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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY MAY 31st, 1916

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

The decision of the British Government not to institute any reprisals on German prisoners in return for the brutal treatment the British prisoners are receiving in Germany, is perhaps the wisest that could have been come to under the circumstances, and will be generally approved. To come to any other decision, and to act on it, would only have brought further vengeance on the heads of the unfortunates who are now confined in German camps. There was some justification for adopting the poison gas methods of the enemy, because the Allies would otherwise have been placed at a distinct military disadvantage. There would be still more justification later for hanging the degenerates who have been guilty of the reported cruelties to the British prisoners. But at there is no moral or legal justification for punishing German prisoners in England on a reprisal basis for crimes in which they have had no share.

There can be no doubt that if the British were to ill-treat their prisoners, the Germans would only increase the ill-treatment of the prisoners they have. This is shown pretty conclusively by the fact that they promptly placed a number of British officers in solitary confinement in a public jail, when the British government showed a disposition to treat with more severity, submarine commanders caught sinking or attempting to sink unarmed passenger liners. The British were not proposing to ill-treat prisoners, but punish criminals; but the distinction was too finely drawn for the Germans. They could not, or would not, see it.

The argument that the British should adopt a policy of reprisals because the Germans would do so, may appeal to some people, but it is not well founded. The Allies are fighting for an ideal, and they cannot afford to besmirch their cause with methods which are against the laws of humanity. To accept that argument would be to stultify the whole cause for which the Allied Nations are fighting so magnificently. Until now, the atrocities have all been on one side in this war; it is good policy to let them remain so.

If it could be shown that a policy of reprisals would ameliorate the lot of the unfortunate British prisoners in Germany, then the policy of reprisals would have some weight. There is however little or no chance that such would be the case. Every reprisal from the Allies would only provoke a worse from the enemy, and the last state of the poor British in Germany would be more horrible than the first.

AMERICAN MAILS

The protest by President Wilson against the action of the British and French governments in holding up the American mails need not, and in all probability will not, cause any perturbation in those governments. It will be recognized that the President had to take some such course, if only to save his face with his own people. The nations have seen the President expostulate with Germany over far more serious matters than holding up the mails, and they have seen Germany give him more than one slap in the face in reply and then continue her course as though he never existed at all. Americans cannot afford to quarrel with the Allies at present either, for the latter are far too good customers to offend under present conditions.

While the sympathies of the vast majority of the American people are strongly pro-Ally, it must not be forgotten that there are over three millions of Germans in the country who are sustaining their every nerve to injure and defeat the Allied cause. As long as these people are allowed to use the mails to get information of use to the enemies of Britain and France, to these enemies, so long will it be necessary for those countries to hold up the mails, and defeat the machinations of their enemies wherever possible. It is of no use

the President appealing to precedent, for so many precedents in international law have been disregarded in the present war, particularly by Germany, that an entirely new set will be needed when the war is over.

In this particular case however, the cause of all the trouble is of America's own doing. As long as she harbours enemies of the Allies, so long must she submit to put up with the inconveniences that arise therefrom.

Town Council

(Continued from page 1)

to call for tenders to move the Thompson house when arrangements are completed for the continuation of Campbell Street.

Seconded by Ald. Stuart. Ald. McGrath thought it would not be wise to risk making some other street crooked by making this one straight.

Ald. Stables said that the committee had that matter under consideration.

Ald. Miller thought that the property owner should shoulder at least part of the expense. The change would increase the value of Thompson's property. If necessary, let the Council pay it all, but Mr. Thompson should pay part.

Ald. Stables said that Mr. Thompson would have a corner lot anyway, and did not care whether his house was moved or not. The prospective street back of the jail under consideration, and nothing definite would be done until next council.

Ald. Miller thought the matter of the county having closed in a public street to the north of the jail, should be considered by the Public Works Committee.

The Mayor agreed that this was a good suggestion.

Ald. Hayward's motion was carried. Ald. McGrath brought up the matter of appointing a Tax Collector. He read the application of John MacAllister for the position. This and the application of Clement Ryan and John H. Ashford had been before the Finance Committee, and he had been authorized by the Committee to recommend that John H. Ashford be appointed, and that the salary of the Collector be \$30 a month and 5 per cent. of all the default taxes collected, the Collector to give his whole time to the town's work and work under supervision.

Ald. Miller objected to the employment of any special Tax Collector. No other town in N. B. had such an officer. Let the two policemen do it.

Ald. Stables said that Chatham had an assistant to the town clerk to collect taxes, etc. Ald. Hayward said that tax collection had been neglected here. The default list was now over \$20,000. It was customary to have one policeman for every 1000 people. We had only two for 3,000 inhabitants, and we needed a Tax Collector, to clean up some of the taxes in default.

Ald. McGrath said that the Finance Committee had been authorized to hire a special man four years ago, at a commission of ten per cent. Mr. Brobeck was appointed Collector and brought in some \$8000 or \$9000. Since then there had been a special Collector most of the time.

Ald. Miller said move to appoint an extra policeman to collect taxes and he would support it. A uniformed policeman would do better collecting.

Ald. Hayward said Ald. Miller's idea might be all right, but for the present he would support Ald. McGrath's recommendation.

Ald. Miller urged upon the Mayor to see that the matter of repairing the road to Bridgetown be promptly attended to by the Public Works Committee.

His Worship said he certainly would do so. Ald. McGrath said that about half of the \$2000 voted for public works was taken up in fixed charges for salary of men and upkeep of team.

Ald. Stables moved that the recommendation of the Finance Committee be received and the terms as laid down be accepted by the Council and the appointment of a Collector be left in the hands of the Finance Committee. Seconded by Ald. Miller and carried.

On motion of Ald. Stables, seconded by Ald. Hayward, the Daily Reports of Chief Finley, detained as evidence in recent investigation were returned to the Chief.

The Mayor said that there were complaints about too rapid driving of automobiles in town.

Ald. Hayward said we needed a traffic bye-law to control automobiles. Such a bye-law would be a protection to local chauffeurs when they are away from home.

Ald. McGrath said the law directed which side to turn to. One difficulty lay in a driver wishing to stop on the same side of the street as the auto he meets should turn to.

Ald. Miller said the speed limit was eight miles an hour.

Adjourned.

104th to go Overseas
The entire province will be surprised to learn that the 104th Battalion has been ordered overseas before the end of June. The battalion was to proceed to Valcartier along with the other battalions but Col. Fowler received official word to have his men ready to pull out in less than one month.

PERSONALS

F. D. Swim, M. L. A. of Doaktown, is in town this week.

Miss Nellie McEachern spent Victoria Day in Moncton.

Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Barry spent the holiday in Fredericton.

L. B. McMurdo of Moncton, Ex-Mayor of Newcastle, is in town.

Miss A. Ryan of Blackville, spent the weekend at her home here.

Mrs. E. H. Sinclair and son Edward are visiting friends in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Whelan of Bathurst, spent Victoria Day here.

Blanchard McCurdy is home from Wolfville Academy for the holidays.

R. B. Miller, Prof. of Forestry in the U. N. B., was in Newcastle last week.

Wm. Creaghan is home from the U. N. B. and Jack Rundle from Mt. Allison.

Mrs. Thomas E. Howard of Moncton is visiting her mother, Mrs. Louise Lawlor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fleiger of Chatham, were the guests of relatives in town on Sunday.

Mrs. G. Percy Burchill will receive on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, June 7th and 8th.

Lieuts. F. J. Lawlor, F. W. Mowatt and F. W. Benn, of the 132nd Batt., spent the week-end in Halifax.

Mrs. J. F. R. MacMichael and children, Frank, Ralph and Geraldine, spent Victoria Day in Harcourt.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Anderson of Doaktown are rejoicing over the arrival of a new boy on Sunday last.

Bert McLean, who has been several years in the West, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLean.

Mrs. Thos. J. Jeffrey went to St. John Monday to attend the N. B. & P. E. I. Branch of the Methodist W. M. S.

Miss Maud Atkinson spent Sunday with friends in Harcourt and went to St. John Monday to attend the Branch meeting.

Chief McCarron of the L. C. R. despatching office, was in Campbellton last week on business connected with his department.

Gunner Wesley Macdonald of the 65th Battery, Woodstock, spent the holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Macdonald.

W. R. Small, of the New Brunswick Telephone office, Sussex, recently manager in Newcastle, has been transferred to St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Waldo Crocker are being congratulated upon the arrival in their home yesterday morning of twins—a boy and a girl.

James McCabe of the Overseas Army Service Corps spent the first of last week with his parents, Ex-Ald. and Mrs. Andrew McCabe.

Madame J. D. Paulin received word last week from her sister, Miss Alma Godin, saying that the latter, who is a Canadian nurse, had left Ramsgate, England, for France.

Mrs. J. E. Park, whose husband goes overseas with the 132nd Battalion, has with her son gone to Picton, N. S., where she will stay with relatives during Dr. Park's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown left on Monday for Toronto, Ont., where Mr. Brown will attend the meeting of the Canadian Press Association. They will also visit in Montreal, where Mr. Brown's mother and sister reside.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Smith of Vancouver, announce the engagement of their daughter, Vera Louise, to Mr. Wm. Harrison, Jr., of Halifax, son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrison of Newcastle, marriage to take place next month.

SOUL, ACID STOMACH, GASES OR INDIGESTION
Each "Pape's Diapiesin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eruptions of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

When and How it Becomes Operative
13—In every county of the province where the Canada Temperance Act is now in force this Act will come into operation immediately upon the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. In those counties where the New Brunswick License Law is now in force this Act becomes operative on May 1st, 1917.

12—A civil remedy is provided by the Act in the case of a person whose death has taken place while intoxicated. When any person who has drunk liquor which has been illegally furnished to him comes to his death by suicide or drowning, or perishing from cold or other accident, the person who furnished the liquor becomes liable to an action for personal wrong at the suit of the legal representative of the deceased who may recover damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 as may be fixed by the court. (Section 175.)

11—When any constable, policeman or local inspector sees any person in a state of intoxication or with liquor in his possession that officer can cause said intoxicated person to go before a magistrate or a justice of any town clerk, and have him tell where he got his liquor. He shall make an affidavit or affirmation as to where he got such liquor and failure to do so to the satisfaction of the person taking the affirmation he can be arrested and imprisoned until he makes such affidavit or declaration. (Section 170-171.)

10—A fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars and in default of immediate payment to be confined to jail for not less than three months nor more than six months is the punishment for first violation of this Act. For a second offence no fine is made but the offender will be committed to prison for not less than six months nor more than twelve months, and in the discretion of the magistrate he may be put at hard labour, and for a third offence to be committed to jail for not less than nine months nor more than twelve months and for every subsequent offence to be imprisoned at hard labour for one year.

9—A household is allowed to keep liquor in his own home for his private use, provided it is not purchased within the province. (Section 8-9.)

8—Property qualified persons such as druggists and doctors, etc., can obtain alcohol for strictly medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes. (Section 2 (n) (o).)

7—Hospitals are permitted to keep liquor for the use of patients and sick persons are allowed to have liquor in their room. (Section 40-41.)

6—Provision is made for the sale of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes through licensed drug stores. (Section 2 (n) (o).)

5—This Act prohibits anyone under the influence of liquor to drive, operate, or have charge of the power of guidance of any automobile, motor-cycle, or any motor vehicle, propelled by other than muscular power. (Section 20.)

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OBITUARY

LOUIS GALLON

The death by heart failure of Louis Gallon, a respected resident of Upper Nelson, occurred at his home, on Saturday afternoon, May 27th, at the age of sixty four years.

The deceased was born in Plestin, France, and came to this country thirty-five years ago. He fought in the Franco-German war, being wounded in several places.

He leaves to mourn his widow, two sons, William and George, ten grandchildren, also an adopted son, Thomas Curtis. His loss is deeply felt by all who knew him.

The funeral took place from his late residence on Monday May 29th at 2 o'clock to Cochraneville grave yard, the Rev. Alex. Riddle officiating. The hymns sung being "Rock of Ages" and "Forever with the Lord."

New Brunswick Prohibition Act

(Continued from page 1)
face to treat or offer liquor of any kind to any person in any street or car or upon any railway, passenger car, or coach or platform while the train is in the service of passenger transportation in the province. (Section 6.)

5—This Act prohibits anyone under the influence of liquor to drive, operate, or have charge of the power of guidance of any automobile, motor-cycle, or any motor vehicle, propelled by other than muscular power. (Section 20.)

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10—A fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars and in default of immediate payment to be confined to jail for not less than three months nor more than six months is the punishment for first violation of this Act. For a second offence no fine is made but the offender will be committed to prison for not less than six months nor more than twelve months, and in the discretion of the magistrate he may be put at hard labour, and for a third offence to be committed to jail for not less than nine months nor more than twelve months and for every subsequent offence to be imprisoned at hard labour for one year.

9—A household is allowed to keep liquor in his own home for his private use, provided it is not purchased within the province. (Section 8-9.)

8—Property qualified persons such as druggists and doctors, etc., can obtain alcohol for strictly medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes. (Section 2 (n) (o).)

7—Hospitals are permitted to keep liquor for the use of patients and sick persons are allowed to have liquor in their room. (Section 40-41.)

6—Provision is made for the sale of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes through licensed drug stores. (Section 2 (n) (o).)

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It's Straw Hat Time

Better lay aside that cap or felt hat and adorn yourself with one of our new Sailors or soft Straw Hats.

There's a hundred new shapes here to suit every face, and prices are lower than we have ever sold before.

Just now our showing is most complete and we advise you to call today and choose the one you like best.

Straw Hats from 25c to \$1.50
Sailor Hats " 1.00 " 3.00
Panama Hats " 5.00 up

J. D. Creighton & Co.
LIMITED

WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Backfilling and Cribwork Retaining Wall, West St. John, N. B." will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Wednesday, June 7, 1916, for the construction of a Retaining Wall and Backfilling at West St. John, St. John County, N. B.

Fans and form of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, and at the offices of the District Engineers at Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B. and at Shagnessy Building, Montreal, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

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

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

NOTE—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$20.00, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERES,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 30, 1916.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—94056.

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Lost

Between Newcastle and Chatham, on Sunday, the cap belonging to the hub of an automobile front wheel. Finder please communicate with The Advocate, Newcastle.

23-1

For