and giving contingents to England's aid, let us also give all the help we can to ourselves. Canada's own big problem is that of a country which has imported much—and suddenly finds those importations cut off.

You will get at the milk in the cocoanut at once by glancing at the following lists:

**List No. 1**  
Some of the things we have been importing from Germany, Austria, etc., to the value of \$38,000,000 per annum:

Aniline dyes, baskets, books, boots, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, chemicals, chinaware, clocks, clothing, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, combs, curtains, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, embroideries, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, fringe and tassels, gloves and mitts, glass and glassware, guns, hats, hosiery, hops, jewelry, knitted goods, leather goods, lace, labels, locomotive tires, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, perfumes, pianos, pharmaceutical preparations, piano parts, piano key ivories, pipes, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, shoes, laces, silk knitted and other goods, silverware, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, tobacco, toilet articles, tools, toys, underwear, woodenware, woolen goods, watches.

**List No. 2**  
Some of the things mentioned in List No. 1 that we now make in Canada in competition with the manufacturers of Continental Europe:

Baskets, books, boots, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, carpets, chemicals, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, clothing, combs, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, glass and glassware, gloves and mitts, guns, hats, hosiery, jewelry, knitted goods, lamps leather goods, labels, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, paper, perfumes, pipes, pharmaceutical preparations, pianos, piano parts, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, silverware, silk knitted goods, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, toilet articles, tools, underwear, woodenware, woolen goods.

**A Great Advantage**

The Canadian manufacturers of the articles in List No. 2 have now an advantage greater than any tariff wall. The competition of Continental Europe has been withdrawn and will remain withdrawn until the war is over at least. Let the Canadian manufacturers make the most of the situation. And let the people of Canada rally round our manufacturers and help them make the most of it, for we need them and the things they make as never before.

The immediate result of the European war, in Canada, was a check to business. The second result will be to stimulate business—if we keep our heads, and go after business.

We believe every Canadian will follow this timely advice.

**RAYS OF SUNSHINE  
THROUGH THE CLOUDS**

Some Improvement Already Noticeable in Canadian Industries—Better Times Ahead

The sudden breaking out of war caused many to "run to cover." Like the chicken on whom the rose leaf fell, some of us became a prey to fear and were ready to declare "the sky is falling."

Now the vision is clearing, our alarm has fled, we have recovered our poise and our courage. We are seeing, also, our opportunity. Swiftly and almost overwhelmingly has come to us the perception of the fact that the competition of Continental Europe has been taken away. We are faced with a condition and an opportunity both tending to our advantage as a country of industry, agriculture and trade. Good times are ahead, if Canada and Canadians see and prize the present opportunity for enlarging their industries and trading. We must be careful. We must have courage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

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

**War Maps Free!**

To follow intelligently the European War situation and keep in touch with the lightning movements of the troops a comprehensive war map of Europe giving all details is essential. Of all the Maps issued there is but one that fills the bill, and that is the one issued specially by the celebrated map makers—G. W. Bacon & Co., London, Eng.

The Publishers of "The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal," always alive to the best interests of their subscribers the moment the map was issued, cabled an offer for Canadian rights of the map. Their offer has been accepted, and "Family Herald" subscribers will have the best Map available.

The Union Advocate has concluded arrangements with "The Family Herald and Weekly Star" by which our readers may also secure the map free of charge. In this issue will be found a cutting of the two papers, including the Map. The offer is one that every reader of The Advocate should accept.

Newspapers are paying dearly for the war. The price of paper is going up, up, up! The cost of telegrams and cablegrams has increased from thirty to fifty per cent. Scores of newspapers have suspended publication, and hundreds of others have raised the subscription price. For the present "The Family Herald and Weekly Star" of Montreal, being in an exceptionally strong position is able for the present, at all events, to keep its rate as formerly, but an increase later on may become necessary. In the meantime, during the next thirty days, our readers are offered the greatest bargain in the newspaper world today. Read over announcement on page two of this paper, and order, at once.

Don't Forget  
That orders are still being taken for "Be Loyal" cuts at The Advocate office.

**ARE YOU RUN DOWN?**

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

**Then Take REZISTOL!**  
It will make you feel fine immediately  
25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 6th November 1914 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 12 times per week each way, between McNamee and I. R. C. Station from the Pleasure P. M. General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of McNamee and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

N. R. COLTER,  
P. O. Superintendent,  
Post office Inspector's office,  
32-3 St. John, N. B., Sept. 18th, 1914

**NEW  
ARRIVALS**

Among the late additions to our stock is a line of Patriotic Tablets and Papeteries. These are dainty and particularly appealing at the present time.

Our Fall Goods arriving in large quantities. We bought early, so we have no trouble to obtain delivery of import goods.

**FOLLANSBEE  
& CO.**

**NEW GOODS  
FOR MEN AT CREAGHAN'S**



Just now we herald the arrival of new Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Sweaters, Overcoats, Underwear, in fact everything in up-to-date wearing apparel for men.

A visit to our Men's Dept. will convince you of the superiority of our goods and the fairness of our prices.

Well dressed men shop at Creaghan's. Fall in line and trade where the good goods come from.

**J. D. Creaghan Co.  
LIMITED**

**My Fall Stock**

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

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

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

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

**YOU ARE YOU?**

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

Don't clothe yourself, therefore, as if you were somebody else.

Your clothes should be personal. Of course they should conform to fashion, but they should also conform to your personality—to you.

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

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

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

Guard the Rising Generation by using always in the Home

**EDDY'S**

**"Sesqui" Non-Poisonous Matches**

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

London, Sept. 29 (2.50 a. m.)—The sea, yesterday, killing eleven children Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb in according to a despatch from Petrograd to a school house at Bielostok, Russia to the Morning Post.

**Nyal's Blood Purifier**

Comes in a Big Brown Bottle, full of Health and Happiness  
Fixes you all up for this Changeable Weather  
The Price is One Dollar

NEWCASTLE **A. E. SHAW, Druggist** LOGGIEVILLE





YOUNG CANADA CALLS For Empire Defenders. Youngest Bugler of the New Westminster, B. C. Volunteers.

FOREIGNERS ARE MAKING TROUBLE

Appeals Made to Have a Detachment From the 71st Regt. Sent to Canning and Chipman

The residents of the parishes of Canning and Chipman, Queens County, have become so alarmed at the actions of the foreigners in that section since the outbreak of the war that they have appealed to Major W. H. Gray, officer commanding the 71st Regiment, for protection from the militia authorities.

There are a large number of foreigners engaged in the coal mines at Minto, the majority of them being Germans, with a few Belgians and other Europeans mixed in. Since the outbreak of the war the great majority of the foreigners are going about armed, each one fearing an attack by the other. It is said that several have narrowly escaped being shot during the past few weeks with firearms being discharged by unknown parties, and it is well known that several rows have occurred among the foreigners there. The situation has now reached such a point that prompt action by the military authorities has been requested.

Sheriff Williams, of Gagetown, conferred with Major Gray over the long distance telephone Sunday and stated that he was forwarding a letter and a petition asking military protection, the latter with the signature of 50 residents of Canning and Chipman. This letter and petition will be forwarded to Halifax for the military authorities there to act upon, and it is expected that a detachment from the 71st Regiment will be sent to Canning and Chipman to assist the Sheriff in disarming the foreigners and keeping them in check.

PARIS OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Paris, Sept. 28—11.08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable.

"Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woivre region thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

"Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been a change in the situation."

LATEST BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

London, Sept. 28 (10.55 p. m.)—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded.

LONDON OFFICIAL BULLETIN

London, Sept. 28—(6.11 p. m.)—The official war information bureau issued the following this afternoon: "Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor but with no more success. "There is no change in the situation. The Germans have gained no ground and the French have advanced here and there."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

"My only ambition is to be remembered, if remembered at all, as one who knew and valued national independence, and would maintain it."

Germans Next Stand To be in Belgium

Heavy Fighting in Which a Whole German Regiment Was Ambushed and Annihilated

Paris, Sept. 26, 3.35 p. m.—Heavy fighting is going on at both the east and west wings of the battle between the Allies and Germans in France, according to the official announcement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. Following is the text of communication: "On our left wing between the Somme and the Oise the battle continues very violently. Between the river line and Soisson our troops have advanced slightly. The enemy has not attempted an attack. Between Soisson and Rheims there has been no important change in the situation.

"Second—On the centre, between Rheims and Verdun, the situation also is unchanged. In the Woivre region the enemy has been able to cross the river Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, but the offensive taken by our troops already has, to a large extent, thrown him back upon the river.

"To the south of the Woivre region our attacks have not ceased to progress. The 14th German Army Corps has fallen back after having suffered great loss.

"Third—On our right wing in Lorraine and in the Vosges, the effective fire of the Germans seem to have been reduced. Detachments which had remanned upon certain points have been repulsed by the entrance into action of our reserves.

"In the Russian zone, the Russians have captured Rzeczow, on the railroad leading to Cracow, and have also taken two fortified positions to the north and south of Przemysl.

"In Poland the Germans appear to have fortified themselves to the north of Kalisz."

Basle, Switzerland, Sept. 26—Reports reaching here from Altkirch state that French surrounded and annihilated the 19th Regiment of German reserves near that place. They had been moving south protected by an armored train, when they were ambushed. Among the wounded a hero being cared for is Colonel Macon, two captains and two lieutenants. All of the other officers were killed.

Antwerp, Sept. 26—That the Germans are planning a new stand in southern Belgium, which will place their reserves directly on the plains of Waterloo, is believed certain here. Belgian aviators who have made reconnaissance of the German positions report the construction of lines of entrenchments north of Mons and at points on the Scheldt, Dendre and Senne rivers, while the entire line of the Sambre also has been made ready for defensive operations.

While it is admitted that these are purely the precautionary methods which any army should take, it is believed certain here that the Germans have prepared a place of refuge to which their entire right wing, now being hard pressed by the Allies, can take refuge in entrenched positions.

The reports received by the Belgian general staff say the entrenchments are being built with unusual strength and are mainly intended for a winter campaign. There are also indications that the Germans are again planning an attempt to take Antwerp.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Melburn Johnson, of Tabusintac, were in town today.

Mr. James McCafferty of Moncton, is spending a few days in town.

Wm. W. Tozer of Millerton, was a visitor to the Advocate office today.

Mrs. Jas. A. Rundle, accompanied by friends, was visiting in Loggieville last week.

Miss Margory Matchett, of Loggieville, is taking a course in domestic science in Montreal.

Miss Jean Blaine of Ferryville, left last week for New York, to spend the winter with friends.

Miss Jane Mitchell is spending the week in Chatham, the guest of Mrs. John McLaggan.

Miss Annie Condon left on Thursday for Bangor, Me., where she will spend the winter with relatives.

Miss Greta Dickie of Moncton, was in town last week to attend the Whitehead—Smallwood wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dempsey, of Boston, motored to Loggieville last week and were guests of Mrs. Dempsey.

Miss Jean Morrison who was operated on two weeks ago in the Moncton hospital for appendicitis, is recovering rapidly.

Miss Dorothy Wilson of Millerton, left yesterday for Newton, Mass., where she intends to train for a nurse.

Mrs. Miller of Port Daniel, Que., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Jardine returned home yesterday.

Miss Maggie Staples of Chatham, intends holding a patriotic ice cream sale on Thursday afternoon and evening, weather permitting.

Miss Minnie P. Ingram left on Tuesday for Fall River, Mass., where she intends to take a special course in the Union Hospital there.

Miss Sadie Bernard who has been spending the past month with friends and relatives in Moncton, has returned home.

Wm. Harrison, Jr., who has accepted a position in Halifax, left for that city Friday. Miss Alice Harrison also returned to Summerside on Friday.

Mrs. William Watt, after a very pleasant summer spent with friends in Newton, Mass., intends leaving for her home in Roseland, B. C. about Oct. 12th.

Mrs. J. W. Howard, of Kent Junction, was a visitor to town on Friday, on her return home from visiting her son Jack at the Chatham Convent School.

Any persons in Newcastle or vicinity who are willing to help in the work of the Red Cross Association are asked to notify the Secretary, Miss Florence E. Hickson, Newcastle.

All members of the Red Cross Association who are making articles at home are requested to hand them in next Tuesday, if possible, to Mrs. Gillespie, convener or to any member of the work committee.

Miss Marion Brown, of Montreal, who has been visiting her brothers and sisters in the provinces during the past summer, is now spending a few days visiting her brother, J. H. Brown, and Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson of Harcourt, Miss Maude Smallwood, of Salem, Mass.; Miss Azada Himm, of Doaktown, and Mr. Frank Pridham, of Moncton, were in town on Wednesday, attending the wedding of Miss Lala M. Smallwood to Mr. Perley Whitehead.

Mrs. C. J. Morrissy, convener, of the Belgian Relief Fund committee and all the members of the Red Cross Association, wish to thank the people of Newcastle for their prompt and very generous gifts of clothing and food. The list of donors is too lengthy to be published, but to each person the society is deeply grateful.

Miss Pink Ingram returned on Saturday from Valcartier where she had been several days with her brother, Alex, who is a member of the 1st contingent who have sailed for England. While there Miss Ingram had an opportunity of seeing all the boys from Newcastle. All the boys looked well, and seemed to be enjoying camp life. She also saw them go to the docks to embark. She had the pleasure of seeing His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught review the troops as they went to the docks.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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at prices that will save you money. Why have time wasted and work half done with worn out tools or an insufficient supply when you can get everything needed here at reasonable prices. Saws, Squares, Hammers Hatchets, Planes, Rules, Chisels, Dividers, Gauges Try Squares, in fact everything in Carpenters Tools **Best Quality! Right Prices!**

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Dr. J. D. McMillan

DENTIST

Lounsbury Block, Newcastle

N. B.—Out of town one week beginning the last Monday of each month.

19-1yr.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

39-2m.

MOST PROMPT

From late letters received by M. R. Benn, Nordin, N. B.

Lounsbury Co. Ltd., say—"Thank you for prompt cheques covering your three policies in our late Moncton fire."

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

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

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

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

John W. Stymiest, Tabusintac Claim, Acadia Fire Co. was adjusted day after lightning shattered his barn last week.

John H. Matchett, Redbank—"Thank you for \$1555, covering loss of my house."

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

Address M. R. BENN, Nordin, N. B.

Phone 105-11 Newcastle 37-0

Newcastle Steam Ferry TIME TABLE

(Every day except Sundays) Leave Newcastle—A. M.—6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00. P. M.—1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.00. Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45. P. M.—12.15, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.15.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE

Leave Newcastle—A. M.—9.00, 9.40, 10.20, 11.20. P. M.—12.30, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.20, 8.40, 9.25. Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—9.20, 10.00, 10.40, 11.40. P. M.—12.40, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.45.

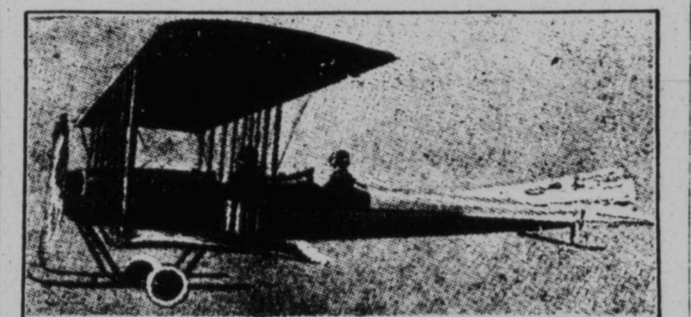
During the months of May, June, July, August and (unless previous notice of a change be given) September, and up to and including the 15th day of October.

After the 15th October the last boat will leave Newcastle at 8.45 unless otherwise advertised.

If more boats are waiting on wharf than boat can take in one trip, it will return for them immediately.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAM BOAT CO., LTD.

If you happen to have a beautiful old shawl, it will make a charming evening cape. Edge it with lace and line it with fur.



TYPE OF FIGHTING BRITISH BI-PLANE

This machine carries fuel for 500 miles and a speed of from 45 to 76 miles per hour. Besides pilot and gunner rallowance is made for 100 pounds of bombs. The propeller being in front it mounts no quick-firer.

ON BOARD H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT"

(From the "Montreal Weekly Witness.")

When the sea grows gray and silent, and the moon sinks out of sight, And the stars turn sick an' tremble after seven hours of fight, God keep us dirty sailor men, from the Pole Star to the Cross, For we need Almighty keepin', an' some high, Almighty Boss.

For when the whole deck's throbbin' There ain't no time for prayer; But it's "Point your Long Tom dainty Over twenty miles of air!"

When them wounded German fellows come a-shakin' up our side I was funny round my stomach, an' my bloom'n' British pride Trembled like a silly pennant, they was all so human like; They had eyes an' hands an' faces just like any other tike.

But when the horizon's spittin' And we're coughin' back at it, Say it's "Sweep the sea o' Germans!" An' "I guess—that hit!"

I was walkin' past a cabin where we kept our prisoners tight, The sentry-go says, "Look here," an' I see a funny sight; There was two of them a-lookin' at a picture in their hand, Just as if there's German mothers in the German Fatherland.

But when we're in the fight line, it's "Forget your thoughts and fire!" While the look-out says beside you, "Steady! Nose her up a little higher!"

When I stopped an' looked to seaward in a tiny breathin' spell I see a Dreadnought stagger with her nose deep in the swell; She was struck below the belly, an' she sunk an' gurgled down Very casual like, an' careless; made me sweat to see her drown.

But when we're stripped for action, Say, it's "Glory! glory!" then, An' it's "Sweep the sea o' Germans!" As we pick the range again.

We were lyin' close in harbor, coalin' up at Halifax, I was messin' with the range guns, streakin' polish down their backs. There was somethin' in the air—fell like a happy English rain; An' my mate, he says "Your're bawlin'" an' I says, "I guess that plain!"

But when we're sweatin' dirty, An' the sea's unholly red, Say, it's, "Mates, we'll fight for England Till the sun hisself is dead!"

ARTHUR L. PHELPS.

The above poem, written for the Montreal "Weekly Witness" is one of the many strong things appearing in that splendid journal, and coming so close upon the wrecks of our own ships grips us hard. The editorials of the "Witness" in the War Situation have the right ring to them, and are the product of a mind more than usually well informed, and fore-sighted. Those not now getting the "Witness" may have it on trial to the end of the year by sending fifteen cents in stamps to its old time publishers, John Dougal & Son, "Witness" Block, Montreal. It costs little to try it, and people who are not getting the "Witness" do not realize what they are missing. Some do not agree with it in everything. Neither do we. But it is one of the few great worthwhile papers all the same—and fifteen cents gets it to the end of the year.

the present struggle to the last man, and the last guinea, though the last guinea were my own property, and the last man, my own son."—Sir Walter Scott.

New York—It is estimated that twenty British merchant ships have sunk by roving German cruisers, nearly all in the South Atlantic Ocean or off the coast of India.

FREE! WAR MAPS

Extraordinary Offer FOR 30 DAYS ONLY

Every Reader of The Advocate May Have a War Map FREE!

A Map 3 and one-third by 2 and one-half feet, showing clearly every boundary, every city, every town, village, hamlet and river in the whole European War Area.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has secured exclusive rights for the War Map prepared by the celebrated map firm of G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd., of London, Eng. It is beyond question the most comprehensive map printed.

Here is our Offer Good For 30 Days Only!

The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Canada's Greatest Newspaper, is one dollar a year. The price of The Union Advocate is one dollar a year. We now offer both papers for one year each, including a copy of The Family Herald's War Map, size 30 x 40 inches, in a neat folder of convenient size for only

\$1.50

This offer applies to all subscribers, new or renewal, who pay for the two papers inside next 30 days from this date. To follow the war situation intelligently The Family Herald Map is necessary. It should be in every Canadian Home.

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W. J. DUNN HACKMAN

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

32-1yr. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Farm For Sale

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

JAMES ROBINSON, Nelson, N. B.

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Wanted

A girl familiar with general household work. Good wages paid for one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply to

MRS. E. A. McCURDY

Maid Wanted

Small family, (no children) require services of reliable woman. Must be good plain cook. Good home and wages to competent person. Apply by letter to Advocate office. 39-1

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Minnard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



# Summary of Events from Seat of War

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

## Canada's Contingent On Way to Europe

### Transports Heavily Armed and Convoys by Fleet of Battleships, Cruisers and Destroyers.

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 24—The major part of Canada's contingent for service in Europe is already on its way to the front, in transports heavily armed and guarded by British men of war, in sufficient force to prevent any attack by German cruisers. A fleet of war vessels, consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, had been gathered at Quebec by Admiral Weymss and other war ships collected at convenient points. More than a week ago the transports at Quebec commenced taking on war stores, and since then there has been a steady flow in the direction of Quebec from the camp.

As the transports were loaded they steamed seawards and the conveying war vessels picked them up, forming a sufficiently strong protective force for the various groups. All the transports carry heavy guns. A large proportion of the infantry and all the artillery, with much of the equipment, have already departed. The departure of the remainder will quickly follow.

London, Sept. 24—The official press bureau tonight issued a report from Field Marshall Sir John French's headquarters, supplementing the despatch of September 22 on the British operations in France. The text follows:

"The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front and in order to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units from very different formations the active army, reserve and landwehr, as is shown by the uniforms of the prisoners recently captured.

(Bulletin Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—Despatches received today indicate that some decisive result of the nine days' battle on the Aisne may be expected very shortly. While the Germans are still in a strong position, they are being gradually driven back for good. They have recently made a series of night attacks, but in all cases they have failed to break the Allies' lines.

Von Kluck's army has been strongly reinforced, but notwithstanding this, the British turning movement continues. This is necessarily slow, but if it can be accomplished it will cut Kluck off from all support. He must either retreat precipitously or be cut up.

Conditions of the Kaiser's army now is such that he cannot stand any more losses than he is obliged to. His front ranks are now being filled up with second class reserves.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—Austria has completed the task of filling up the gaps made in her army, and is now said to be in a better position than since the beginning of war. She is, however, confronted by the main Russian army, which has been heavily reinforced from home centres. The morals of the Austrian army are bad, however. The appalling losses it has suffered have had a most demoralizing effect on survivors.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—A large British contingent from Hong Kong has been landed at Kion Chow, and will assist the Japanese in their fight with the Germans at that place.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—A strong pressure has been brought to bear on the King of Roumania by his government to induce him to join in the war against Germany and Austria. The indications are that he will ultimately consent under pressure.

Offers of help are pouring in from all parts of India. The Kaiser made an awful mistake when he reckoned an disaffection in that country.

(Bulletin Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 25—A last minute despatch says that Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, died this morning of cerebral hemorrhage. He would have been seventy-one next week. A widow, one son and two daughters survive.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Fighting has been resumed in Belgium between Antwerp and Brussels. The Belgians made a sortie against a large force of Germans. The latter lost eight hundred men and several guns.

Zeppelins passed over Ostend last night and dropped several bombs, which did very little damage.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Andrew Carnegie has just returned from Germany and brings with him a somewhat startling story. He says that the Kaiser is not responsible for the war. When the war broke out he was away from Berlin on a yachting trip, but was hurriedly recalled by his staff, who, unknown to him, had taken such steps as already made war inevitable.

Montreal, Sept. 25—The fleet which is conveying the Canadian contingent to Britain is an imposing one, consisting of several battleships, cruisers and destroyers, enough in themselves to handle all the German ships that are loose on the Atlantic.

The contingent commenced to leave Valcartier last Thursday, and part of it is now well across the ocean.

Montreal, Sept. 25—German generals have given orders to their troops to kill everyone, to take no prisoners and despatch the wounded. "Not a single Frenchman must be left alive."

Beyond the announcement that the Allies are steadily strengthening their position, there is no news from the front to-day.

Switzerland has refused Germany's request to be allowed to transport troops through that country.

Anybody can get a square meal in Paris just now by donning a British flag and dropping his h's.

### FRENCH WERE FORCED TO TAKE DEFENSIVE

Paris, Sept. 25, 11.17 p. m.—The official communication issued at eleven o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in Northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

### AMBUSHED A GERMAN TRAIN

London, Sept. 23—The London Mail's war correspondent states that he hears that two trains of badly needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin, through the feat of a French gunner, who managed to tap a telephone wire connecting two German stations. By this means he gained the information that the trains were coming, and was able to place guns to command the line.

By a quick attack he was able to ambush the trains. The London Mail's correspondent also says that the entire general staff of one division were brought prisoners to Amiens.

## Russians to Wipe The Austrians Out

### Preparing For One Grand Battle That Should Sweep Austrian Power Off the Map.

London, Sept. 24—The Paris Matin prints a despatch from Petrograd stating that the Germans who drove General Rennenkampf back into Russia are reported to have suffered a great defeat at Subir. The Russians have recaptured Soldau in East Prussia, on the Polish frontier. It is stated that the Germans are evacuating East Prussia to reinforce the line from Thorn, in West Prussia, on the border of Poland, to Kalisz, a town in Poland.

The Russian troops occupying Senjawa, 18 miles north northwest of Jaroslau, says the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's found that the town had been sacked by the Austrians. A large number of Austrian soldiers were captured.

London, Sept. 24—"All possibility of the Austro-German forces near Przemysl effecting a junction with the other armies further west has now been frustrated, as the Russians have reached the River Wislok."

It was so boggy that it presented great difficulty from a strategic point, so the Russian troops have been withdrawn toward Eydkus-nae. The Germans have assembled a very large army in East Prussia, presumably intended for offensive operations in Poland.

### Poles Refuse to Fight Russia

London, Sept. 24—A despatch to the Express from Warsaw says that the Russian successes in Galicia are due partly to the refusal of the Austrian Poles to fight against the Russians. Great quantities of arms and ammunition, the despatch says, were voluntarily handed over to the Russians by the Austrian Polish regiments.

### Germans Weak in Cavalry

London, Sept. 24—A despatch to Reuter from Warsaw, dated Wednesday, says:

"The Germans in the north of Poland are quiescent, being weak in cavalry, and thus unable to do must re-



THE TERRITORIALS IN CAMP  
Dog-tired Sentry (a railway porter in private life—on approach of General Pepper, etc.): (yawn) "All tie-ket's read", please.—London Opinion.

says a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post. The message continues:

"To the south of Przemysl the Russian operations are now being directed with a view to the capture of Khyruv, a junction station 20 miles south of Przemysl, which will completely cut off the Austrian's last Gallician fortress from railway communication in any direction, and give the Russians command of all the routes toward Cracow, and the lines passing into Hungary.

"The position now held indicates the rolling up of the Austrian forces right up to Cracow. It is believed here now that the investment of Przemysl has been practically completed, and that another week at least will bring news of the final crushing of Austro-German forces."

Petrograd, Sept. 24—While skirmishing in force is now in progress in Galicia along the line of the Austrian position, which holds the fortified lines from Przemysl to Peesow and Dynow, and extends across Galicia to the great fortress of Cracow, it will be two or three days before the fighting will assume the proportion of a general battle. Austria is now fighting along lines commanded by railroads and has rushed her second line to the front. It is made up of the Landwehr, the Honvedsges and the Ersasz, the latter being used to fill up the gaps in the first line.

As a result she now presents a much stronger front than at any time since the beginning of the war, but against her line there is now being moved into position the main Russian army, greatly augmented by the troops that have been brought forward from the interior mobilization centres. The situation as described by the War Office is excellent from the Russian standpoint. While German forces have been moved to support the Austrians, the morale of the entire Austrian forces has been shattered by their terrible losses. In addition the Austrian field surgeons are compelled to fight disease that has broken out in their ranks.

Situation in East Prussia  
The situation in East Prussia as described in the latest official reports is practically unchanged. The Russians have withdrawn entirely from the Masurian Lake region. This ter-

ritory was so boggy that it presented great difficulty from a strategic point, so the Russian troops have been withdrawn toward Eydkus-nae. The Germans have assembled a very large army in East Prussia, presumably intended for offensive operations in Poland.

They are strongly fortifying the Czentochoff-Kalsch line and also portions of the country further north, at the same time acting entirely on the defensive.

"At Volzavsk and Makoff, they have hitherto been more active, but are now entrenching at these points. A German advance on the Ostrolok-Augustoff line is impossible owing to the morasses.

### ANOTHER TRAWLER DESTROYED BY MINE

London, Sept. 23—The Grimby trawler Kilmarcock was sunk by a mine in the North Sea yesterday. Only three members of her crew were saved. The trawler was blown in two and went down instantly.

Kitchener has been twice at the front in the past few days. It is pretty hard to keep him from the smell of smoke and the roar of the big guns. He may be directing the war from London, but he is not one to have anything going astray, and consequently goes where he can get first hand information.—Journal of Commerce.

## More British Officers Killed In Action

London, Sept. 26, 7.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from the British general headquarters in the field under date of Sept. 22, gives the names of 35 officers killed, 54 others wounded and 13 missing.

The wounded officers include Lt. Col. R. E. Benson of the East Yorkshire Regiment; Lt. Col. W. D. Bird of the Royal Irish Rifles; Lt. Col. A. W. Hasted Duke of Edinburgh and Lt. Col. F. W. Towsey of the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

The casualties in officers among the various regiments included:

"The Sherwood Foresters, four officers killed and seven wounded; the Connaught Rangers, four killed; the South Lancashires, three killed and three wounded; the West Yorkshires, three killed and four wounded, including Col. Towsey and eight missing; the Worcestershire Regiment, three killed, five wounded and one missing; the Durham Light Infantry, five killed and six wounded; and the East Yorkshires, five wounded, including Col. Benson and three missing.

### GERMANS SLAY 432 BELGIANS IN LITTLE TOWN

London, Sept. 23—A Ghent despatch to the Chronicle quotes a local newspaper as saying that 432 inhabitants of the small Belgian town of Tamines, in the Namur district, have been killed, presumably on account of some act against the Germans occupying the district.

The dead include the priest and the local notables. After wholesale executions, says the despatch, the torch was applied so effectually that only one house remains standing in the district.

### GERMANS LOST SOME OF THEIR SIEGE GUNS

London, Sept. 25—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail says in the hurried retreat from Paris the Germans lost several of their big siege guns, with which they had intended to reduce the Paris forts. Owing to the rains they were left stuck fast in the mud. French sappers have since been engaged in digging them out. They will be brought back to the French base.

### BRITISH AIRMEN RAID GERMAN AVIATION CAMP

Antwerp, Sept. 23—A successful raid by a squadron of five English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf near Cologne is reported by the Handelsblad.

Bickendorf is the centre for the Zeppelin aircraft and, according to the story, the British from a height of 1,500 feet dropped bombs that set fire to the hangars. Four of the aviators returned to the point of their departure, while the fifth was obliged to descend owing to engine trouble. He succeeded, however, in landing in Belgium.

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**Saves labor, trouble, money**

The first cost of Amatite is low.

You can easily lay it yourself—a saving in labor and expense.

It requires no painting—a big saving in money, labor and annoyance.

Its mineral surface is fire-resisting. To buy it means satisfaction.

—Sample on request.

The Carrite-Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited  
St. John, N. B.  
Halifax, N. S.  
Sydney, N. S.

*"A Man who tries to run a business without Advertising might as well try to run a motor without gasoline. It may be a good business, but it wont go."*

Why be content to remain in the same old rut, never making any effort to increase your business, and, worst of all, not offering any inducements to hold the few customers you have?

When you come to look over the matter, do you ever figure out what assurance you have that you will always cater to your present trade? How do you know but what your customers are passing your store and patronizing the man next door, who advertises? In all probability this is just what is going on, and there is only one way to stop this and that is to advertise. This you want to do in the

# Union Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1867

one of the oldest papers in the Maritime Provinces. You say you never did advertise, and you do not believe it pays. Don't you think you are giving your own opinion rather a high rating when you put it against that of the great majority of those who do advertise? Surely majority is a better judge.

Do not let your mind rest too strongly on the amount of money you would have to pay; rather think of the increased business which is sure to be yours. You say you do not want any increase, because you would have to increase your staff. Well, if ten new customers came to your store every week would you turn them away? And if that number increased until you had to enlarge your staff of clerks, would you not do so, or would you neglect them? You would certainly increase your staff, attend promptly to your new patrons, and keep your stock of goods on the move, so why not make up your mind to-day to take a space in this paper and keep your name constantly before the buying public.

As an advertising medium, The Advocate is firmly taking its place at the head. If you, Mr. Merchant, are not among the number who are using its columns, why not talk the matter over with our representative and select a good space while you have a chance. We are at your service any time you wish to consult us, and would only be too glad to quote you rates. A telephone call will bring our representative to your store in ten minutes.

## THE UNION ADVOCATE'S JOB PRINTING DEPT.

The Advocate is not only taking the lead as an advertising medium, but its Job Department is decidedly in the lead.

Remember that this office is in better shape to handle your Printing than it has ever been before, due to the fact that only competent printers are employed and the most modern machinery used.

There is a difference between plain Job Printing and the kind of Printing that draws business. At one time any kind of a printed letter-head or envelope would do so long as the work was done by a printer. Good paper and high priced ink, the customer did not know enough about to be fussy. It is not so now. The customer to-day figures these items into his contract for printing the same as he does the quality of the goods he purchases to carry on his business.

This is the class of customers who have their printing done at The Advocate Job Dept. Only the best lines of writing paper are kept in stock and the highest grade of inks used for all work. There is not a CHEAP line in our office, for experience has taught us to carry only the best and the most serviceable.

People who leave their order for printing with this office, have that inward feeling of assurance that they are going to get just the kind of a job they want. They do not speculate—they know, and they are never disappointed. We spare no pains to give our customers just what they want, and that is one reason why this office has gained the reputation it has for turning out the highest class of Job Printing only.

If you are not yet a customer, join our list and have your letter heads and envelopes, or whatever nature your work may be, printed in an artistic manner. It does not cost any more for good printing than it does for the cheaper kind, and a small order is given as good care as a large one.

We are now in a position to handle all kinds of

## CATALOGUE PRINTING

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

## THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B. Box 359.





YOUNG CANADA CALLS For Empire Defenders, Youngest Bugler of the New Westminster, B. C. Volunteers.

FOREIGNERS ARE MAKING TROUBLE

Appeals Made to Have a Detachment From the 71st Regt. Sent to Ganning and Chipman

The residents of the parishes of Ganning and Chipman, Queens County, have become so alarmed at the actions of the foreigners in that section since the outbreak of the war that they have appealed to Major W. H. Gray, officer commanding the 71st Regiment, for protection from the militia authorities.

There are a large number of foreigners engaged in the coal mines at Minto, the majority of them being Germans, with a few Belgians and other Europeans mixed in. Since the outbreak of the war the great majority of the foreigners are going about armed, each one fearing an attack by the other. It is said that several have narrowly escaped being shot during the past few weeks with firearms being discharged by unknown parties, and it is well known that several rows have occurred among the foreigners there. The situation has now reached such a point that prompt action by the military authorities has been requested.

Sheriff Williams, of Gagetown, conferred with Major Gray over the long distance telephone Sunday and stated that he was forwarding a letter and a petition asking military protection, the latter with the signature of 50 residents of Ganning and Chipman. This letter and petition will be forwarded to Halifax for the military authorities there to act upon, and it is expected that a detachment from the 71st Regiment will be sent to Ganning and Chipman to assist the Sheriff in disarming the foreigners and keeping them in check.

PARIS OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Paris, Sept. 28—11.08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight

"First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable.

"Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woevre region thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

"Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation."

LATEST BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

London, Sept. 28 (10.55 p. m.)—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded.

LONDON OFFICIAL BULLETIN

London, Sept. 28—(6.11 p. m.)—The official war information bureau issued the following this afternoon: "Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor but with no more success. "There is no change in the situation. The Germans have gained no ground and the French have advanced here and there."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

"My only ambition is to be remembered. If remembered at all, as one who knew and valued national independence, and would maintain it in

Germans Next Stand To be in Belgium

Heavy Fighting in Which a Whole German Regiment Was Ambushed and Annihilated

Paris, Sept. 26, 3.35 p. m.—Heavy fighting is going on at both the east and west wings of the battle between the Allies and Germans in France, according to the official announcement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. Following is the text of communication: "On our left wing between the Somme and the Oise the battle continues very violently. Between the river Lise and Soisson our troops have advanced slightly. The enemy has not attempted an attack. Between Soissons and Rheims there has been no important change in the situation.

"Second—On the centre, between Rheims and Verdun, the situation also is unchanged. In the Woevre region the enemy has been able to cross the river Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, but the offensive taken by our troops already has, to a large extent, thrown him back upon the river.

"To the south of the Woevre region our attacks have not ceased to progress. The 14th German Army Corps has fallen back after having suffered great loss. "Third—On our right wing in Lorraine and in the Vosges, the effective fire of the Germans seem to have been reduced. Detachments which had remounted upon certain points have been repulsed by the entrance into action of our reserves.

"In the Russian zone, the Russians have captured Rzesow, on the railroad leading to Cracow, and have also taken two fortified positions to the north and south of Przemysl.

"In Poland the Germans appear to have fortified themselves to the north of Kalisz."

Basle, Switzerland, Sept. 26—Reports reaching here from Alsace state that French surrounded and annihilated the 109th Regiment of German reserves near that place. They had been moving south protected by an armored train, when they were ambushed. Among the wounded who are being cared for is Colonel Manon, two captains and two lieutenants. All of the other officers were killed.

Antwerp, Sept. 26—That the Germans are planning a new stand in southern Belgium, which will place their reserves directly on the plains of Waterloo, is believed certain here. Belgian aviators who have made reconnaissance of the German positions report the construction of lines of entrenchments north of Mons and at points on the Scheldt, Dendre and Senne rivers, while the entire line of the Sambre also has been made ready for defensive operations.

While it is admitted that these are purely the precautionary methods which any army should take, it is believed certain here that the Germans have prepared a place of refuge to which their entire right wing, now being hard pressed by the Allies, can take refuge in entrenched positions.

The reports received by the Belgian general staff say the entrenchments are being built with unusual strength and are mainly intended for a winter campaign. There are also indications that the Germans are again planning an attempt to take Antwerp.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Melburn Johnson, of Tabusintac, were in town today.

Mr. James McCafferty of Moncton, is spending a few days in town.

Wm. W. Tozer of Millerton, was a visitor to the Advocate office today.

Mrs. Jas. A. Rundle, accompanied by friends, was visiting in Loggieville last week.

Miss Margory Matchett, of Loggieville, is taking a course in domestic science in Montreal.

Miss Jean Blaine of Ferryville, left last week for New York, to spend the winter with friends.

Miss Jane Mitchell is spending this week in Chatham, the guest of Mrs. John McLaggan.

Miss Annie Condon left on Thursday for Bangor, Me., where she will spend the winter with relatives.

Miss Greta Dickie of Moncton, was in town last week to attend the Whitehead-Smallwood wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dempsey, of Boston, motored to Loggieville last week and were guests of Mrs. Dempsey.

Miss Jean Morrison who was operated on two weeks ago in the Moncton hospital for appendicitis, is recovering rapidly.

Miss Dorothy Wilson of Millerton, left yesterday for Newton, Mass., where she intends to train for a nurse.

Mrs. Miller of Port Daniel, Que., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Jardine returned home yesterday.

Miss Maggie Staples of Chatham, intends holding a patriotic ice cream sale on Thursday afternoon and evening, weather permitting.

Miss Minnie P. Ingram left on Tuesday for Fall River, Mass., where she intends to take a special course in the Union Hospital there.

Miss Sadie Bernard who has been spending the past month with friends and relatives in Moncton, has returned home.

Wm. Harrison, jr., who has accepted a position in Halifax, left for that city Friday. Miss Alice Harrison also returned to Summerside on Friday.

Mrs. William Watt, after a very pleasant summer spent with friends in Newton, Mass., intends leaving for her home in Rossland, B. C. about Oct. 12th.

Mrs. J. W. Howard, of Kent Junction, was a visitor to town on Friday, on her return home from visiting her son Jack at the Chatham Convent School.

Any persons in Newcastle or vicinity who are willing to help in the work of the Red Cross Association are asked to notify the Secretary, Miss Florence E. Hickson, Newcastle.

All members of the Red Cross Association who are making articles at home are requested to hand them in next Tuesday, if possible, to Mrs. Gillespie, convener or to any member of the work committee.

Miss Marion Brown, of Montreal, who has been visiting her brothers and sisters in the provinces during the past summer, is now spending a few days visiting her brother, J. H. Brown, and Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson of Harcourt, Miss Maude Smallwood, of Salem, Mass.; Miss Azada Hinton, of Doaktown, and Mr. Frank Pridham, of Moncton, were in town on Wednesday, attending the wedding of Miss Lula M. Smallwood to Mr. Perley Whitehead.

Mrs. C. J. Morrissey, convener, of the Belgian Relief Fund committee and all the members of the Red Cross Association, wish to thank the people of Newcastle for their prompt and very generous gifts of clothing and food. The list of donors is too lengthy to be published, but to each person the society is deeply grateful.

Miss Pink Ingram returned on Saturday from Valcartier where she had been several days with her brother, Alex. who is a member of the 1st contingent who has sailed for England. While there Miss Ingram had an opportunity of seeing all the boys from Newcastle. All the boys looked well, and seemed to be enjoying camp life. She also saw them go to the docks to embark. She had the pleasure of seeing His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught review the troops as they went to the docks.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FOR THE BUILDER



and Carpenter we can supply the best qualities of HARDWARE

at prices that will save you money. Why have time wasted and work half done with worn out tools or an insufficient supply when you can get everything needed here at reasonable prices. Saws, Squares, Hammers Hatchets, Planes, Rules, Chisels, Dividers, Gauges Try Squares, in fact everything in Carpenters Tools Best Quality! Right Prices!

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MOST PROMPT

From late letters received by M. R. Benn, Nordin, N. B.

Lounsbury Co. Ltd., say—"Thank you for prompt cheques covering your three policies in our late Moncton fire."

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

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

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

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

John W. Stymiest, Tabusintac Claim, Acadia Fire Co., was adjudged 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

Newcastle Steam Ferry TIME TABLE

(Every day except Sundays) Leave Newcastle—A. M.—6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.20, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00. P. M.—1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.00. Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45. P. M.—12.15, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.15.

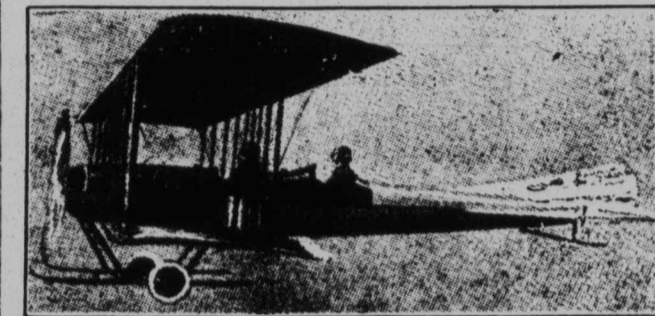
SUNDAY TIME TABLE

Leave Newcastle—A. M.—9.00, 9.40, 10.20, 11.20. P. M.—12.30, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.20, 8.40, 9.25. Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—9.20, 10.00, 10.40, 11.40. P. M.—12.40, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.45.

During the months of May, June, July, August and (unless previous notice of a change be given) September, and up to and including the 15th day of October.

After the 15th October the last boat will leave Newcastle at 8.45 unless otherwise advertised.

If more teams are waiting on wharf than boat can take in one trip, it will return for them immediately. THE NEWCASTLE STEAM BOAT CO. LTD. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



TYPE OF FIGHTING BRITISH BI-PLANE This machine carries fuel for 500 miles and a speed of from 45 to 76 miles per hour. Besides pilot and gun allowance is made for 100 pounds of bombs. The propeller being in front it mounts no quick-firer.

ON BOARD H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT"

(From the "Montreal Weekly Witness.") When the sea grows gray and silent, and the moon sinks out of sight. And the stars turn sick an' tremble after seven hours of fight. God keep us dirty sailor men, from the Pole Star to the Cross, For we need Almighty keepin', an' some high, Almighty Boss.

For when the whole deck's throobin' There ain't no time for prayer; But it's "Point your Long Tom dainty Over twenty miles of air!"

When they wounded German fellows came a-shakin' up our side I was funny round my stomach, an' my bloom'n' British pride Trembled like a silly pennant, they was all so human like; They had eyes an' hands an' faces just like any other tike.

But when the horizon's spittin' And we're coughin' back at it, Say it's "Sweep the sea o' Germans!" An' "I guess—that hit!"

I was walkin' past a cabin where we kept our prisoners tight. The sentry-go says, "Look here," an' I see a funny sight; There was two of them a-lookin' at a picture in their hand. Just as if there's German mothers in the German Fatherland.

But when we're in the fight line, It's "Forget your thoughts and fire!" While the look-out says beside you, "Steady! Nese her up a little higher!"

When I stopped an' looked to seaward in a tiny breathin' spell I see a Dreadnought stagger with her nose deep in the swell; She was struck below the belly, an' she sunk an' gurgled down Very casual like, an' careless; made me sweat to see her drown.

But when we're stripped for action, Say, it's "Glory! glory!" then, An' it's "Sweep the sea o' Germans!" As we pick the range again.

We were lyin' close in harbor, coalin' up at Halifax, I was messin' with the range guns, streakin' polish down their backs. Now there was somethin' in the air—fell like a happy English rain; An' my mate, he says "Your're bawlin'" an' I says, "I guess that plain!"

But when we're sweatin' dirty, An' the sea's unholly red, Say, it's, "Mates, we'll fight for England Till the sun hisself is dead!"

Sept. 15th. ARTHUR L. PHELPS. The above poem, written for the Montreal "Weekly Witness" is one of the many strong things appearing in that splendid journal, and coming so close upon the wrecks of our own ships grips us hard. The editorials of the "Witness" in the War Situation have the right ring to them, and are the product of a mind more than usually well informed, and fore-sighted. Those not now getting the "Witness" may have it on trial to the end of the year by sending fifteen cents in stamps to its old time publishers, John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Block, Montreal. It costs little to try it, and people who are not getting the "Witness" do not realize what they are missing. Some do not agree with it in everything. Neither do we. But it is one of the few great worthwhile papers all the same—and fifteen cents gets it to the end of the year.

the present struggle to the last man, and the last guinea, though the last guinea were my own property, and the last man, my own son."—Sir Walter Scott. New York—It is estimated that twenty British merchant ships have sunk by roving German cruisers, nearly all in the South Atlantic Ocean or off the coast of India.

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Every Reader of The Advocate May Have a War Map FREE!

A Map 3 and one-third by 2 and one-half feet, showing clearly every boundary, every city, every town, village, hamlet and river in the whole European War Area.

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The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Canada's Greatest Newspaper, is one dollar a year. The price of The Union Advocate is one dollar a year. We now offer both papers for one year each, including a copy of The Family Herald's War Map, size 30 x 40 inches, in a neat folder of convenient size for only

\$1.50

This offer applies to all subscribers, new or renewal, who pay for the two papers inside next 30 days from this date. To follow the war situation intelligently The Family Herald Map is necessary. It should be in every Canadian Home.

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# Summary of Events from Seat of War

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

## Canada's Contingent On Way to Europe

Transports Heavily Armed and Convoyed by Fleet of Battleships, Cruisers and Destroyers.

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 24—The major part of Canada's contingent for service in Europe is already on its way to the front, in transports heavily armed and guarded by British men of war, in sufficient force to prevent any attack by German cruisers. A fleet of war vessels, consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, had been gathered at Quebec by Admiral Weymss and other war ships collected at convenient points. More than a week ago the transports at Quebec commenced taking on war stores, and since then there has been a steady flow in the direction of Quebec from the camp.

As the transports were loaded they steamed seawards and the convoying war vessels picked them up, forming a sufficiently strong protective force for the various groups. All the transports carry heavy guns. A large proportion of the infantry and all the artillery, with much of the equipment, have already departed. The departure of the remainder will quickly follow.

London, Sept. 24—The official press bureau tonight issued a report from Field Marshall Sir John French's headquarters, supplementing the despatch of September 22 on the British operations in France. The text follows:

"The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front and in order to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units from very different formations the active army, reserve and landwehr, as is shown by the uniforms of the prisoners recently captured.

(Bulletin Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—Despatches received today indicate that some decisive result of the nine days' battle on the Aisne may be expected very shortly. While the Germans are still in a strong position, they are being gradually driven back for good. They have recently made a series of night attacks, but in all cases they have failed to break the Allies' lines.

Von Kluck's army has been strongly reinforced, but notwithstanding this, the British turning movement continues. This is necessarily slow, but if it can be accomplished it will cut Kluck off from all support. He must either retreat precipitously or be cut up.

Conditions of the Kaiser's army now is such that he cannot stand any more losses than he is obliged to. His front ranks are now being filled up with second class reserves.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—Austria has completed the task of filling up the gaps made in her army, and is now said to be in a better position than since the beginning of war. She is, however, confronted by the main Russian army, which has been heavily reinforced from home centres. The morals of the Austrian army are bad, however. The appalling losses it has suffered have had a most demoralizing effect on survivors.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—A large British contingent from Hong Kong has been landed at Kiu Chow, and will assist the Japanese in their fight with the Germans at that place.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—A strong pressure has been brought to bear on the King of Roumania by his government to induce him to join in the war against Germany and Austria. The indications are that he will ultimately consent under pressure.

Offers of help are pouring in from all parts of India. The Kaiser made an awful mistake when he reckoned an disaffection in that country.

(Bulletin Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 25—A last minute despatch says that Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, died this morning of cerebral hemorrhage. He would have been seventy-one next week. A widow, one son and two daughters survive.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Fighting has been resumed in Belgium between Antwerp and Brussels. The Belgians made a sortie against a large force of Germans. The latter lost eight hundred men and several guns.

Zeppelins passed over Ostend last night and dropped several bombs, which did very little damage.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Andrew Carnegie has just returned from Germany and brings with him a somewhat startling story. He says that the Kaiser is not responsible for the war. When the war broke out he was away from Berlin on a yachting trip, but was hurriedly recalled by his staff, who, unknown to him, had taken such steps as already made war inevitable.

Montreal, Sept. 25—The fleet which is conveying the Canadian contingent to Britain is an imposing one, consisting of several battleships, cruisers and destroyers, enough in themselves to handle all the German ships that are loose on the Atlantic.

The contingent commenced to leave Valcartier last Thursday, and part of it is now well across the ocean.

Montreal, Sept. 25—German generals have given orders to their troops to kill everyone, to take no prisoners and despatch the wounded. "Not a single Frenchman must be left alive."

Beyond the announcement that the Allies are steadily strengthening their position, there is no news from the front to-day.

Switzerland has refused Germany's request to be allowed to transport troops through that country.

Anybody can get a square meal in Paris just now by donning a British flag and dropping his li's.

**FRENCH WERE FORCED TO TAKE DEFENSIVE**

Paris, Sept. 25, 11.17 p. m.—The official communication issued at eleven o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in Northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

**AMBUSHED A GERMAN TRAIN**

London, Sept. 23—The London Mail's war correspondent states that he hears that two trains of badly needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin, through the feat of a French gunner, who managed to tap a telephone wire connecting two German stations. By this means he gained the information that the trains were coming, and was able to place guns to command the line.

By a quick attack he was able to ambush the trains. The London Mail's correspondent also says that the entire general staff of one division were brought prisoners to Amiens.

**Situation in East Prussia**

The situation in East Prussia as described in the latest official reports is practically unchanged. The Russians have withdrawn entirely from the Masurian Lake region. This ter-

## Russians to Wipe The Austrians Out

Preparing For One Grand Battle That Should Sweep Austrian Power Off the Map.

London, Sept. 24—The Paris Matin prints a despatch from Petrograd stating that the Germans who drove General Rennenkampf back into Russia are reported to have suffered a great defeat at Subir. The Russians have reoccupied Soldau in East Prussia, on the Polish frontier. It is stated that the Germans are evacuating East Prussia to reinforce the line from Thorn, in West Prussia, on the border of Poland, to Kalisz, a town in Poland.

The Russian troops occupying Serlawa, 18 miles north-west of Jaroslau, says the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's found that the town had been sacked by the Austrians. A large number of Austrian soldiers were captured.

London, Sept. 24—"All possibility of the Austro-German forces near Przemysl effecting a junction with the other armies further west has now been frustrated, as the Russians have reached the River Wislok."

**Poles Refuse to Fight Russia**

London, Sept. 24—A despatch to the Express from Warsaw says that the Russian successes in Galicia are due partly to the refusal of the Austrian Poles to fight against the Russians. Great quantities of arms and ammunition, the despatch says, were voluntarily handed over to the Russians by the Austrian Polish regiments.

**Germans Weak in Cavalry**

London, Sept. 24—A despatch to Reuter from Warsaw, dated Wednesday, says:

"The Germans in the north of Poland are quiescent, being weak in cavalry, and thus unable to do much."

ritory was so boggy that it presented great difficulty from a strategic viewpoint, so the Russian troops have been withdrawn toward Eydkusenne. The Germans have assembled a very large army in East Prussia, presumably intended for offensive operations in Poland.

**GERMANS SLAY 432 BELGIANS IN LITTLE TOWN**

London, Sept. 23—A Ghent despatch to the Chronicle quotes a local newspaper as saying that 432 inhabitants of the small Belgian town of Tamines, in the Namur district, have been killed, presumably on account of some act against the Germans occupying the district.

The dead include the priest and the local notables. After wholesale executions, says the despatch, the torch was applied so effectually that only one house remains standing in the district.

**ANOTHER TRAWLER DESTROYED BY MINE**

London, Sept. 23—The Grimby trawler Kilmarnock was sunk by a mine in the North Sea yesterday. Only three members of her crew were saved. The trawler was blown in two and went down instantly.

Kitchener has been twice at the front in the past few days. It is pretty hard to keep him from the smell of smoke and the roar of the big guns. He may be directing the war from London, but he is not one to have anything going astray, and consequently goes where he can get first hand information.—Journal of Commerce.

**BRITISH AIRMEN RAID GERMAN AVIATION CAMP**

Antwerp, Sept. 23—A successful raid by a squadron of five English aviators on the German aviation camp at Biekenorf near Cologne is reported by the Handelsblad.

Biekenorf is the centre for the Zeppelin aircraft and, according to the story, the Britishers from a height of 1,500 feet dropped bombs that set fire to the hangars. Four of the aviators returned to the point of their departure, while the fifth was obliged to descend owing to engine trouble. He succeeded, however, in landing in Belgium.

**GERMANS LOST SOME OF THEIR SIEGE GUNS**

London, Sept. 25—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail says in the hurried retreat from Paris the Germans lost several of their big siege guns, with which they had intended to reduce the Paris forts. Owing to the rains they were left stuck fast in the mud. French sappers have since been engaged in digging them out. They will be brought back to the French base.

**DOG-DISTRICT SENTRY (a railway porter in private life—on approach of General Pepper, etc.): (yawn) "All tickets read, please."—London Opinion.**

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## More British Officers Killed In Action

London, Sept. 26, 7.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from the British general headquarters in the field under date of Sept. 22, gives the names of 35 officers killed, 54 others wounded and 13 missing.

The wounded officers include Lt. Col. R. E. Benson of the East Yorkshire Regiment; Lt. Col. W. D. Bird of the Royal Irish Rifles; Lt. Col. A. W. Hasted Duke of Edinburgh and Lt. Col. F. W. Towsey of the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

The casualties in officers among the various regiments included: "The Sherwood Foresters, four officers killed and seven wounded; the Connaught Rangers, four killed; the South Lancashires, three killed and three wounded; the West Yorkshires, three killed and four wounded, including Col. Towsey and eight missing; the Worcestershire Regiment, three killed, five wounded and one missing; the Durham Light Infantry, five killed and six wounded; and the East Yorkshires, five wounded, including Col. Benson and three missing.

**GERMANS WEAK IN CAVALRY**

London, Sept. 24—A despatch to Reuter from Warsaw, dated Wednesday, says:

"The Germans in the north of Poland are quiescent, being weak in cavalry, and thus unable to do much."



THE TERRITORIALS IN CAMP

Dog-district sentry (a railway porter in private life—on approach of General Pepper, etc.): (yawn) "All tickets read, please."—London Opinion.

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"A Man who tries to run a business without Advertising might as well try to run a motor without gasoline. It may be a good business, but it wont go."

Why be content to remain in the same old rut, never making any effort to increase your business, and, worst of all, not offering any inducements to hold the few customers you have?

When you come to look over the matter, do you ever figure out what assurance you have that you will always cater to your present trade? How do you know but what your customers are passing your store and patronizing the man next door, who advertises? In all probability this is just what is going on, and there is only one way to stop this and that is to advertise. This you want to do in the

# Union Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1867

one of the oldest papers in the Maritime Provinces. You say you never did advertise, and you do not believe it pays. Don't you think you are giving your own opinion rather a high rating when you put it against that of the great majority of those who do advertise? Surely majority is a better judge.

Do not let your mind rest too strongly on the amount of money you would have to pay; rather think of the increased business which is sure to be yours. You say you do not want any increase, because you would have to increase your staff. Well, if ten new customers came to your store every week would you turn them away? And if that number increased until you had to enlarge your staff of clerks, would you not do so, or would you neglect them? You would certainly increase your staff, attend promptly to your new patrons, and keep your stock of goods on the move, so why not make up your mind to-day to take a space in this paper and keep your name constantly before the buying public.

As an advertising medium, The Advocate is firmly taking its place at the head. If you, Mr. Merchant, are not among the number who are using its columns, why not talk the matter over with our representative and select a good space while you have a chance. We are at your service any time you wish to consult us, and would only be too glad to quote you rates. A telephone call will bring our representative to your store in ten minutes.

## THE UNION ADVOCATE'S JOB PRINTING DEPT.

The Advocate is not only taking the lead as an advertising medium, but its Job Department is decidedly in the lead.

Remember that this office is in better shape to handle your Printing than it has ever been before, due to the fact that only competent printers are employed and the most modern machinery used.

There is a difference between plain Job Printing and the kind of Printing that draws business. At one time any kind of a printed letter-head or envelope would do so long as the work was done by a printer. Good paper and high priced ink, the customer did not know enough about to be fussy. It is not so now. The customer to-day figures these items into his contract for printing the same as he does the quality of the goods he purchases to carry on his business.

This is the class of customers who have their printing done at The Advocate Job Dept. Only the best lines of writing paper are kept in stock and the highest grade of inks used for all work. There is not a CHEAP line in our office, for experience has taught us to carry only the best and the most serviceable.

People who leave their order for printing with this office, have that inward feeling of assurance that they are going to get just the kind of a job they want. They do not speculate—they know, and they are never disappointed. We spare no pains to give our customers just what they want, and that is one reason why this office has gained the reputation it has for turning out the highest class of Job Printing only.

If you are not yet a customer, join our list and have your letter heads and envelopes, or whatever nature your work may be, printed in an artistic manner. It does not cost any more for good printing than it does for the cheaper kind, and a small order is given as good care as a large one.

We are now in a position to handle all kinds of CATALOGUE PRINTING

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

ADDRESS  
**THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO.**  
LIMITED

Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B. Box 359.

### Amatite ROOFING

**Saves labor, trouble, money**

The first cost of Amatite is low.

You can easily lay it yourself—a saving in labor and expense.

It requires no painting—a big saving in money, labor and annoyance.

Its mineral surface is fire-resisting. To buy it means satisfaction.

—Sample on request.

The Carrington-Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited  
St. John, N. B.  
Halifax, N. S.  
Sydney, N. S.



**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

**For Infants and Children.**

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Sargeant* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, MONTREAL-NEW YORK

176 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of *Chas. H. Sargeant*

**CASTORIA**

**For Infants and Children.**

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Sargeant* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

**A CRUEL DECEPTION**

OR WHY DID SHE SHUN HIM? BY EFFIE ADELAIDE ROWLANDS

(Continued)

It seemed to say that he would not relinquish her without a great struggle, and that though he bowed to her dismissal this time, he would wait his opportunity, and then—

Alwynne covered her face with her hands. She dared not let herself think of the pain, the horrible pain, that must come to her then. Now more than ever was the question of a union between Hugo, Earl of Taunton and Torre, and herself, Alwynne Brabante, an absolute impossibility.

She had sent him from her on the ship as much from a feeling of pride and maiden modesty and dignity as for any other reason. The social difference between them had, of course, a place in her thoughts, but only in the last few hours had a horrible and vague doubt been growing into a more horrible conviction.

Somehow—how, she could scarcely have told—her mother's letter carried weight to this conviction: to the conviction that to do it all the rest of her troubled reflections was the big one that she and her mother were sailing under false colors, living all the time a great, great lie—seeming to be what they had no right to be.

Alwynne's heart began to beat quickly as thought followed on thought. Mixed with her growing misery was a surprise that she should have never questioned this matter before. She was enough of a woman now, alas! to see, how open the matter was to such questions. On all hands, on every side, the people she met had family connections—some one, many, indeed, belonging to them. She could not remember a single instance, from her happy, happy school days up to now, when she had met a single individual who was as destitute as she and her mother of family relations.

At school every girl had seemed to be surrounded by such ties. Alwynne had never missed them there for, apart from her comrades' love, the explanation of having lived always in a foreign country had much to do with encouraging this feeling, but now—now, looking back, Alwynne wondered with a pang, how even then she could have been so blind, how it was she could not have seen the difference between the other girls and herself!

It was like recalling a burst of sunshine, the remembrance of those days! How happy she had been, and how much love and sympathy she had received!

The sunshine vanished suddenly, a chill gloom came in its stead. The girl sat with clenched, cold hands, thinking—thinking! A veil seemed to be rolling away! Why was it that everything that was painful came crowding into her mind? As she sat there, conviction forcing its chill fingers on her heart, she seemed to know all at once why it was that her school friend's affection had not outlived her school days. Now, all seemed to grow clear—that chance meeting with Honorine Delmonte in Canada, and the pain and mystification that had followed on that meeting.

Alwynne had never understood why Honorine never came to call at her hotel; why her mother paid no attention to Mrs. Brabante; why, when they met in the street, Honorine would bow hurriedly, and seem as though she did not wish to see the girl who had been her chosen comrade and confidante in the old pension home. She had been too proud to speak of this to her mother; indeed, by that time she had learned the truth of her position with her mother, and had already taught herself reticence and repression. She had been deeply hurt by Honorine's coldness and forgetfulness, and if her pride had not been so great she might have gone to her old school friend, and asked simply and straightforwardly the reason for such a change.

Fortunately, Alwynne's proud spirit came to her rescue, and supported her in this, as in all other disappointments. She tried to dismiss Honorine from her memory, if this was her idea of friendship. Then to Alwynne she existed no longer; but nevertheless, she had wearied herself with conjecture as to the cause of this strange behavior on the part of one who she had imagined had loved her, and never until today had even a shadow of the truth come into her mind.

As she sat there, growing more pale at each moment, the mystery faded into nothing—the truth was revealed. "It was because of something—some disgrace—some awful stain upon us!" Honorine must have known. They—they would not let her come to me; that is why she always turned so white when we met. I remember one day there were tears in her eyes; for she used to love me. Poor Honorine, it must have hurt her to hurt me! She did not know that I would not understand."

She passed one cold hand over her eyes; her head and throat were burning as with fever. She suffered now as she had never known it was possible for a human creature to suffer. Scenes and memories returned to her, all bearing some small trait to make up the whole. The curiosity awakened always by her handsome mother,

the sometimes unpleasant familiarity of manner adopted by men whom they met traveling, the veiled amusement and surprise, that sometimes tingled in the admiration she excited by her fresh young loveliness—all was explained to her agitated mind. She seemed to know why she had always shrank from the thought.

The future her mother desired for her in this great, cruel London suddenly grew black and awful to her. If Honorine, her girl friend, her bosom companion, if she had turned away from her, neither seeing nor knowing her, how could she expect mercy or even kindness from a world of strangers?

She started and shivered as the door opened, and Marie reentered, with the white gown lying lightly on her arm.

The maid glanced at the silent figure just discernible in the dusk, and spoke as she put the gown carefully on the bed:

"It grows late, madam'selle. Shall I not light the gas? Madam'selle is at ready returned."

Alwynne moved no reply.

Marie moved to and fro uncertainly for a moment and then struck a match. Her questions died unuttered on her lips as she read the girl's face clearly; the volubility that was so much a part of her gave way to the anxiety that was born of her tender love for this girl.

"It is something very bad this time something greater than usual!" she thought while she moved about the room, preparing everything Alwynne would need for her evening toilet. "It seemed harder with her of late, since he came!"

Marie had not been blind, and Lord Taunton's attentions had been as evident to her as to Mrs. Brabante. She had no real knowledge of what had happened, only she felt sure that the present shadows on her dear one's face were occasioned in some way by the dangerously interesting man.

"I go to madame now—I return immediately," she said softly, as she passed out. And her big, brown hand went tenderly toward the slender figure as though it would have rested a moment on the beautifully bowed head.

She closed the door softly, and Alwynne gave a hurried sigh—a sigh drawn from her very heart of hearts. "I must know the truth!" she said to herself. "I must know the whole, the absolute truth! Know it to-night—now, at once!"

The burden of silent endurance, of struggling against this indefinite yet invincible enemy, was too much for her. She must have the voice of fact to finish the conviction. There was not a grain of doubt that this fact would be given her, not a glimmer of hope that she might be mistaken. She knew she was not mistaken. She was prepared for the worst. She only wondered how it was she had lived so long without having arrived at this state of mind before.

She walked to one of the windows, pulled up the blind, and pushed up one of the panes. The damp, cold air was refreshing; but the desolation of the world outside struck on her awe. She felt an awful weariness and hopelessness of life upon her in this moment, a sensation that in after days she never had been able to describe, even to herself, in remembrance. Turning suddenly she walked from the room.

Her mother was located a few doors away. She knocked, waited for the clear voice to give her admittance, and then turned the handle.

Mrs. Brabante was almost dressed for dinner. Her blue velvet gown was receiving a few finishing touches from Marie's deft fingers, and she herself was putting one or two small yet exquisite jewels amid the priceless lace that surrounded her handsome neck. She frowned as she caught sight of Alwynne's figure in the mirror.

"Not ready, Alwynne! You will be very late!" she said sharply. "Marie is just done with me. We have only eighteen minutes before Lady Marbury and Sir Henry arrive."

Alwynne came deliberately up to the table. She looked wan, almost old in the brilliant light. Her hair was pushed back from her brow. She had a strained expression in the eyes and around the mouth that told of intense pain, either bodily or mental.

"Send Marie away. I wish to speak to you," she said, in a low voice, with a manner that was as liberate as her movement had been.

Mrs. Brabante turned a trifle pale. There was that about her child's bearing that was neither pleasant nor easy for her to endure in this moment. She dismissed the maid abruptly, telling her to return and get everything ready immediately for Alwynne and then, as they were alone, she looked steadily into her daughter's beautiful miserable eyes.

"Well!" she said coldly. "What is the meaning of this extraordinary, this theatrical, behavior? Upon my word, Alwynne, you almost alarm me!

You are acting today as though you had some brain disorder! I do not understand nor like it!"

Alwynne paused a moment. Her heart was beating so fast that she felt as though she were suffocating in her breast. It seemed to rise in her throat and choke down the words that were hovering on her lips, the words that were burning and searing her very soul, as it were; the words that must be spoken before another hour, another moment, was gone; the most bitter words for any child to utter to its mother.

CHAPTER VIII

Mrs. Brabante turned and faced her daughter, magnificent in her natural beauty—a queen with her regal bearing and the imperious carriage of her well-poised head.

"Well, Alwynne, I am ready to hear what you have to say; but please make haste. Time flies, you know. You have now only fifteen minutes before Lady Marbury arrives. I don't suppose Sir Henry will escort her, although, of course, he may do so. In any case, you know he is never unpunctual."

The girl threw out her hands with a sort of desperate agony. She forced her voice from her aching throat.

"Mother, mother!" she said and the notes of her usual clear, sweet voice were husky and strained. "Mother, what are we? What right have we? Who am I? Who—what was my father?—I—I must know! I must know!"

Mrs. Brabante had turned as white as the marble of the toilet table upon which one of her shapely hands was now leaning with such force that the veins rose large and dark beneath the white skin. She looked at the girl deliberately.

"You—are mad!" she said, speaking as calmly as she could. "Mad or ill! What is it? Have you a fever? You must be delirious. Go back to your room. Go to bed. I will send for—"

Alwynne put out her cold hand. "I am neither mad nor ill," she said, and the strength of determination was in her voice now. "I am neither mad nor ill, mother, and you know it. If I have been mad at all it has been in the past—in these last three miserable years that we have spent together, you and I, alone!"

Mrs. Brabante's face changed suddenly; a dull-red flush mounted to her brow, her cold, hard eyes grew brilliant. She looked at the girl as though she could have struck her to the ground.

"How dare you! How dare you speak to me like this! Do you forget I am your mother?"

Alwynne shivered. She had her two hands tightly clasped together. "Forget it? No, no, no!" she cried passionately. "Do I ever forget it? Through all my pain, through all my misery, I have never forgotten this. I would have loved you always, as I did three years ago but you would not have my love; you cast it from you, you—"

Mrs. Brabante repeated her words. "Pain—misery! Pain—misery! You stand there and dare to say these things—you, who have had so much! Think—think what your life is! Contrast it, if you can, with a thousand other girls of your own age. See what you have had more than these others. There is nothing in the world you cannot have if you choose to ask for it, you—"

The girl broke in hurriedly, passionately. "Then, she said, with a sort of fierce determination in her voice, "then I will ask now for what I have longed for all these months past. It has never come to me definitely until tonight, but it has been there all the time, gnawing my heart, as it were fretting my pride, sapping my enjoyment. Mother! mother! you can give me diamonds! There is nothing, as you say yourself, you cannot give me if I ask it! Give me, then, the answer, I ask for now. Tell me I am mad if you will, only let me know the truth. It is this shame that is killing me, this false life, with a shadow always in the background, which makes me what I am. I know, though I have so much more than other girls, that I—I—lack something. These other girls have something I shall never have, perhaps; I don't want to hurt you, mother. I—I—ask your pardon, your forgiveness for anything that may hurt you in my words. I don't want to look into the past. I only want to know the truth, to set my mind at rest, to see a clearer path in the future!"

The voice paused, broken with exhaustion, by emotion. Mrs. Brabante stood in the same pose, her magnificent figure drawn to its full height, the diamonds and rubies gleaming and glinting amid the soft lace on her breast. There was a hard, grim, bitter look disfiguring the almost perfect beauty of her oval face. She had the air of some magnificent statue. There was not a gleam of womanliness about her figure or countenance.

She broke the silence that followed on Alwynne's speech by a short laugh—short, hard, cold.

"You have strange ideas of things, certainly," she said; then, with a sneer in her voice, "I do not wish to

hurt you, mother, in one and the same breath with the most horrible, most insulting of questions."

"There is no question of insult, mother," the girl said feebly, yet with dignity. "You—will not see. You will not understand me. It is always the same." There were unshed tears in the beautiful eyes, a wan agony on the beautiful face.

"How pitiful is ingratitude!" the older woman said suddenly, bitterly. "Oh, if I had only had your life when I was a girl! You have never known work and struggle, poverty—yes, sometimes even starvation. You have had no toil, no miserable dragging on from day to day. From your cradle you have had luxury your path in life has been strewn with roses—while mine was—"

The words ended with a gesture. Then, after an instant's pause, the woman spoke again—spoke with another bitter laugh. "Well, there is an old adage that sin will find one out, and so my punishment is bound to come sooner or later. It has come through you!"

Alwynne put out her little hand. There was a sound in her mother's voice she had never heard before. It touched her to the quick of her tender young heart.

"Mother—mother!" she said brokenly, pleadingly.

But Mrs. Brabante turned away deliberately. She bent her stately head over her jeweled watch.

"Five minutes to the half hour," she answered to your request can be conveyed in the space of two of these minutes." She raised herself with her usual imperious bearing. "You wish to know—what we are, what position we hold—and what our proper status is? You shall know all this. If the truth be unpalatable you must blame your own folly and curiosity for prompting you to inquire too deeply into that which was never intended for your knowledge. You seem to be under the impression that we are living a sham life—a life to which we have no definite claim. Practically, I suppose you are right. We are shams—both of us."

Alwynne shivered under the cold, calm, merciless voice and manner.

"In the world of fashion and rank we have distinctly no place. My name is not Brabante, neither is yours. The only name to which I fancy you have any real or legal claim would be that which was mine before—before I met your father. I don't suppose you will care to assume it, so there will be no necessity to tell you of it now, or of the earlier events of my life. Time is short, so I will condense matters."

She was speaking in her old cold, calm way.

"The money which is a cause of such distress to you is the outcome of my professional career as an actress, and my success in that career. Twenty years ago, Alwynne, the name of Louise Lalé was as well known as the name of St. Paul's. My artistic path was not a high one. The woman was gazing into the mirror, and she spoke to her hair, as she spoke calmly, collectively, coldly. "I was in fact, what is known as a music hall singer, a variety artist!"

She laughed. "My voice was never brilliant, my personal attractions were. I was a success. It is not necessary for me to insist exactly in what way. You are sufficiently a woman of the world to understand now that the fortune I inherit and hold was not all the product of my profession. The man whom you treat so badly is one of the old friends remaining from those old days. Sir Henry had always worshipped me. Tomorrow he would make me his wife but for the existence of a Lady Graham already. When she dies, which she may any day, I shall, of course occupy her place. Are you satisfied? Is there more you want to know? Kith and kin you have not—at least not to my knowledge. I cut myself adrift from my own people years and years ago. While for your father's family—"

There was a curious look in the woman's hard, beautiful face, and a ring of something that touched Alwynne's almost overburdened heart with a fresh pain in the laugh that followed on this pause.

"Well, your father's people will never seek you, Alwynne, and I would advise you never to attempt to seek them. They are too proud to forgive a disgrace, even though it be twenty years old, and bears a face like yours." Mrs. Brabante turned and looked at her daughter. "I must go down to meet my guests, but I can give you one more minute. Is there anything more you desire to know?"

She took up her jeweled fan and stood there—imperious, magnificent, callous—waiting for another word from the wan, ashen lips.

Then, as Alwynne threw out her hands, with a choking sob of agony in her throat, and turned slowly, blindly to find the door, the woman revolved and looked once again at her reflection.

"I will come to your room tomorrow morning, Alwynne," she said, calling after the girl in a clear, cold voice. "You will be better in bed. I will make your excuse to Lady Marbury. Now you know the real value of your beauty you will be more careful of it, perhaps!"

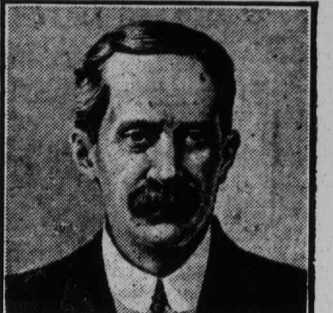
She stood a moment looking after the girl, frowned fiercely, as she heard Alwynne's door close, then shrugged her shoulders and smiled, as Marie came forward with her wrap and prepared her to go downstairs.

CHAPTER IX

After rain, sunshine. The morning

**WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM**

"Fruit-a-lives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health



J. W. HAMMOND, Esq.  
SCOTLAND, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1913  
"Fruit-a-lives" are the only pills manufactured, to my way of thinking. They work completely, no gripping whatever, and one is plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-lives". I cannot say too much in their favor.  
We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-lives".  
Their action is mild, and no distress at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them.  
J. W. HAMMOND.  
Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-lives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.  
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

broke most beautiful. The dawn was very still. Even here, in the center of the great town, its stillness was absolute.

From behind the trees in the park, leafless yet, but showing a ripening tendency to budding green, crept the yellow rose of the morning sun.

Alwynne, crouched up on her bed, clothed in the dress she had worn yesterday, cold and stiff with her miserable night's miserable vigil, watched the sun's rise with dull, dry, aching eyes.

(To be continued)

We do not object to the Kaiser's new title "William the Greatest," provided we were allowed to finish the sentence.—Manitoba Free Press.

Germany has circulated a pamphlet throughout Italy entitled "The Truth about the War."

Rome—the Italian authorities have issued a decree prohibiting all aerial navigation over Italian territory.

The bombardment of a defenseless public by British war poets is a plain violation of the laws of humanity.—Washington Post.

Among the points still to be settled is whether an abundant supply of princes is an asset or a liability.—Springfield Republican.

Kaiser's order forbidding prayers for British success in English churches in Germany, indicates distrust of his Junior Partner.—Wall Street Journal.

The Kaiser seems to have gone to a retreat. But judging from the way the British bulldog is hanging to his flank, he doesn't seem to be getting much of the rest cure.—St. Thomas Journal.

Bucharest, Roumania, Sept. 24—High official circles today declared that Roumania has now finally decided to participate in the war on the side of the Allies. It is stated that the new cabinet has at last succeeded in overcoming the opposition of King Carol, at least to the extent of agreeing to the mobilization of the Roumanian army. Orders to this effect have been issued, and the mobilization will take place within a week.

The military council believes that Roumania will declare war and will at once proceed to the occupation of Transylvania.

**Your Liver is Clogged up**

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

LIVER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pills, Small Doses, Small Prices. Genuine and bear Signature.

*Wm. S. Wood*

CHAPTER IX  
After rain, sunshine. The morning

**Chas. Sargeant**

First Class Livery  
Horses for Sale at all times.

Public Wharf. Phone 61

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

Printed matter turned out of The Advocate Job Dept. is RIGHT.

**TRILBY SHOE CREAM**

SELF OPENING HINGED COVER TIN

No broken finger nails. No knife or lever needed in opening this box.

PINCH IT TO OPEN PINCH IT TO CLOSE THAT'S ALL

ONLY 10c EVERYWHERE

Everett Barron Co. Amherst, N. S.

**HOTEL MIRAMICHI**

J. A. WHELAN, Manager.

Most Luxurious and Up-To-Date Hotel in Northern New Brunswick

NEWCASTLE, Miramichi, N. B.

FEATURES OF HOTEL MIRAMICHI

Telephone Connection in every room. Artistically Furnished Rooms with Private Baths. Building is of Brick with Adequate Fire Protection. Swimming—The Heart of the Sportsman's Paradise. Best Fishing Privileges on the North Shore Provided. Imported Chefs. Fine Sample Rooms. Livery Stable in Connection. Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50 a Day

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

**Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations**

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead, Price \$3 per acre

Duties: Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

**EVERY WOMAN**

is interested and should know about the wonderful **Marvel Douche**

Ask your druggist for it. He cannot supply the MARVEL, except on 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.

**Eastern Steamship Corporation**

INTERNATIONAL LINE

**Autumn Excursions**

via the INTERNATIONAL LINE

Going: Sept. 19—Oct. 16, inclusive  
St. John to Boston and Return \$7.00  
St. John to Portland and Return 6.50  
Through tickets at proportionately low rates, on sale at all railway stations.

Leave St. John for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston, on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9.00 a. m. Direct service, St. John to Boston, in effect until Sept. 26th; leaves St. John Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7.00 p. m.

**MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE**

Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6.30 p. m., commencing Oct. 1.

Through tickets on sale at all railway stations, and baggage checked through to destination.

L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A.  
A. E. Fleming, Agent,  
St. John, N. B.

Minsard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.



## THE WEEK IN NEWCASTLE

**Wedded This Morning**  
The marriage of Fred Kelly and Miss Aletha Nowlan, both of Loggieville, took place in St. Andrew's church, Loggieville, this morning.

**Work for the Soldiers**  
The members of the Ladies' Aid, Loggieville, held a meeting recently and decided to do needlework for the soldiers.

**High School Examination**  
Botany—Ruth Benson 96, Maud Hill 96, Eulah Stuart 92, Louise Atchison 75, Hazel McMaster 72, Grace Savage 71, Mona Lindon 70, Jack McKeen 70.

**Secure a Photo**  
Large size photos of the boys of the 12th Field Battery who have gone to the front can be secured at Larsen's. The cut on first page was taken from one of them.

**Another Large Crowd**  
The Million Dollar Mystery pictures at the Happy Hour Monday night drew another full house. They are creating an intense interest. A full change of pictures was shown last night.

**Red Cross Tag Day**  
The Red Cross Society of Newcastle are making preparations for the holding of a Tag Day on Monday, October 5th. The ladies will be pleased to have the pleasure of pinning a tag on every citizen in town. Remember the date.

**Emma Pearl Curtis**  
The death of Emma Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Curtis of Whiteville, occurred on Tuesday afternoon after an illness of ten days from pneumonia. Deceased was 12 years old. Interment took place in Whiteville Baptist cemetery Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Harrison officiating.

**Happy Hour**  
A big feature program will be shown tonight consisting of five reels of pictures. Our Mutual Girl series, and by special request the war extras which were shown last night will be on screen again tonight only. The above program ranks amongst the best seen here, and they are indeed worth your while. No advance in prices.

**New Cavalry Regiment**  
It is proposed that a new cavalry regiment should be formed, to be known as "Borden's Horse." One squadron would be recruited in Montreal, where Lieut. Col. Smart is the moving spirit, a half squadron from New Brunswick to be raised by Lieut. Col. H. H. McLean, and the other squadron and a half from the West, Major Edgar, of Regina, having charge of this part of the organization.

**Austrian Arrested**  
Another Austrian, who was said to be an army reservist, was arrested in St. John while attempting to purchase a ticket to Boston. The man appeared at the local ticket office and asked for a ticket to Boston. He announced that he was trying to get back to the Fatherland in order to join the army. The clerk kept him in conversation while another member of the staff called up the army, and the man was kept engaged until a military guard arrived and he was placed under arrest.

**King's College**  
King's College, Windsor, N. S., has re-opened for another academic year with a large number of students. A new feature of the institution is the erection of a woman's residence, recently completed. Mr. A. E. Bate, graduate of King's returned on Tuesday to take up a two years post-graduate course in Sacred Theology. Loyal to its name and traditions King's College has fourteen of its students enlisted in the King's Service for duty at the front.

**Young Men's Club**  
A number of local young men coming together have decided to call a meeting for Friday night at 8 o'clock in the Temperance hall, for the purpose of organizing a young men's club. It made a successful issue, reading rooms, gymnasium, and other kinds of amusement will be provided where pleasant winter evenings can be spent. The great benefits that would be derived from such an organization do not need to be here enumerated, and all young men who would be interested in this project should attend the meeting and help in its organization.

**"All Hell Let Loose"**  
Writing home to one of his friends, Trooper S. Cargill says: "The Germans let all hell loose on us in their mad attempt to crush us and so win their way to Paris. They didn't succeed and they won't succeed. I saw one ghastly affair. A German cavalry division was pursuing our retiring infantry when we were let loose on them. When they saw us coming, they turned and fled, at least all but one, who came rushing at us with his lance at the charge. I caught hold of his horse, which was half mad with terror, and my thumb was just about to run the rider through when he noticed the awful glare in his eyes and we saw that the poor devil was dead.—Sydney Record."

**Classes Resumed**  
Miss Bertha Ferguson has resumed her classes in voice culture 390

**Orders Taken Here**  
The Advocate Job Dept. is prepared to take orders for all kinds and sizes of rubber stamps and ink pads. All orders promptly attended to.

**Snow Fell in Moncton**  
Moncton had its first touch of winter weather Monday evening when it commenced snowing about nine o'clock and continued intermittently until about twelve.

**St. Andrew's Church**  
Services of Thanksgiving for the Harvest will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle and St. Mark's, Nelson, next Sunday at the usual hour.

**MONCTON YARNS in Black, White, Dark, Medium and Light Grays, Scarlet and Cardinal Reds in two and three ply at JOHN FERGUSON & SONS.**

**Card of Thanks**  
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stuart desire through the columns of the Union Advocate to express their gratitude for the great kindness shown them by many friends in their recent bereavement.

**Subscriptions Coming in**  
Subscriptions to The Advocate and Family Herald and Weekly Star, for \$1.50 for these two papers for one year, together with a war map 30x40 inches, are beginning to flock in. Renewals to The Advocate also count. This offer is only for 30 days.

**Red Cross Society**  
Lieut. Col. Maltby has placed his office in the Town Hall at the disposal of the Newcastle branch of the Red Cross Society and the regular weekly meetings will be held there every Tuesday afternoon as usual, instead of in the main hall.

**Change of Time on International Railway**  
On and after Sept. 28th, there will be a change of the train service on the International Railway of New Brunswick, operated by the Canadian Government Railways. There will be one train daily, except Sunday, each way between Campbellton and St. Leonards, one leaving Campbellton at 12.40 p. m., and the other leaving St. Leonards at 8.40 a. m. arriving in Campbellton 4.00 p. m. 2 ins

**Daniel Sullivan**  
The death occurred yesterday at the Hotel Dieu, Chatham, of Daniel Sullivan, one of Douglstown's oldest merchants and most respected citizens after one week's illness. The deceased was 68 years of age, and had been in business in Douglstown, of which place he was a native, for about thirty years. Deceased was unmarried. Mrs. Margaret Keoughan of Douglstown is a cousin. James Sullivan of Loggieville, will succeed him in business. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 9 a. m. to St. Samuel's cemetery, Douglstown.

**Free War Maps**  
In this issue of The Advocate will be found the announcement of a clubbing offer with The Family Herald and Weekly Star, whereby new and old subscribers can get this popular home paper and The Union Advocate, Northumberland's home paper, together with a war map 30x40 inches, for only \$1.50 in advance. This offer is only good for thirty days, and applies to renewals as well as new subscribers to The Advocate. This map shows clearly every boundary, every city, every town, village, hamlet and river in the whole European war area, and should be in every Canadian home. Send in your subscription early and procure one of these maps. See ad. on page five of The Advocate.

**Charles Robert Stuart**  
The death of Charles Robert, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stuart, occurred on Sunday morning 27th instant, of pneumonia, following a long illness of cholera infantum. Deceased was nine months and ten days old. Besides the parents, the following sisters and brothers survive: Eulah M., Edwin A., J. Walter, Eileen B., and Henry W. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Harrison conducting the services, assisted by Rev. S. J. MacArthur at the house, and Rev. Alex. Firth, of Douglstown, at the grave. The Methodist church choir attended. There were many floral offerings from Newcastle and Douglstown, including a wreath from the officers of the Methodist Sunday School, wreath, from the Auxillary of the W. M. A. S., and a spray from the Excelsior Mission Circle. Four young boys acted as pall-bearers.

**STEWART-SAVOY**  
A quiet marriage took place at St. Luke's parsonage, Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, when Miss Emma Savoy was united in marriage with George Stewart, son of John Stewart of Lower Newcastle. The bride was dressed in a blue suit and wore a pretty white hat. Miss Charlotte Miles was bridesmaid and Allan Stewart supported the groom.

## Von Kluck's Army Has Been Cut Off From Base

(Continued from page 1)

The Germans are reported as declaring that the whole fleet will soon be ready to fight.

Montreal, Sept. 29—That the Germans appear to be contenting themselves with the shelling of the Allied positions, without doing much damage, is practically the only report from the front today.

The French have succeeded in improving their positions to a small extent, otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Montreal, Sept. 29—The defeat of Austria seems almost complete, and Russia is now advancing with practically no resistance. Germany is concentrating a large force in an effort to stop their advance.

Montreal, Sept. 29—A big battle is said to be imminent in the region of Antwerp, where a large force of Belgians is gathered to meet the Germans who are threatening.

Holland's army is watching the River Scheldt, which is recognized as territorially Dutch, and it is thought that Britain may send warships to assist Antwerp in case of siege.

For Britain to do that it is claimed that it would be a breach of Dutch neutrality.

Montreal, Sept. 29—There appears to be little doubt but that another large British force has recently been landed in France, and is now actively engaged against the Germans.

Montreal, Sept. 29—An exchange of prisoners between Britain and Germany has now begun, under the superintendence of United States Ambassador Page. No lists have so far been given out for publication.

Montreal, Sept. 29—A London despatch says that a report says that the British and French intend to win the present battle if it costs every available man the two armies have. The greatest confidence reigns.

Ghent, Sept. 28—The Germans are making no main attack on Antwerp. That is clear, but at the same time there is strong evidence from the inside of Brussels that something is expected by the Germans. For instance, all the English nurses and doctors who have been there since the occupation have been ordered to leave. Some have already done so. These tell me that all the wounded, irrespective of their condition have been moved out of the city and that some of them died in the moving. The clearance was complete, not partial as has been the case when only fresh wounded were expected.

Burgomaster Max is again under arrest, and every one is ordered to be in his house by 8 o'clock at night. The movement of the German troops has been enormous, but the guard on the western roads has been very much reduced, and several people, among them nurses, tell me they passed out without being challenged once.

This morning's battle on the south side of Termonde was remarkable in no way except for the strategic fact that the Belgians are keeping a large German force here along their front which otherwise might be used against the Allies in France.

Montreal, Sept. 28—It is reported that Mons is in flames. This was the headquarters of Gen. Von Bochum, who was guarding Gen. Von Kluck's rear, and if this report is correct it indicates that expected British reinforcements from Bologne have succeeded in cutting off Von Kluck's base.

Montreal, Sept. 28—Despatches say that both sides are still battling on the Aisne. In fact it is said that fighting is now fiercer than ever, despite the heavy losses and the great difficulties that have to be overcome. Counter attacks continue unceasingly, each side evincing a most stubborn determination.

Montreal, Sept. 28—Russia is slowly making headway, and some of the Austrian army has been withdrawn to the Italian frontier. Report says that Italy's active participation in war cannot be much longer delayed.

Montreal, Sept. 28—Germany has handed to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg four million marks (one million dollars) as a compensation for the disturbance caused by the passage of German troops.

Montreal, Sept. 28—The legislature of the Isle of Man has handed the British government fifty thousand dollars towards the war fund.

Montreal, September 28.—The Germans have commenced their attack on Antwerp, but they can do little damage until some of their heavy siege guns arrive. Concrete foundations have to be built for these.

Montreal, Sept. 28—Snow is falling in Quebec city today. This is the earliest date for many years.

Paris, Sept. 27—The official communication issued tonight says that the Germans continued night and day attacks of unprecedented violence but have not been successful. The text follows:

"It is confirmed that since the night of the 25th to the 26th and up to far into the day of the 27th, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines.

"These attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle.

"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the enemy by the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Colonial Infantry.

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morals of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues to be excellent and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy who is sheltered in defensive positions.

On the Battlefront, via Paris, Sept. 27—A French lieutenant, M. Verlin, is the hero of the day as the result of an affair in which he was the main figure yesterday.

The lieutenant and fifty men of his company were reconnoitering ten miles in advance of the main body on the Oise river when they encountered five thousand Germans. The Frenchmen took refuge in nearby woods and from this shelter fired volleys until only thirteen of their detachment remained alive and of these four were wounded. The party then crept away. The Germans hesitated to attack the woods for fear of a trap.

Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western end of the long line of battle to break through the allies forces which are engaged in a turning movement, have resulted in the most furious fighting which has taken place since the beginning of the campaign. After fighting without respite night and day corps after corps of Germans was hurled against the flower of the French and English armies today, only to be thrown back.

## RIFLES - GUNS - AMMUNITION

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

### Single and Double Barreled Shot Guns

In 10, 12, 16, 20 and 28 Gauges

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

## JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

LOUNSBURY BLOCK, 'PHO E 10

## Stories of Japanese Atrocities In China Malicious Canards

Japanese and British Land Forces Proceeding Regularly with the Investment of City--Will not be Long Before Decided Results are Shown

Pekin, Sept. 26—Four hundred Japanese troops occupied Wei Hsien, in the province of Shantung, twenty-one miles south of the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, yesterday, following the advance guard of forty men who arrived a fortnight ago.

The Japanese have taken charge of the railway station. The Chinese troops remained in the city, but did not oppose the Japanese. The foreign office is protesting to the Japanese Legation today regarding the occupation, as Wei Hsien is outside both the original and the extended fighting zone allotted by the Chinese.

In a despatch from Tokio the announcement is made today that imperial messengers have left Tokio for the scene of operations near Tsing Tu, conveying the Emperor's greetings to the Japanese and British sailors and soldiers co-operating in the fighting against the Germans in Kiau Chau.

Washington, Sept. 26—The Japanese Embassy today issued the following statement based on official reports from Tokio:

"Recent cablegrams from China can only be credited with a grain of salt. There are sinister efforts now being used in China as elsewhere, to give color to domestic newspaper reports and telegrams. Groundless reports designed to cast a slur on the reputation of the Japanese soldiers are thus more or less disseminated. "The alleged ruthless conduct of

Japanese troops in Shantung, said to be contained in a letter coming from Laisau, is nothing more or less than a malicious canard.

"A despatch addressed to the Shanghai Mercury by a foreigner living in Pingtu says in part:

"The rigid discipline of the Japanese arms and the decorum of the rank and file are simply laudable. After the landing of Japanese troops the citizens are at ease and markets are calm. As to the Chinese women, the Japanese are most scrupulous not to annoy them in any way. The Japanese soldiers are received everywhere with hearty welcome. In fact, the Japanese soldiers are living up to their reputation, as established at the time of the Russian-Japanese war and the Boxer trouble. The strictest maintenance of military discipline and the utter abstention from unnecessary molestations are their code of behavior."

WANTED—A Boy or Girl Agent. No money required to start. Apply to Box 13, St. Martins, N. B. 40-1

### Notice of Meeting

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, No. 122, will be held in the Hall, Redbank, on Wednesday evening, October 7th, at 7 p. m. Business of importance is to be brought up and a large attendance is requested. 41-1

## \$5,000

will be paid to any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of

## OUR Mutual Girl

NO. 21

Positively the most exciting and thrilling installment seen yet.

### Our Special Feature "REMORSE"

A Thanhouser feature in two parts. A powerful drama capably enacted.

### "Mabel's Busy Day"

The above is a Keystone

### BY SPECIAL REQUEST

The War Specials which were shown last night will be shown again tonight only. 41-1

### Janitor Wanted

A good reliable and capable Janitor is wanted at the Royal Bank of Canada, Newcastle, N. B., apply in person to the

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA Newcastle, N. B.

### Horse for Sale

A good driving or general purpose horse; kind and not afraid of motors. Weighs about 1200 lbs. J. D. CREAGHAN CO. LTD. Newcastle 400

## SHOOTING SEASON OPENS TO-DAY

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

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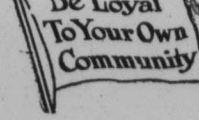
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## MORRIS' - COMPOUND

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

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



## MORRIS' PHARMACY

E. J. MORRIS, Chemist and Druggist

## WAR PRICES FOR FOOD

All along the line prices are rapidly advancing. We have a fairly large stock and have not advanced the prices, except when it was absolutely necessary. Teas have advanced 10c. per pound but we are still selling at the old price. Canned Goods and Breakfast Foods are still selling at unchanged prices. To-day we are selling 13 pounds of Granulated Sugar for \$1.00, but look for higher prices. Molasses 45c per gallon. Oil 20c. per gallon. THE PRESERVING AND PICKLING SEASON is now here. Pears, Plums, Cucumbers, Ripe and Green Tomatoes are coming along now and we have quantities of Spices, Vinegar, Parrowax, Rubber Rings, and Self Sealing Bottles. A full line of Choice Fruits always in stock. Send in your orders we can fill them from A to Z. SPECIAL—Redpath Granulated Sugar, 5 lb. boxes 35c.

## GEORGE STABLES

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