

POOR COPY

The Campbellton Graphic

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CAMPBELLTON, NEW BRUNSWICK THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918

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CAMPBELLTON HOLDS ARCHER TROPHY

Closest Games Yet Played For Beautiful Cup. Lead Only 4 Points.

In one of the most exciting games played in the local rink Campbellton last night won out by four points in the Archer trophy series.

Two rinks of Newcastle curiers certainly made things interesting for the local curiers and it was not until the last end was played that the cup was considered safe. Nearly all through the game the score was tied.

The following rinkings placed:
 Newcastle Campbellton
 R. Saunders H. H. Anslow
 W. Gifford R. H. Gibson
 S. Demers F. P. Wetmore
 C. Dickenson J. H. Wilson
 Skip 11 Skip 13

MAKES CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR

L. C. R. Police Inspector Mann Accuses Inspector Mann of Irregularities.

There has been considerable gossip on the streets during the last week over the charges made by one Mr. O. B. Lawson, a government employee, policeman or detective or something or other. The gossip seemed to take form in as much as it was said that an investigation was ordered to be held on account of certain charges made by the Sgt. Mr. O. B. Lawson.

Now the Tribune seems to give form to the gossip by black head lines last night which read "Serious Charges," etc. Now, charges are nearly always serious to somebody, particularly the one who has to pay the charges. Evidently the one who laid these charges has not been tumbling over himself to back them up as he failed to appear on the date agreed upon by himself to repeat the charges in a court asked for by him for the purpose of investigation. But doubtless this busy officer will be to hand at the adjourned date unless "either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a course of peradventure he should."

In the meantime the public are quite easy over the black head lines—Serious Charges.

Inspector Mann has been a very efficient officer and his friends are sure there is no foundation for the charges. The investigation gives promise of being very interesting.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MAJOR MCKAY

Tells of the Doings of the 132nd Battalion Boys in England and France.

The Editor of the Graphic has asked me to record a few impressions received since leaving Canada, which would interest the people here who have relatives at the front. I felt reluctant about doing so and only the knowledge of how anxious we all are to know a little of what goes on over there, causes me to write the following:

As you all know the 132nd Battalion left Halifax, on the Corcoran, on Oct. 26th, 1915. Some of the boys were seasick, a few escaped, and did not conceal their lack of sympathy when the unfortunate ones would come in at mealtime, look over the excellent table, and then lastly "beat it." We arrived at Liverpool by way of the North Channel, after a voyage of ten days, and for the time being forgot we were Canadian. We were English, Scottish, or Irish as the case might be and one of our officers who was born in Antrim, looked even if he didn't say so, when passing Ireland. "This is my own native land!"

The train at our disposal amused the boys greatly. The cars opened on the sides and could be emptied very quickly and the moment the train stopped at each station, our men swarmed out determined to see all they could of the scenery of the country who had already recognized "another bunch of wild Canadians."

We were slated for Bramshott Camp, and I think the description of it as given on a post card which I picked up as good as any.

Shure, a little drop of water fell from the sky, one day.

And landed on the surface of a bit of mud and clay.

Then, when the English saw it, it looked so wet and rare.

They said, we will take it and build a camp right there.

So they dotted it with Canucks just to make the mud pies grow.

Its the only place you'll find them, no matter where you go.

And they sprung it with rain drops, to make it nice and damp.

And when they had it finished.

Shure they named it Bramshott Camp.

After our arrival, we were given the usual six days landing leave, to see what we could of the United Kingdom, and as may be supposed, we all made first for London, where those of us who spent our money wisely found the six days all too short. The others straggled back to camp about the third day, with hearts and pockets light. Our feelings can neither be imagined or described when we stood in such places as Westminster Abbey, with the beautiful paintings, wonderful carvings, and tombs of illustrious dead. St. Paul's Cathedral, with its immense dome, in which is situated the famous whispering gallery, or the Tower of London, where are displayed the crown jewels, and where on the walls of the cells one may read the writing of such famous prisoners as Lady Jane Grey, Sir Thomas Moore, Mary Stewart and others, and looked at the spot on tower hill where they met their death and on which we were told, the grass has never since grown.

Other places of interest were the London Zoo, National Gallery, Victoria and Albert Museums, and Madame Tussauds Wax Works. In the last named, one sees life like figures of kings and statesmen, past and present, conspicuous among them, being Henry VIII with his six wives grouped around him. There are also many old lions in London famous because of their associations. One of them "Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese", in Fleet Street, has remained unchanged for nearly three hundred years. The food is cooked and served in the old way, the floor is of saw dust, and tables and benches are of rough wood. This inn was a favorite resort of Dr. Johnson and Charles Dickens. A brass plate shows where they sat, a friend and I were lucky enough to secure these seats for dinner one evening, and received a helping of the famous steak and kidney pie.

About three weeks after our return to Bramshott, we were called upon to furnish a draft, of 350 men to be sent to France. I asked my company who would volunteer to go, and every man stepped out. I think this, and their record since, a better explanation than the one printed in a local paper last summer, as to why the 132nd Battalion was formed. Not an officer but would have given anything to have gone with

MILITARY CROSS FOR GASPE BOY

at. Horace Grenier Attached to Lance Fusiliers Mentioned in Despatches.

England, Jan. 12th. Having occupied an advanced post in front of the Lattillon line, he held out for four days under most trying circumstances during which the enemy made several attempts to rush his post. He held off every attack, killing many of the enemy at close range and in addition to this sent back valuable information with regard to the movements of the enemy and was able to cause them severe loss by enfilade fire. By his initiative and rapidity of action he invariably dealt successfully with the efforts of the enemy.

Lieut. Grenier is a son of Dr. Grenier of Perce, Que. He has been in France for over two years.

his men, but the order was no officers or N. C. O.'s to go as yet. After a man has trained and associated with men for over a year, he feels that they belong to him, but the position of an officer in England is misunderstood by the people at home. Every officer is under orders from headquarters and has no choice as to where he will go and when. However some of us were sent to France in Dec., the rest followed later, and soon all were serving there, three having won the military cross. We went to different battalions, I going to the 23rd, Montreal Highlanders in temporary command of Major Sparling. The officer was all strangers to me, but a fine class of men I never met. One of them, Lieut. Chris. machine gun officer had relatives in Campbellton. We were now at Vimy Ridge. The weather conditions during the winter months are bad, but the men while in billet are usually quite comfortable. Each battalion has its own field kitchen, and there is always an abundance of hot soup, stew and tea, in readiness for the men on their return from four in the trenches, which lasts from three to six days. Hot tea and soup are also prepared in the rear and brought to the men in the lines. And now, just a word about the conditions which so many people at home do not know. This is issued at daylight every morning, and only to the men in the line, and under the approval of an officer. I have noted the great care which has been taken for hours in the cold, and thoroughly chilled, and I believe it has saved thousands of men from although ten of color are brought to the lines, it is impossible to get them to the men hot enough to have the same effect.

Even the slightest wound is immediately attended to and the man sent to the dressing station where he is treated against tetanus, which is prevalent on the battlefield, and is practically unknown. Everything is done to prevent the men having trench feet. Each man going into the line has three pairs of socks, and the company commander must see that he gets a dry pair each day, and that he actually changes them. The first day in billet, the men are occupied in cleaning up and attending to the bath houses, given a hot bath, and complete change of underwear, and there is usually a liberal issue of blankets, they make themselves as comfortable as possible. There is a lot of sport among the men, and they get up entertainments and keep themselves amused. In this they are assisted by the Y. M. C. A., which is doing so much to make things pleasant for the soldiers while in billet.

In July I was transferred to the Imperialists, going to the Ypres front where I was altogether associated with English troops. Here I got to know and appreciate the splendid qualities of these men, their self denial, and cheerfulness under all circumstances, as one only can by close association.

A book could be written on the wonderful system of handling the wounded, and transferring them to the hospitals. Everything is foreseen and provided for, and no duty occurs.

The question, when is the war going to end, is repeatedly asked every returned soldier, and this question is asked new arrivals in France, by the men in the lines, which goes to show that the people at home know as much about it as the men over there, who after all only know what goes on, on their own bit of front. Of the final issue however no one has any doubt. We must win the war.

NORMAN C. MACKAY.

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BAY CHALEUR BOYS ARRIVE HOME

After Serving Their Country Faithfully Two Residents Are Back.

Pte. Robert McRae of St. Godfroi, who went overseas with the 189th battalion and who volunteered with a draft in the fall of 1916, returned to his home last week. He was in the trenches for five months, being wounded at the battle of the Somme. He visited his sister, Mrs. Timothy Mann here a few days enroute to his home.

A 26th Boy.

Sergeant Richard Flowers of New Carlisle has also arrived home. He went overseas with the 26th battalion, served fourteen months in the trenches when he was wounded. He was in hospital for over a year. Many friends welcomed him upon his arrival at New Carlisle.

Better be carried off by a burglar than by an undertaker is a good way of putting the choice between sleeping with one's windows open after the windows closed. Only that the chance of burglary is mighty slight—one in every 38,000 people,—while just in proportion as we sleep with windows closed are we sure to catch cold or shorten life.

gether with a report of the Chief of Police which were ordered printed in the annual report.

Coun. Alexander brought up the matter of consolidating the various acts and amendments in reference to the town.

Coun. Champoux moved that the Council endorse the action of the N. B. Auto Association in petitioning the government to change the rule of the road so that all vehicles turn to the right instead of the left.

Coun. Harquail moved in amendment that the matter be left over until the next meeting. Original motion carried on casting vote of the mayor.

Coun. Harquail said that the matter of turning off the street lights at midnight had been discussed and decided upon. He therefore moved that, commencing March 1st, until further notice the street lights be turned off each night at twelve o'clock.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Alexander that the Bylaws and Legislative committee take the necessary steps to consolidate and amend the various acts respecting the Town of Campbellton and that the necessary notice thereof be published.—Carried on the casting vote of the mayor.

The meeting adjourned.

AGAIN REPAIRING LOCAL BARRACKS

Buildings Being Placed in Readiness to Receive Soldiers from West.

Carpenters and workmen are again at work making necessary repairs on the local barracks to make them habitable for soldiers who are expected here from the west the latter part of this week or early next.

This is the third time men have been obliged to do this work. No sooner do the troops leave than vandals proceed to break windows, steal the electric fixtures, and other equipment, and do other damage. It would pay the militia department to hire a permanent watchman for this property.

REPORT WESTERN TROOPS ATTACKED

Report Says Soldiers Had Rough Time at Mont Joli on Sunday.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—The Manitoba Free Press Bulletin Saturday, printed an account of an alleged attack on a troop train carrying soldiers from Winnipeg Brandon and Port Arthur districts eastbound, while passing through Quebec. It is stated that a rifle bullet struck the roof of the train a mile and half east of Riviere du Loup and the same time two pieces of iron piping crashed through the windows of one of the cars. No one was hurt. It appears that there had been trouble with a small crowd at Riviere du Loup station while the train was standing there and following the arrest of a man accused of boot-legging.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25.—Le Soleil publishes a despatch from Mont Joli, Quebec, stating that Ontario soldiers on Sunday, February 17, last caused a tumult at Mont Joli about 11 p. m., when their troop train went by. The despatch stated the men, and even some of their officers, got off the train when it stopped and that they went to the restaurant of Oulombe & Thibault and there broke panes of glass, bottles and glasses asking for liquor which was refused them. Some of the men also went to Dr. Ross' drug store, hammering at the doors, asking for liquor, which was again refused.

The despatch closes with a request to the Federal authorities to have the matter enquired into and prevent such demonstrations in the future.

Clothing and Furnishings For Men and Boys at Very Reasonable Prices

Men's Suits in Tweeds, made in Norfolk style. \$12.00	Men's Suits in Brown and Greys \$15.00 and \$16.50	Men's Suits in Blues, Greys & Browns \$18.00
Blue and Black Serges and Cheviots Extra quality \$22.50 and \$25.00	Men's Dark Grey Serge Suits Plain 3 Button \$25.00 to \$32.50	Norfolk Suits in Brown Tweeds \$18.50
Boys' Suits in Browns, Blues, & Greys all sizes \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50 \$8.50 up to \$15.00.	Boys' Extra Bloomers all sizes, 20 to 35 \$1.25 up.	Boys' and Children's Jerseys and Sweaters Wool Worsted, sizes 20 to 32 \$1.25 to \$7.50
Men's Spring O'coats in Dark Grey and Black \$10.00, \$18.00, \$20.00	Men's Shirts soft cuffs, sizes 14 to 17 Special \$1.00	Boys' Shirts, Shirt Waists, Wool and Cotton Stockings, Hats, Caps, Etc.

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