

**Campbellton Graphic**  
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CAMPBELLTON, N. B.  
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Campbellton, N. B., July 26th, 1917.

**FOOD OR DRINK.**  
The question of the prohibition of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors during the period of the war was introduced into the federal parliament at Ottawa recently by Mr. Devlin who pressed the necessity, owing to the high cost of living and the importance of conserving all food products for the benefit of the consumer of Canada, Britain and the Empire's Allies, that the Government take steps under the war measures act to have the supply of grain to brewers and distillers immediately discontinued. Mr. Devlin stated that there was last year consumed in Canada in the manufacture of liquor 2,353,273 bushels of barley 589,394 bushels of corn, and 128,801 bushels of rye. If the Government would cut out waste and extravagance it would not be necessary to impose so much taxation upon producer and consumer. Other members supported Mr. Devlin. Mr. J. A. Robb, of Huntington, pointed out that it required 125,000 acres to grow the grain necessary for the manufacture of beer and whiskey and raw material to the value of \$4,500,000 per annum. Mr. Huges of P. E. I. said there were thousands of petitions reaching the Government asking for the enactment at this session of a Dominion-wide prohibitory law preventing the importation, sale and manufacture of all intoxicating liquors. Sir George Foster declared that Canada had come to a time when food was necessary and drink could be dispensed with. It is not proposed to prevent the distilling of alcohol for use in the manufacture of high explosives used by the British army at the front, so that the immediate enforcement of prohibition would affect the industrial aspect of the question much less than might be supposed. But there are other even more important reasons, than the wastage of food by the liquor traffic, for the immediate enactment of national prohibition. The wastage of manhood is a more serious thing than the destruction of good grain that might be used to support life. There is a moral as well as an economic side to the liquor question, and however important the latter we must not lose sight of the former—Presbyterian Witness.

**THE GROWING COST OF LIVING**  
One of the most alarming features of the domestic situation arising out of the war is the rapidly increasing cost of the commonest necessities of life. With hard coal about \$12 a ton and the prospect of going still higher, soft coal at \$8, flour over \$15 and other food stuffs proportionally higher than normal, the outlook for the poor or even the moderately well-to-do is not bright. But is there any justification for such prices at the present time? In the case of some of the most important articles of daily use, at least, we are convinced that there is not. There is at present in Canada somewhere in the vicinity of a hundred million of surplus wheat. Great Britain has to import her wheat from across the Atlantic—much of it from the Argentine; and yet bread is twenty per cent cheaper in Britain today than in Canada, with our surplus wheat and our great flour mills. There is certainly something wrong here. Somebody is holding up the food of the country for the purpose of forcing up prices and making enormous profits out of the needs of the poor. The American Government has taken in hand the regulation of food prices, and our Government will have to do the same if we are to escape actual want in the midst of plenty. Mr. Hubert C. Hoover, the American expert who was the director of the relief supplies in Belgium, declares that flour based on even \$1.50 wheat could be sold in New York at \$8 per barrel, whereas without control it is likely to go up to \$20. The enormous advance in the price of coal is said to be equally unwarranted, as there is abundance of this commodity above ground in the great coal fields of Pennsylvania. We would expect the difficulties of transportation and the increase in freight to add considerably to the cost of coal, but it surely should not double the price. What is needed in Canada, and needed immediately, is a competent commission of experts to investigate the whole situation of the high cost of living and to devise measures to protect us from the conscienceless monopolies and food exploiters by whom the people are being fleeced.

**TRAFFIC BY-LAW.**  
At the last meeting of the Town Council a "by-law" to regulate street traffic was passed to go into effect September 1st 1917.  
So that every citizen would know what that by law contains the council instructed the By-law and Legislation Committee to have the same published in the local papers. This will be found on page three of this issue.  
The Council desires all who are interested, and this means every citizen, both in the town and country, to read this by-law over and if any charges are deemed advisable notify the Council at once. With large numbers of automobiles on our streets it is absolutely necessary that measures be taken to regulate all traffic. The by-law is substantially the same as in force in St. John, Moncton and other cities in the province.

**THE STUMPAGE.**  
Under the new regulations taking effect August 1st, the stumpage payable on all logs timber or other lumber cut of made upon Crown Lands under license, shall be as follows:  
For spruce, pine, fir and hachmatac saw logs, per M. superficial feet—\$3.00 to \$4.00.  
Hardwood timber up to an average of 14 inches square, per ton—\$1.10.  
Hardwood timber, above 14 inches, additional per inch, per ton—10.  
Hardwood logs, per M. superficial feet—\$1.25.  
Pine timber up to 14 inches square per ton—\$2.00.  
Pine timber, additional per inch, per ton—50.  
Hachmatac timber, per ton—\$1.00.  
Spruce timber, per ton—\$1.50.  
Cedar logs, per M.—\$3.00.  
Railway Ties, 8 feet length each—15.  
Hemlock logs, per M. superficial feet, including bark—\$2.50.  
Cord—65.  
White birch logs, for spool wood, per M. superficial feet—\$1.25.  
Poplar logs, per M. superficial feet—\$2.00.  
And for all other descriptions of lumber not specified above 15 per cent of the market value thereof at the mill, place of shipment, or place of consumption in the Province.  
The stumpage on spruce, pine, fir and hachmatac saw logs per M. Crown Lands tributary to the River St. John and to the Bay of Fundy. For the remainder of the Province the stumpage will be \$3.00 per M. on this lumber.

Where it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Lands and Mines or the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines that the portage haul of camp supplies is forty miles or more, then the stumpage may be reduced but in no case shall the charge be less than two-thirds of the regular rate.

**MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTIONS**  
In another part of today's issue will be found the advertisement of the Mount Allison institutions, located at Sackville, New Brunswick. These institutions have had a most honorable record extending over more than half a century. They have contributed much to the industrial, educational and moral life, not only of the Maritime Provinces, but all parts of Canada as well as many other portions of the globe. The fact that so many Mount Allison men have enlisted and are doing their part in the great war is a strong proof of the training which they have received, at "Old Mount A."  
The teachers and professors associated with Mount Allison are men and women eminently fitted for the task which they perform and, with such well known men as Rev. B. C. Borden, D. D., Rev. Hamilton Wigle, B. A. and Dr. J. M. Palmer, as heads of the University, Ladies' College and Academy respectively, parents may send their sons and daughters to Mount Allison with the confident assurance that they will be well looked after and receive a training which cannot be surpassed anywhere in Canada.

**AN OPPORTUNITY.**  
The Graphic has an opening for a bright girl, with a good high school education to learn to operate a linotype machine and job printing business. A bright girl can learn to operate a linotype as quickly as she can learn stenography and typewriting and the work is easier. When she becomes proficient she can earn from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per week. The work is clean, and interesting. If interested apply in own handwriting.

**NEW ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.**  
Can supply any of the new accounting systems, ledger sheets, card index systems now so largely used. Our customers say our work is better than that supplied by city houses. Try us for your next supply.—L.F.

**THE GRAPHIC LIMITED.**  
DIED AT 77. LA NIM.  
The Joseph A. St. Denis McCurdy.

**GADSBY'S LETTER**  
T T A W A,  
July 31.  
The main object of the conscriptionists on both sides of politics from now on must be to keep the Borden Government's nose to it. The Military Service Act has lost considerable of its charm for the Government, which now seems disposed to view it in the light of a Frankenstein which may destroy its creator. At all events they show signs of backing up.  
One of the first signs was their readiness to dispense with the elaborate classification of the bill and put all the single and married men from twenty-one to thirty-five with no ties under one class. This amendment was accepted with great alacrity by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, who is willing to share the blame with almost anybody.  
Another sign of cold feet was the penalizing clause for newspapers which might publish anything in the way of criticism of conscription or of the methods which the Government might or might not employ to carry it out. Under pressure of a sturdy public opinion through the House in favor of free speech, Mr. Meighen was obliged to substitute "may" for "shall" so that the suppression of newspapers with ideas of their own is now optional on the part of the Government instead of mandatory as before. Which is to say that we will continue to have an unfettered press in Canada if the Government chooses.  
Impartial observers are of the opinion that the Government had better choose a free press or some Canadian Northcliffe may arise who will knock all their heads together. It seems strange through these public Canada should adopt all the obvious features of a press censorship which were eliminated by England when she suppressed the truth landed here. What makes it worse is that Canada has not the same quantity of despotic cause in England there was real danger of conveying information to the enemy through these newspapers. But an all-right press censorship in Canada has no excuse but a desire on the part of a despotic Government to stop the other fellow's mouth.  
A press censorship such as Mr. Meighen outlines in his famous clauses would not shut off all criticism of conscription as conscription but also all criticism of the phase of the Government's activities, which might cause prospective conscripts to desert the Borden Government was not worth fighting for. For example there is the Borden Government's war with the United States and the great and good man Sir Joseph Flavelle, the pious pork packer—an alliance which is probably as unpopular with Conservatives as it is with Liberals. Sir Joseph, to a large degree, perhaps than any other man in Canada, has been the cause of our living. His alliance with the Borden Government is so close and intimate that they are doing it. Sir Joseph and the high cost of living will be a lump on the Borden Government's back when conscription is forgotten. Like the poor—and most of us are poor—the high cost of living is always with us, and the poorer we are the more we feel it.  
When he returned from England the last time Sir Joseph made a speech whose object still reverberates through the land. He said that Canadian business men should be ashamed to make any money. His sentiments were noble. If I remember rightly he said that all should serve the State for the sake and not out of the dividend. He crystallized it in a phrase "to hell with profits." He left it to be inferred that Sir Joseph Flavelle was working for nothing but a few kind words and a baronetcy—both of which he has since collected.  
It now transpires that when Sir Joseph said "to hell with profits" he meant to leave his money to his fellow profits. Sir Joseph's own profits were to be sacred—as sacred as most men's religion, which is so sacred that it is rarely talked about. W. K. O'Connor's latest report on the high cost of living shows that Sir Joseph on one bacon contract with the British Government made four and a half million dollars. Of course he should be ashamed to make a pound on such a contract. That is to say the total profits on which taxes were paid were \$471,486. As Sir Joseph is a just man and would not die about his business profits in Canada, it follows that the bacon contract on which he made four and a half million dollars was carried out in some country where Canadian taxes are not paid—presumably in the United States.  
One supposes that it is little transactions like this which the press-gauges of the Military Service Act are intended to protect. For certainly nothing could create a stronger feeling against the conscription of flesh and blood than to think that Sir Joseph was left behind to make a huge fortune out of the soldiers' wives and families.  
It must be admitted that Mr. Meighen's "arted with the 'shall'" part of his gag clause with regret because the Solicitor-General has a highly respected resident of Point La NIM took place at his home Tuesday night, after an illness extending over some months.  
Deceased is survived by a widow and one son, who have the sympathy of all in their bereavement. The funeral took place this afternoon at two o'clock interment being at Dalmeny.

**A WONDERFUL NIGHT.**  
How the Revolution Was Celebrated in Petrograd.  
In the Newsky Prospect the interminable procession was formed in two columns, marching parallel with each other and made up of groups of about a hundred men, women, and children, old and young, walking arm in arm. The files were of equal length, and no troops, bands, or marching soldiers could be seen. The soldiers did not, for of the strange things about this procession were that in it civilians and soldiers were mingled. After some groups of workmen came battalions of troops, then working men and women again. This fashion of soldiers and civilians was repeated in the march, and never for a moment were the ranks ever broken. And as they marched they sang revolutionary hymns; as a matter of course the "Marseillaise," and also other songs which had never been composed only recently, for the marchers had not had time to learn the words by heart, and some read them from sheets which they carried in their hands. The soldiers also sang, and their thousands of voices made a chorus of marvellous power and sonority.  
None of these songs were fierce or revolutionary. On the contrary, the words said, rotundly sad—the accents of mourning and not of hate. No police, no marshals were needed to control this manifestation. Those who took part in it policed themselves, and their own discipline better maintained.  
As I looked at this spectacle I thought of all the pessimists, all the philosophers steeped in gloom, all the prophets who only predict calamity for Russia. Why should not a people who are able to organize and carry out such wonderful displays be capable of organizing themselves? Let us, then, give them our confidence—and also a little time.—Raymond Recouly, in Scribner.

**What's in a Name?**  
The death on active service is announced in the casualty lists of Capt. L. S. D. O. F. F. T. T. de O. P. Tollmache-Tollmache, Leicester Regiment.  
Captain Tollmache-Tollmache was a victim of one of the most extraordinary nomenclatures of the war. His full name was Leo Sextus Deys Oswald Frandatt Filius Tollmache-Tollmache de Orellana Plantaganet Tollmache-Tollmache. He was a son of the Rev. Ralph Tollmache, who, for some reason which has never been made apparent, doubled his name, and to judge by the extraordinary result achieved, went on adding to it. One of the sons declined to carry the burden, and in 1908, by legal process, stripped himself of a great deal of his incontinent glory. His name was Leo Quintus Tollmache-Tollmache de Orellana Plantaganet Tollmache-Tollmache. He became comparatively pious as Leo de Orellana Tollmache.  
Both were fortunate in comparison with another brother, however. This unfortunate gentleman represented in his god-parents' gifts at least two hundred millions, to say nothing of the Angles, the Saxons, the English royalty, the modern aristocracy, and not to miss a point in British history, the Ironsides. Living or dead he was: Lyonel Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchen Wyse Saxos Bea Cromwell Orma, Nevill Dyrant Plantaganet Tollmache-Tollmache.  
Two of the sisters of the house ran the brothers very close. The elder of the two was Miss Mabel Elbeth Helmsham, a Huntington; Beatrice Blaxoberrie Evangelina Vis de Lou de Orellana Plantaganet Baron Toedmag Tollmache-Tollmache; but, earlier still, she could boast of little more than could her immediate junior, Miss Lynnesse Matilda Deira de Agnes Ernestine Curson Pauliet Wilbraham Joyce Beagene Bentley Saxonia Dyrant Plantaganet Tollmache-Tollmache.

**About Queensland.**  
The population of Queensland is a little under 700,000, and there are 1,491 schools in operation—2,513 schools, 1,387 State schools, 113 provisional schools, 3 aboriginal, and reformatory school.

**\$10,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS, LADIES' SUITS, MUSLINS, DRESSES, ETC.**  
To be cut in two in the next three weeks regardless of cost.

When you take into consideration that the bulk of these goods cannot be replaced at our regular retail prices you will readily see that it is to your advantage to avail yourself of these tremendous bargains.

- Ladies' and Childrens Middies and Middle Skirts, 25 per cent discount
- Childrens Straw Hats, 33 1/3
- Ladies' Hats, regular 1.25, Sale Price 49c. each
- Ladies' Fancy Sunshades, 33 1/3 per cent discount
- Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas, 25
- Our entire stock of Lingerie and Silk Waists, 20
- Ladies' Voile, Beach Cloth and Muslin Dresses, 33 1/3 to 75 p.c.
- Muslin and Voiles, Regular 45c. to 65c., Sale Price 29c.
- Voiles, Regular 30c., Sale Price 19c.
- Cretonnes and Art Satens, 20 per cent discount
- Velvets and Velvet Cords, 25
- Sport Skirtings, Regular 50c to 60c, Sale Price 29c.
- Niagara Maid Silk Gloves, elbow length, Reg. \$1.00 Sale Price 50c.
- " " " all colors, \$1.00 " " 79c.
- " " " Suede, \$1.00 " " 79c.
- Perrin's White Chamois Gloves, washable, \$1.35 " " 99c.
- Laces, Veilings, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings 25 per cent discount
- Summer Underwear, Whitewear, etc. 20
- La Diva Corsets, Regular \$3.00 Sale Price \$2.00
- All other lines, 20 per cent discount
- Hemmed Sheets, largest size, Regular \$3.00 Sale Price \$2.19
- Ramony Wash Fabrics in checks, stripes and plain colors, just the thing for children, Regular 45c. Sale Price 32c.
- Ladies' Raincoats, 33 1/3 per cent discount
- 8 oz. Duck, would cost wholesale 40c. yd. Sale Price 25c. yd.
- Awning Stripe " " " 40c. yd. " " 25c. yd.
- Bed Ticking " " " 40c. yd. " " 25c. yd.
- Organdies and Nainsooks, 20 per cent discount
- Door Mats, Regular \$1.50 Sale Price \$1.10
- Bath Mats, 1.75 " " 1.29

**Grocery Department**  
Turner's Port, Regular 50c per bot. Sale Price 25c  
Codfish, dry pickled, 10c per lb. " " 07c  
Canned Apples, 3 lb. cans, Sale Price 15c. per can  
Pie Peaches, 3 lb cans, " " 20c per can  
White Swan Breakfast Food, Regular 30c Sale Price 19c  
25 per cent discount on all lines of China.

**GEO. G. MCKENZIE Co. LTD.**  
PHONE 267 PHONE 267

**THE SOLITARY WAY**  
There is a mystery in, which man sees  
There is a mystery in human hearts,  
And though we be encircled by a host  
Of those who love us well and are beloved,  
To every one of us, from time to time,  
There comes a sense of utter loneliness,  
Our dearest friends are strangers to our joy,  
And cannot realize our bitterness,  
There is not one who really understands—  
Not one to enter into all I feel  
Such is the cry of each of us in turn  
We wander in a Solitary Way.  
No matter where or what our lot may be,  
Each heart mysterious even to itself,  
Must live its inner life in Solitude.  
And would you know the reason why this is?  
It is because the Lord desires our love,  
He therefore keeps the Secret Key Himself,  
To open all its chambers, and to Bless  
With perfect sympathy and Holy Peace,  
Each Solitary Soul that comes to Him,  
So when we feel this loneliness it is  
The voice of Jesus, saying come to me,  
And everytime we are not understood  
It is a call for us to come again,  
For Christ alone can satisfy the Soul,  
And those that walk with Him from day to day  
Can never have a Solitary Way.  
And when beneath some heavy cross you faint,  
And say "I cannot bear this load alone",  
You say the truth, Christ made it

**PASPERBAC**  
Mr. A. H. Whitman of Robin Jones & Whitman, Halifax, who spent a few days here last week left on Tuesday on a business trip down the coast accompanied by Mr. E. A. Bouillon, Miss Beatrice Amy of Quebec who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Clement for the last six weeks returned home on Wednesday.  
Mr. Frank LeBas of R. J. & W. spent Sunday in Shigawake visiting friends.  
Mr. H. Wood is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Connell here.  
Travelers here last week were Messrs. J. MacKenzie, J. LeBlanc, H. LeGorn, J. Harkin and G. St. Denis.  
CANADIENNE  
HOT WEATHER HEALTH HINTS  
Take things coolly.  
Take a motor ride with me and the youngsters.  
Give "Fire water" the cold of winter.  
Drink only water and butter milk.  
Wear as little clothing as the laws of the land will permit.  
Eat the flies.  
Eat sparingly. Be a vegetarian now if ever. The hot meat is not meat in hot weather.  
Give the boy stars in the hot weather.  
Hot sun. Hot sun makes one hot.  
The sun with an open case, then someone can canvas about my name as a thing of beauty but the joy of physical comfort is his.

**SPECIAL SALE.**  
Special Sale of Ladies' Childrens' Straw Hats and Trimmings. Also a few felt hats. Monday and Tuesday, July 30th and 31st 1917. Over E. F. Suddard's Store.  
MISS SUDDARD,  
Gaspé, Que.

**CARD OF THANKS.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Alex. S. Targett wish to thank their many friends for kindness shown them in their recent bereavement.

**Local Items**  
Newly Notes of Gathere  
BARGAINS  
See Geo. G. McKenzie's for gains.  
OFF ON HOLIDAY  
Chief of Police Mann in his vacation at his former residence, Que.  
LANDRY WILL BE CLOSED  
The Campbellton Steam will be closed for two weeks, ending July 28th to August 1st. Patrons will please take note.  
RAN AGROUND  
The schooner Ond with cargo of coal for R. K. Shillington, was wrecked on Sunday, July 23rd, at the side of the mill just above the lower house. She was Tuesday morning without incident.  
SUNDAY SCHOOL PLANNING  
Arrangements are being held the Union Sunday School at New Mills on Saturday 11th. It has been extremely for the committee in charge arrangements to procure carriages was the only day the officials could supply them.

**FOR ELECTION DUTY**  
Lieutenant Colonel George, formerly O. C. of the 1st Battalion, arrived at Halifax on Sunday for duty in Canada. He is a member of the Canadian

**DAMAGED BY LIGHTNING**  
Another severe electrical storm passed over Campbellton on Sunday evening and several houses owned by Mr. J. D. S. Tr. Dr. P. McNicol was struck and considerable damage done. The house owned by Mr. J. D. S. Tr. Dr. P. McNicol was struck and considerable damage done. The house owned by Mr. J. D. S. Tr. Dr. P. McNicol was struck and considerable damage done.

**BAKED**  
This poor full swing.  
No more vacation the  
Write for RA  
JOHN BAKER

**Nurses**  
Baby Feeds  
Rubber S  
Clear S  
Infant

**Baby**  
All  
Nest  
Rob  
Hor

**A. Mc**  
DR