

The Campbellton Graphic

CAMPBELLTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1918.

5 CENTS A COPY

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DRY KILN, DOOR AND SASH FACTORY

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

Manufacturers of STORE FRONTS, STORE OFFICES, CHURCH FITTINGS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN PUTTY, SHELLS, RED and YELLOW OCHRE, METAL ROOFING and SIDINGS, NEPONSSET, PAPERS and ROOFINGS, SHEET LEAD, and ZINC PLAIN, FANCY, ART and PLATE GLASS, MIRRORS, LOCKS, KNOBS, GENERAL BUILDING HARDWARE.

HEAVY DEARD
If you are building or going to complete, some unfinished rooms, let us show you some colored samples illustrating the beautiful color effects obtained by using this material and durable finish for walls and ceilings in all classes of buildings.

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We submit out of town orders which require our personal attention. The length of time taken to fill orders is governed very largely by how busy we are in the department of our factory in which the particular goods are made. While we have exceptional facilities for promptly turning out goods, it is important to place orders as far ahead as possible. Orders are filled by us in the relation in which they are received, and customers can always depend on our doing everything in reason to give prompt dispatch.

Our Office is connected with the N. B. Telephone by two separate lines bearing prompt attention.
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INSPECTOR MANN MAKES SEIZURE

Two Stills and Large Quantity of Liquor Taken Last Week.

The Christmas season will be a dry one, so far as liquor is concerned, as Inspector Mann seized enough to make the whole community hilly while on a quiet New Year's Eve last Thursday.

Leaving town in a slight Thursday the Inspector drove twenty-five miles, and at last came to the place he was looking for. He was given a warm reception, (a piece of sealing on the hand with no light hand) and found sixty-six gallons of the pure moonshine whiskey in barrels and jugs. A supply of bottles was also on hand and the Christmas ale was to begin shortly. The supply was so plentiful that the Inspector had not enough sleigh room to bring it all to town with the prisoner, so he dumped two barrels of booze by the roadside but brought out a sample in a jug.

The proprietor appeared before his Honor and was fined one hundred dollars and costs.

The still was of a most up-to-date pattern and cost a considerable amount. It was imported.

On Friday the Inspector visited El River and seized another small still with only a small quantity of whiskey.

MATAPEDIA BOY DIES IN FRANCE

Member of 132nd Wounded Near Cherbourg Aug. 28th and Died Aug. 29th.

Word was received by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Adams of Matapedia on their son, Pte. Lawrence Adams, who the 7th of September of the death of their son, Pte. Lawrence Adams, who died of wounds on the 28th of August in the vicinity of Cherbourg.

Pte. Adams enlisted in Campbellton on Dec. 20th, 1915 in the 132nd Battalion and sailed from Halifax in October 1916. He was transferred to the 104th Battalion in England and in March 1918 when he was sent to France he was again transferred to the 132nd Battalion.



PTE. LAWRENCE ADAMS. Died of Wounds.

to the 26th Battalion. The news of his death came as a great shock to his relatives and friends as they had had no word of him being at the front.

He is survived by his aged and feeble parents and one brother James of Millstream, E. C., and two sisters, Mrs. Octave Gallant and Mrs. James Fraser both of Matapedia. Mrs. Fraser's husband is also overseas.

WAR SERVICE GRATUITY TO BE PAID THE SOLDIERS

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—An Order-in-Council was Saturday passed by the Cabinet Council authorizing the payment of a "war service gratuity to be payable to the naval and land forces of Canada, in place of post discharge pay. Under the enactment the amount to be paid is graduated up to six months pay and allowances, exclusive of subsistence allowances or allowances in lieu of rations and quarters, according to the length and nature of service.

For the members of land forces who have served at any time overseas who are entitled to some recognized overseas establishment and were on the strength of the land forces on active service, on the date of the armistice 11th November, 1918, the gratuity is graded as follows:

For three years' service or over 183 days' pay and allowances.

For two years' service and under three years 153 days' pay and allowances.

For one year's service and under two years, 122 days' pay and allowances.

For less than one year 92 days' pay and allowances.

CLOVIS BURKE GIVEN TWO YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

Newcastle, Dec. 20.—Clovis Burke, who was arrested at Joggins Mines about a week ago, by C.G.R. Officer J. J. Murphy and O. B. Lawson, charged with holding up Conductor G. McKennie at Newcastle with a gun November 26th last, was before Magistrate J. R. Lawlor at Newcastle Wednesday. He elected to be summarily tried and pleaded guilty to the charge. A sentence of two years in Dorchester penitentiary was imposed. Officer Murphy, who was in Newcastle in connection with the case returned to Moncton last evening.

Actor—We've had very poor houses lately.

Friend—Owing to the war, I suppose.

Actor—No, I'm its owing to the piece.

Graphic.

Negro Sergeant—"When I say, 'Bout face' you place de toe of yo right foot six inches to de rear of de heel of yo left foot and just come around."

Cold shoulder is an unpalatable dish for a friend.

Final and conclusive defeat of the enemy.

"It's not a single Canadian gun is in German hands, while there are many, many units who can truthfully say that they have never failed as they are objective or ever lost a inch of ground."

COFFEE BARS CLOSE TO FRONT

Captain Steele of the Salvation Army tells of Efforts to Minister to Comforts of Soldiers.

Fresh from the battle line, one of the Salvation Army's fighting Chaplains, Captain A. Steele, is home on a few weeks' furlough, after an absence of three and a half years with the troops. Captain Steele has been highly commended by the Director and Assistant Director of Chaplain Service for his successful and courageous work especially in the matter of opening and operating coffee stalls close up to the front line to supply the wants of the battle-scarred heroes coming out to rest, or the boys coming up to the line after a period of comparative quiet.

Captain Steele's account of the operation of the Army contains much material of absorbing interest. After working at the base the Captain went to Mont St. Eloi, and was attached to the 3rd Canadian Entrenching Battalion, where he conducted meetings and operated a canteen five miles beyond the front line. At the battle of Hill 70, 1917, he met the wounded men coming from the battle-field and rendered very effective services. In October of that year he was transferred to the Chaplains' Social Service Work with headquarters at Neuville St. Vaast. He had eighteen canteens to supervise, as well as many coffee stalls. It was his endeavor to have the coffee stalls as far forward as possible, so a dug-out close to the front line was selected; and at night, when the smoke would not betray the position, coffee was made and sent to the front trench. At Passchendaele there were nine coffee stalls working, and it was a sight, he says, to see the long lines of mud-eaten men waiting to receive their cups of steaming hot coffee. He estimates that 10,000 men were served every 24 hours. All the coffee stalls were in the shelter area.

The Captain told a story of a narrow escape he had whilst building another coffee stall in an advanced position. The working party had to run down a plank road alongside of which men were lying dead and wounded horses were still kicking in the agonies. Shells were coming dangerously near as they worked, and finally one of the men said, "Let it get a bit too hot, Captain?" "Oh no; let's stay and finish the job," was the reply. The shells were bursting nearer and nearer, and the Captain decided that the party had better make a dash for safety. As soon as he gave the order, the men dropped the tools and dashed down the plank road as fast as they could. He stayed behind to examine the work done, and hearing the whine of an approaching shell, crouched down behind some sandbags. Crash! bang! right on the very spot where the men had been working only a few seconds before, a shell struck and exploded. The party would certainly all have been killed had they not gone when they did. The Captain had a narrow escape, but was protected by the sandbags from the splinters. He came to the conclusion that that was not a desirable spot to establish a coffee stall, and so transferred it to a position a station a bit further down the line.

Next day he went in an auto to try and recover some of the material, but the car stalled in a mud hole, and the enemy started shelling it. He and his companions got out and hid behind a "pill box." They were just in time, for a moment later a shell hit the car and fragments of glass and iron were flying in all directions.

For hours the Captain and his party crouched behind that pill box in the pitchy darkness. The enemy had but on a few occasions, and it seemed certain death to try and escape. Some of the men attempted it, but they had not gone far before a loud cry for help rang through the darkness. The Captain rushed out in the direction of the cry and found two wounded men. Four others lay dead on the ground. He attended to the wounded as best as he was able under the circumstances, and after a while the whole party decided to try and dash through the barrage. "Talk about running," says the Captain. "We did a record sprint that night, and managed to get through all right."

Next day he went back for the car, and finding it not so badly damaged, got it out of the mud and drove it to a safer area.

Captain Steele expresses admiration for the way the various Home Leagues supplied the wants of the men with comforts. The parcels that were sent to me were most welcome. The socks were a positive blessing to the men, especially during the rainy weather, when they would get their boots soaked through with the wet mud. I arranged for the socks to be distributed from the most forward coffee stall for the use of the men in the front line. To let them know that socks had arrived I put up a big sign worded as follows: "Canada. If you need socks, ask for them. Donated by Salvation Army Home Leagues."

When the Canadians moved forward and large areas in France were

HON. DR. ROBERTS EXPLAINS ACT

Members of Local Boards of Health and Citizens Meet Minister.

A meeting of the members of the County and Town Board of Health, County Councillors and doctors was called for 9:30 Saturday to meet Hon. Dr. Roberts, Dr. Marvin, St. John and Dr. F. J. Desmond, District Health Officer of Newcast.

Warden H. C. Gillis was chosen chairman and introduced Hon. Dr. Roberts.

Hon. Dr. Roberts is the man behind the new Health Act and that he is a force was fully demonstrated by the manner in which he explained the workings of the Act, and told what it was hoped to accomplish.

It is pretty generally known that the province is divided into three health districts with a district health officer in charge. Each district will be divided into sub-districts which districts shall comprise a county. Each sub-district will have a Board of Health consisting of three or five, and a number of permanent officials will be engaged. The Board of Health will be appointed by the County Council and shall have power to conduct all the business of the Board.

The Board of Health would be responsible for the looking after:

1. Public Health and Sanitation.
2. Vital statistics.
3. Medical Inspection of Schools.

Hon. Dr. Roberts explained how the officials would look after this work, and forecasted some of the benefits to be derived from the proper carrying out of the act.

Dr. Marvin confirmed his remarks principally to the cost of administering the act. It was estimated that the dollar per family would provide sufficient funds to pay all running expenses. A very modest sum.

Dr. Desmond also made a few remarks as did Dr. Murray, Dr. Finault, and others.

A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to the speakers and the meeting adjourned.

WILL PASS THROUGH PANAMA CANAL

Homeward Route of British Columbia Soldiers.

London, Dec. 20.—Information from headquarters states that the British Columbia troops will go home via the Panama Canal. Several thousand soldiers will therefore reach home without rail travel across Canada.

Two street-sweepers, seated on a curb-stone, were discussing a comrade who had died the day before.

"Bill certainly was a good sweeper," said one.

"Y-e-s," concluded the other, thoughtfully, "but—don't you think he was a little weak around the lamp posts?"

liberated from the enemy, the Captain had the novel and pleasant duty of escorting numbers of civilians who had been hiding in cellars back into a safe place behind the lines. The emotion of these poor folks when they got their first sight of Arras the Captain will never forget. They threw their hands in the air and kept exclaiming, "Arras! Arras!" while tears of joy ran down their faces.

There was another affecting scene when the women of Arras came out to meet the refugees. Similar scenes were witnessed at Denain, Valenciennes, and other places the Captain visited.

SAY CAPITALISTS CAUSED THE WAR

Now They Have Awakened from Their Nightmare to the Cold, Horrible Reality of Defeat.

Cologne, Dec. 12.—Few British troops, apart from the cavalry holding the bridges, are for the present in column, but bodies of infantry are passing through and going to camps and billets outside. Among these are the Jocks, the Scafochs and the Camerons, the Black Watch and others, and they come marching through with their pipes, and at the first sight of them the young Germans start running, unable to resist the sight of the killed men, and at the sound crowds gather round our transport, halted for a little while in the streets, and the English-speaking Germans in these groups speak to the Jocks in a friendly way, though many of them were soldiers until a week or so ago and were fighting against these very men of ours.

What Was the War About?
A writer with whom I spoke to-day was with the Sixteenth Reserve Division round about Grevelingen and Bapume, where they lost 75 per cent. of their men. He is a man of forty-two or three, head waiter of a great hotel, but a private soldier in the ranks until the Armistice.

"I often used to ask myself," he said, "what all this thing was for, what was the use of all this bloodshed. In the front line we did not hate the English, and our soldiers did not hate us, though we tried to kill each other. It was only the people behind the lines who hated, and they did not know the torture and cruelty of the things we suffered, and will never know."

Many of the German people are asking themselves now what was it all about, why did we bring this ruin upon ourselves? They were made to believe, I think they believed quite honestly that they were fighting in a war of self defence, just as the British and French believed they were, and they were duped into the belief that by a few more months of sacrifice they were fairly bound to win a fairly good peace.

Blame the Capitalists.
Now they are awakened from their nightmare to the cold, horrible reality of defeat, and they ask who were chiefly to blame, and answer it not in the name of the Kaiser, but of the capitalists. Many of them, including the editor of the Kolnische Zeitung, and the so-called intellectuals of Germany, still seem under this delusion that their army was not actually beaten in the field, and that they had many lines of defence which their troops could have maintained for a long time.

It is useless to tell them that they had, as I know, by having gone all over the ground, no lines of defence whatever behind their Hindenburg line. The retreat of their army they say was due to collapse in interior Germany, and that was caused in their conviction by some, which weakened the bodies and will of the people.

From our point of view and in actual fact, it is certain that the German army was so beaten in the field by successive hammer blows of the Allies, and by inability to fill up the gaps in their ranks, owing to exhaustion of man power, that nothing was left for them but to surrender. Hindenburg himself acknowledged that, and his history proves it, but it is certain that in Germany itself there was a moral and physical collapse, owing to the long strain of the war, and a feeding.

We thank our Customers for their very generous Christmas Patronage and Wish all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

CENTRAL BOOK STORE.

May the New Year be the dawning of Peace,
Happiness and Prosperity to All.

MORAN & MORAN.
—Our Hall—

Money Makes Money

"Opportunity" means having a little capital to invest at the right time

The way to get that "capital" is to save something each week so that you can make your money work for you when the time comes.

Decide, now, to let us help you to save.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid up Capital \$5,000,000 R. R. ROSEBOROUGH
Reserve Fund 12,000,000 Mgr. Campbellton Branch
Resources 120,000,000



NOTICE
good having been duly administered of the estate of Wendell F. Thomson, is given that all persons to said estate are to a payment forthwith to

all persons having any claim against the same forthwith, at the same time, with the said estate, at Moncton, N. B., on the 26th day of December, 1918.

GURON THOMPSON.
Administrator.