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IF YOU ARE THINKING OF AT-
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BUSINESS COLLEGE

NEXT TERM, NOW is the time to
send to us for full particulars, which
will be supplied on application.

There is a great demand for young
men and women to take the places of
those who have gone to the firing line.

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Now In Stock
CRIMPED OATS
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MANITOBA EX NO. 1 FEED OATS
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Prompt Attention Given to Custom
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Aberdeen Street, near C. P. R. Station.**When Your Clothes**
Need Pressing and
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SEND THEM TO
H. L. ROGERS
And Have Them Done in First Class
Style—"The Old Made New."
83 REGENT STREET.

EXTRA STRONG CELERY
PLANTS
CABBAGE AND CAULI-
FLOWER**CUT FLOWERS and**
POTTED PLANTS
At Reasonable Prices.

All Telephone orders will re-
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Ada M. Schleyer
JEWELLER

Charlotte Street

CANADIAN
PACIFIC**HOMESEEKERS**
EXCURSIONS

Tickets on Sale Every Wed-
nesday until Oct. 31st.

For full particulars, see Local
Railway Agent, or write
N. R. DesBRISAY,
District Passenger Agent,
St. John, N. B.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates for Classified Advertising.
1 insertion \$0.25
3 insertions 1.00
6 insertions 3.00
1 month 3.00

WANTED

WANTED—Intelligent man or woman
to travel and appoint local representa-
tives. Nine months' contract guaran-
teeing expenses and \$18.00 a week.
Winston Company, Toronto.

WANTED—Lady of refinement wanted
to secure members for Domestic Econ-
omy clubs. Whole or part time. Lib-
eral pay. International Institute, 182
Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WANTED—Peel Spruce and Bal-
sam Pulpwood. Correspondence in-
vited. Address Fraser Limited, Ed-
mundston, N. B.

WANTED — To buy hardwood any
lengths. Highest cash prices paid.
Thos. Fulton.

WANTED: Soldier's wife or other in-
dustrious person of refinement and
tact for special work. Liberal pay.
Whole or spare time. Miss C Whelan,
182 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. 6ins

WANTED — A woman cook, one who
can cook meat and do plain cooking.
Best wages paid. Apply to Mail Of-
fice.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Man or woman to distribute war liter-
ature. \$120 guarantee and commission
for sixty days' work. Spare time may
be used. Special opportunity for re-
turned soldier. Winston Limited, To-
ronto.

NOTICE.

The Ashburnham Branch of the Red
Cross Society will hold a Flag Day in
aid of the Red Cross of France for the
care of sick and wounded on
SATURDAY, JULY 14th.
Patronize liberally as France is
doing a noble work. 2ins

FOUND

FOUND — On Brunswick street Sun-
day, a lady's coat. Apply at Mail Of-
fice.

IMPERIAL LUNCH ROOMS

IS THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY
for Auto Parties to get a good meal
or lunch at all hours.

Good Dinner Every Day from 12 to
2. Don't forget the place—
64 CARLETON STREET

G. FRED CROWLEY
PROPRIETOR**NEW SUBSCRIBERS**

462-11 Lounsbury, Mrs. John, Res.,
299 York St.
503 Dawson, P. W. S., Res. 186
Westmorland St.
Omitted from directory:
186-42 Currie, Henry W., Res. 294
Queen St.
Make the following changes:
547-11 Bull, Le Baron R., Res. 732
Brunswick St., from 547-12.
21-21 DeLong, Chas., Res., 211 King
St., from 320-21.
300-11 Thompson, Miss Sadie L., Res.
Charlotte St., from 378-11.
Note—Subscribers who have not re-
ceived a copy of the July Directory
kindly notify office.

N. B. TELEPHONE CO., LTD
S. B. EBBETT, Manager.**PUBLIC NOTICE**

I am opening an Auction and Sales
Room. I take everything you want
turned into money. Advise me with a
card. Will call for what you have to
offer. Quick returns.
Business confidential.

ARCHIE MacDIARMID,

Auctioneer.
451 Charlotte St.

Slants of Humor**WAR JINGLES FOR NURSERY.**

Sing a song of sixpence, a pocket full
of beans;
Four and twenty vegetables served up
with greens;
Four and twenty loafers, sitting in the
shade,
Looking at the backlot that never saw
a spade.

Weeds are in the back-yard and
worms and bugs abound,
While sugar's slowly going up to twen-
ty cents a pound.

Beef is fifty cents an inch and flour is
so high
That mother never bakes without a
good o. f. cry.

STERN CHASE.

Mrs. Brownstone's new maid, fresh
from the Emerald Isle, is a stickler for
precision in language.

"Is it after eight yet?" asked Mrs.
Brownstone one morning.

"Yis, mum," replied Bridget, care-
fully weighing her words. "It is af-
ter it all right, but it hasn't got there
yet! It has foive minutes yit to thrav-
el!"

QUITE LIKELY.

Knicker—Germany has government
regulation of food.

Bocker—After that will come food
regulation of government.

DRY IN THE WEST.

A western congressman, in discuss-
ing the droughts that sometimes af-
flict his state, tells this story:

One day someone asked an old farm-
er, "How would you like to see it
rain?"

"I don't care about it, myself," said
the old man, "but I've got a boy six
years old who would like to see it
rain."

MARITIME ELECTRIC COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that
under the First Part of Chapter 79 of
the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906,
known as "The Companies Act," letters
patent have been issued under the Seal
of the Secretary of State of Canada, bear-
ing date the 27th day of June, 1917, in-
corporating John James Fraser Wins-
low, barrister, John Joseph McCaffrey,
solicitor, Ernest Allison McKay, sten-
ographer, and Lenore McAlpine Gerow,
accountant, all of the City of Fredericton,
in the Province of New Brunswick, for
the following purposes, viz:—

(a) To acquire water powers and all
rights, easements, franchises, privileges
and property necessary or useful for the
purposes of the company and to acquire,
construct, equip, maintain, operate and
use a canal and conduits to carry water,
wing dams, conduits, buildings, wharves,
piers, reservoirs, flumes, race and
other ways, tunnels, works, im-
provements, booms, sluiceways, aque-
ducts, wells, ditches, canals, road-
ways and electric lines and other
erections and works as may be necessary
and expedient to produce, generate,
develop and create power or energy by
any such works or otherwise and the
same to transmit and distribute by any
means whatever for the purposes of the
company or otherwise and to sell and
dispose of water, electric or other power
or the right to sell any portion of the
property of the company to others upon
such terms and conditions and by such
means or appliances as the company may
fix or determine upon; to carry on the
business of an electric light company in
all its branches, including the generating,
manufacturing or production of electricity
for light, heat, power or other purposes
from coal, oil, gas, natural gas, water,
water power or otherwise, and the dis-
tribution and sale thereof subject to local
and municipal regulations in that behalf;

(b) To manufacture, generate or other-
wise produce or use gas or natural gas,
for illuminating, heating, power or other
purposes and to distribute and sell the
same, and to make use of, sell, manipu-
late and generally deal in and with any
and all by-products thereof;

(c) To purchase, lease or otherwise ac-
quire coal mines, coal lands or other real
or leasehold property, mining leases, li-
censes or other rights and to buy, sell and
deal in coal and coke and to make use of,
manipulate, sell and deal in any and all
products or by-products thereof;

(d) To purchase, lease, rent, sell, ac-
quire or otherwise deal in and with real
and leasehold properties of all kinds;

(e) To promote or assist in promoting
and become a shareholder by original
subscription or otherwise, of any sub-
sidiary, allied or other company which car-
ries on or has for its objects the opera-
tion of any business similar or in part
similar to that carried on by this com-
pany and to purchase or otherwise ac-
quire all or any part of the assets, prop-
erty or liabilities of any other company
or person engaged in or authorized or
empowered to engage in any business
similar or in part similar to the business
which this company is authorized to car-
ry on or possessed of property suitable
for the purposes of this company, with
power also to amalgamate with any such
person or company;

(f) To sell, lease, transfer or dispose of
the whole or any part of the business,
property or undertaking of the company
to any other company (whether promoted
by this company or not) or to any firm or
corporation, and to accept by way of con-
sideration for any such sale, transfer or
disposal any shares, debentures, debenture
stock, bonds or securities of any other
company;

(g) To issue fully paid-up shares,
bonds or debentures of the company in
payment or part payment of the purchase
price of any property, real or personal,
franchise, patent or other rights, business
or good-will acquired by the company, or
in payment of any services rendered or
work performed for the company or in
purchase of the bonds, stock, property or
assets of any other company having ob-
jects in whole or in part similar to any of
these of this company;

(h) To do all such things as are inci-
dental or conducive to the attainment of
all or any of the objects of the company to be
carried on throughout the Dominion of
Canada and elsewhere by the name of
"Maritime Electric Company, Limited,"
with a capital stock of one million dol-
lars, divided into 10,000 shares of one
hundred dollars each, and the chief place
of business of the said company to be at
the City of Fredericton, in the Province
of New Brunswick.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of
State for Canada, this 27th day of June,
1917.
THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Returned Soldiers' Organisations

By J. S. DENNIS

Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway

THE question of caring for her
returned soldiers is one that de-
mands the very best thought
that Canada can give. We Canadians
owe these men our very best efforts.
Our debt to them is not to be dis-
charged by merely providing club
rooms and pool tables, nor by empty
demonstrations and banquets. Many
of these men are coming back to civil
life under severe handicaps. It is
our duty as individuals to do our bit
to help them in every practical way
possible to overcome these handi-
caps.

It is quite natural that the men re-
turning from the front should orga-
nize into clubs and societies. It will
be to the shame of the nation if we
as citizens do not fall in line and as-
sist in the work that has called these
organizations into being. We who
have been privileged to stay at home
cannot do less than organize an army
of "big brothers," which will help
these returning soldiers of ours fight
life's battles.

The treatment given our soldiers
after previous wars, is not one of the
bright pages of British history. The
treatment of her disabled soldiers
from the Crimean war, the Indian
mutiny, and the Afghan war, carry
little to thrill the Britisher with
pride in motherland traditions. Nor
can we point to Britain's treatment
of her soldiers after the South Afri-
can war with any degree of pride.
An impartial view of these records
shows that the Empire accepted the
services of her soldiers as duty,
which ended only when the soldier
was no longer physically fit to en-
dure the hardships of battle. Men
who have given their blood for the
State have been practically forced to
spend their remaining days in alms-
houses, unnoticed by the government
and cared for only as a part of the
regular grist of paupers. No attempt
has been made to assist these dis-
abled soldiers and sailors in their at-
tempts to re-establish themselves in
civil life. No effort has been made
to help the partially disabled to over-
come their handicaps so they might
maintain themselves through their
own efforts.

But England has not been alone in
neglect of war veterans. The veter-
ans from the Northern States after
the civil war were practically forced
to organize that they might obtain
something of just treatment from the
nation they had helped to save.

After the surrender of Lee and the
grand review of the Union Army at
Washington in 1865, the soldiers
were turned back to their home com-
munities in regiments and companies.
Of course the coming home brought
gala days and fetes. For the first
few months the veterans were heroes
and the centre of thought on every
hand. Then the nation turned from
four years war and destruction to
peace and reconstruction. The sol-
diers were gradually forgotten. No
practical plans were worked out by
the home folks for assisting the vet-
erans. It was left to governmental
red-tape to provide the only material
assistance in the way of meagre
pensions.

The authentic histories of those re-
construction days in the United
States carry a striking lesson and
admonition for Canada. First the
veterans formed local clubs, then
state organizations, and finally a na-
tional society which developed into
the Grand Army of the Republic.
The "calls" for these first state meet-
ings of soldiers clubs started the
urgent necessity for organization to
protect the rights of the veterans.
Later, the scope of the demands was
broadened beyond the boundary of
rights into those of special privilege.
Pension expenditures in the United

States have been questioned many
times on the ground that total pen-
sions paid by the United States
Government in 1915-6 on Civil War
claims were greater than in 1875,
ten years after the close of the war.
The pension appropriation has in-
creased with each new Congress.

No one will question the duty of
the State to care for disabled sol-
diers. The payment of a pension
upon the most liberal basis possible
is quite a small recompense to the
men who have risked their lives for
the Empire. The fact that our great
army is composed entirely of volun-
teers, makes the debt of the State
to the returned soldiers a double one.
Through our Hospitals Commission
and the various provincial organiza-
tions we have made a start toward
the proper care of our returning sol-
diers. It is indeed gratifying to
note the plans for re-training the in-
jured men, so that they will be able
to earn even a larger income, in
many cases, than before they were
disabled. But we have only made a
start, and an exceptionally small one
at that. With only a small per-
centage of the disabled Canadians as yet
returned to our shores, our facilities
for handling them are at this mo-
ment taxed to the limit.

The returned soldiers in some sec-
tions are even now passing resolu-
tions of protest against their treat-
ment by the state. This is to our
shame. We must not leave this
work to the municipalities. These
boards of trade, manufacturers' as-
sociations and similar public organi-
zations to take up with serious
thought and definite action. Con-
ferences, are, of course, quite necessary
in dealing with such important mat-
ters, but so far we in Canada have
been too prone to allow our oppor-
tunities slip by while we are mark-
ing time in talking about what we
should do.

Our after the war soldier problem
will call for the best and united effort
of all our leaders. We will have
labor problems to solve and industry
to re-adjust. Our agricultural pro-
duction must be increased to re-
store to feed our own people. The
boys in khaki must be the pivot
about which all of these various prob-
lems will be worked out.

It is for granted that the war
will continue for several months. We
have but a very short time to pro-
perly organize our forces and pre-
pare to grasp the opportunities as
well as perform the duties which
will confront us. To my mind the
best way to do this is through a fed-
eral convention of leaders in indus-
try, in finance, in education, in
agriculture, from all sections of the
Dominion. We cannot afford to let
the entire burden of such important
work upon the Government.

(1) Appoint a Demobilization Com-
mission consisting of three civilian
and two military members.

(2) Charge the Commission now
with the duty of making all arrange-
ments for demobilization of our army
so soon as peace is declared.

(3) Through the plan of demobiliza-
tion of the following:

(a) The different battalions and
units as they arrive in Canada to be
returned to a central depot in the
province from which they came.
This to be done irrespective of what
the returning battalion or unit
consists of a majority of men origi-
nally recruited in such battalion or
unit or of drafts from other bat-
talions or units subsequently attach-
ed.

(b) On arrival at the depot, ar-
range to immediately muster out
such men as can prove that they
have a home to go to, or a position

waiting for them, having first closed
their pay account and taken over
their arms and equipment, except
such uniforms, etc., as they are al-
lowed to retain.

(c) Consolidate the men who have
no home or immediate occupation to
go to into proper units for adminis-
tration.

(d) Retain at these depots a cer-
tain number of battalions of men
willing to remain in the army for a
year after the close of the war, so as
to provide a nucleus for re-mobiliza-
tion if necessity arises.

(e) All officers and men to be mus-
tered out of the service on condition
that they agree to mobilize for two
weeks in each year; they being paid
a small annual retainer and usual
pay during these yearly manoeuvres.
Unless this is done the army, which
has cost such an enormous sum to
mobilize and train, will be lost to
Canada.

(f) The men retained at the cen-
tral depots to be employed in making
permanent improvements at the de-
pots, and classes in elementary agri-
culture, vocational training, etc., to
be established so as to give the men
a chance to do better in civil life
after they are discharged.

(g) Immediately on appointment,
the Commission should proceed to
make a vocational census of men in
the army and determine as far as
possible what men in each unit have
homes or occupations to go to on re-
turning to Canada.

(h) The Commission should pro-
vide the necessary staff so that an
official shall accompany each troop-
ship returning to Canada, and dur-
ing the voyage complete a census of
men on the ship, with fullest infor-
mation as to those having homes
and occupations to go to; those de-
siring of taking up land; those look-
ing for employment, etc., and this
report should go to the Commission
headquarters and the Demobilization
Officer at the central depots immedi-
ately on arrival of the ship.

(i) The Commission immediately
on appointment should proceed to
make a labor and occupational sur-
vey of the Dominion, so that they
may be available at headquarters,
and at each depot, a statement of
positions available for men seeking
work.

(j) So soon as the men having
homes and occupations to go to have
been mustered out, and the remain-
ing men consolidated into proper
units the officers commanding depots
to make a complete census of the em-
ployment or occupation wanted by
men retained in the service and men
to be given their discharge only as it
is clear that they have a position to
go to.

(k) The Commission to forthwith
make arrangements that all agencies
in the Dominion requiring skilled or
unskilled labor shall apply for such
labor at the Demobilization Com-
mission, and their requirements filled by
men from nearest Provincial Depot.

The foregoing is, of course, the
merest outline of the scheme and the
details require most careful consid-
eration. In my opinion, unless
something along the proposed lines
is undertaken, we will have serious
trouble. Any attempt to muster men
out indiscriminately, and immedi-
ately on arrival, will be followed by
parades of men seeking work and
public meetings to demand work for
the men who have fought. In the
end it will be cheaper for the country
to proceed with demobilization
only as the men can be absorbed into
civil life, though the natural ten-
dency for the Government will be to
demobilize quickly and save pay and
subsistence.

A Few of the Titles of
LATE FICTION
To be Found on Our Shelves

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 GOD THE INVISIBLE KING | H. G. Wells |
| 2 LYDIA OF THE PINES | Author of Still Jim. |
| 3 THE HUNDRETH CHANCE | Ethel M. Bell. |
| 4 THE DARK STAR | Robert Chambers. |
| 5 SONIA | Stephen McKenna. |
| 6 THE PREACHER OF CEDAR MOUNTAINS | Ernest Thompson Seton |
| 7 DIVERSITY OF CREATURES | Rudyard Kipling |
| 8 CHANGING WINDS | St. John C. Ervine |
| LATE POCKET ATLAS OF THE WAR. LATE WAR MAP OF THE WESTERN FRONT | |

The McMurray Book & Stat'y Co., Ltd.**HOW HE LOST IT.**

An old guide at Yellowstone Park
was minus the first finger of his right
hand. An inquisitive tourist noted
this and became curious.

"How did you lose your finger, my
good man?" she asked.

"Well," he replied slowly, "I've been
a guide in this park for 25 years and
I jest naturally wore that finger off
pointing out places of interest to the
tourists."

Imperial Beef, Iron and Wine

When you are tired, fatigued or over-nervous, IMPERIAL BEEF
IRON AND WINE is the best tonic. It will quiet your nerves,
strengthen you physically and give you the vivacity that comes of
perfect health. IMPERIAL BEEF, IRON AND WINE is a nerve
food and a body builder. There is nothing "just as good."

C. Fred Chestnut
572 QUEEN STREET.

The Quality
Drug Store