

DENIES REPORTS OF GERMAN BRUTALITY

French Prisoner Refutes Charges in Paris Matin and Says All Are Receiving Good Treatment.

Paris, June 8.—The Gazette de Lorraine publishes a long letter from Professor Camille Clerc, for nearly two years a prisoner of war in Germany, in which he refutes the allegations of the Matin, printed recently, that the French prisoners held by Prussia were brutally treated.

Professor Clerc addresses his communication to the families of French prisoners, and says he has not known a single instance of brutal treatment.

"For nearly twenty-two months I have been detained in Rastatt, Baden, with three thousand of my colleagues. From time to time French prisoners from other parts of Germany have been brought to this concentration camp, so that I have been in a position to talk with thousands of Frenchmen, and not one has any specific complaint to make regarding his treatment. However, I desire to speak of my own personal experiences. As I speak German fluently, and have been permitted to go about the camp at will, I have had occasion for extensive observation, and I wish to say, in order to calm the fears of my countrymen at home, that I have not seen a single instance of brutality. On the contrary, everything possible is done for us here. I have not even heard an insulting word or epithet used, and the Matin is entirely misinformed when it states that French prisoners in Germany are tortured and cruelly treated."

"No, we are not depressed, not hopeless. Everything is done to keep up our spirits and to take care of our health. We have daily long walks, entertainments and concerts. The sick and wounded receive excellent treatment by the German physicians and nurses."

"The Matin is furthermore misled and mistaken in its allegation that the Germans confiscate the food that is sent to us from home. I want to protest against this statement strongly. The little luxuries that are sent here are delivered to us unopened, and I do not know of any single instance where a package or a parcel was withheld. Something like twenty-five thousand parcels are received in this camp every month and every one is promptly delivered."

"Therefore, not only on behalf of myself but on behalf of the three thousand Frenchmen in this camp I want to assure our loved ones at home that we have no complaint to make; that we are as happy as we can be, considering our absence from our beloved country; that we are well treated and that we do not believe in such statements as the Matin prints will result in any good. We hope soon for peace which will enable us to return to our loved ones, but in the meantime we desire it known that we are getting the very best care possible."

The letter is signed "Camille Clerc, university professor and corporal in the 359th Infantry Regiment."

SPOKE OF WOES OF THE ACADIANS

Meeting Held to Raise Memorial Sanctuary at Grand Pré—Loss of French Prestige.

(Montreal Gazette.)

"The infamous crime of Lawrence," the cowardly and infamous conqueror, "the perfidious English," constituted the text of three addresses recently at the Monument National, where a meeting was held under the auspices of St. Jean Baptiste Society in order to raise a fund for a memorial sanctuary at Grand Pré, in the land of Evangeline.

In his open remarks Victor Morin, who presided, as president of the society, showed that a plot existed to destroy the little Acadian people, and it may well be said, added the chairman, that if Quebec had its Bigot, Nova Scotia had its Lawrence. He showed how the Acadians had been driven from their farms, how their families had been dispersed and separated, and how their beautiful French communities had given place to the English names of Amherst, Truro and Windsor. This people had, however, refused to die and today they are firmly entrenched in the three lower provinces and hold the balance of power in New Brunswick. Even with all the persecution of the Acadians, they have forgotten the conquerors and simply refer to the days of their misery as "Le grand derangement."

ENGLISH BARBARISM

Abbe Groulx, of Laval University, then read a history of Acadian wrongs, of English barbarism, in the province of Nova Scotia, and declared that no group of people had ever been more brutally assailed and no people had shown greater heroism in their recovery. He traced the history of the Acadians from their first settlement, abandoned by France and persecuted beyond endurance by the English and saved by their adherence to the Catholic faith and their desire to be French. Dr. Aulac, a Montreal Acadian practitioner, was the next speaker, and he was decidedly moderate in spite of the harrowing sufferings which the two preceding speakers had pictured as being the lot of his countrymen for not wishing to swear allegiance to the British Crown. He extolled the clergy and told of the revival of the Acadian people, adding that there were perhaps two or three hundred families here in Montreal. They had formed an Assomption society and had done a great deal of good work for the French cause, both here and in the lower provinces as well as in France.

At the close of the doctor's address, Mr. Victor Morin returned and announced that the contest on behalf of their persecuted compatriots in Ontario was still being carried on, and he read a sympathetic despatch to be sent to a meeting in the city of Ottawa, which was approved of by the meeting.

The last speaker was Mr. Henri Bourassa, who discussed the whole French question rather than dwell long on the grand derangement. He said that he was quite young when he learned the value of knowing the history of his own country. Speaking of recent pilgrimages to New England,

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought the Joy of Health After Two Years' Suffering



MADAM LAPLANTE.

35 Rose St., Montreal, April 4th. "For over two years I was sick and miserable. I suffered from constant Headaches, and had Palpitation of the Heart so badly that I feared that I would die. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach and the Constipation was dreadful. I suffered from pain in the Back and Kidney Disease."

I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was greatly improved and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no Headaches, no Palpitation, no Heart Trouble, no Constipation, no Pain or Kidney Trouble and I feel like a new being—and I was 'Fruit-a-tives' that gave me back my health."

MADAM ARTHUR LAPANTE.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Mr. Bourassa spoke of the relations which should exist between the different French groups on this continent, and also their motherland of France. Quebec had erred in the past in wishing the Acadians to drop their own individuality and becoming French-Canadians, and also by supposing that in the near future the New England French would come back to the cradle of the race on this continent. He deplored the loss of French prestige here and said it would only cease when the French-Canadians learned to respect themselves and to respect those who lived along side them, yet at the same time give them to understand that we are at home here in the province of Quebec.

Mr. Bourassa took a pessimistic view of the general situation. No one could speak with certainty of the future, but he felt that the time would come when French-Canadians would be thanked for saving themselves and those living beside them. The obligation of France was to defend herself and that of Canada to look after herself. He told his hearers that if it was not England's armies or her fleet that had made her mistress of the world, but simply the cohesion of her people. "Let us remain French and Catholic, but there must not be any fanaticism in a true Catholic," he concluded.

RED WARNINGS IN MAINE WOODS

Forest Commissioner Colby to Spread High-Colored Danger Signals Broadcast.

Augusta, Me., June 4.—Maine people are going to see red this year. They will see it which ever way they turn, in the railroad stations, the forests and the fields. At their favorite fishing pool, red, red, red vermillion, will greet them. Little spots of red will be noticed through the green leaves, just like flames, at their camp and big letters of fire will arrest their attention as they board steamer or train for some resort.

Forest Commissioner Forrest H. Colby, of Bangor, who is also the land agent of the state, is responsible. He has been spattering the state with this danger tone as it has never been spattered before. It isn't too much to say that Maine will, on the surface, look as if it were suffering from a gigantic case of measles.

Commissioner Colby has been taking every step possible to protect the immense tract of forest under his care. That is why he has been using the red profusely.

COMING BACK NEXT YEAR? Then You Want These Woods Kept Green. LEAVE NO FIRE BURNING.

The above is one of numerous signs that Commissioner Colby has sent broadcast throughout the state. Not only are these being given to town officials and to the fire wardens for posting, but liberal supplies have been sent to the railroads to be placed in the stations along the steam lines. Another one of the signs reads:

STOP AND THINK Before You Drop a Match or Leave a Camp Fire. IS IT SAFE?

Another one of the cards gives the following valuable suggestions:

SAVE MAINE FORESTS. Maine forests, comprising 15,000,000 acres, are the most valuable asset in the state.

Thousands of people are furnished employment in the Maine forests.

One hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of water powers are protected by the Maine forest.

Maine forests furnish a playground for the nation. Good citizenship demands—the law commands.

That you observe the following precautions:

Don't throw away burning matches, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, kindle campfires in dry periods or on dangerous places, near logs, decayed wood, leaves, etc., or at a distance from water.

"SALADA"

TEA IS CLEAN AND FREE FROM DUST

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"NEU-TONE" saves the scraping and muss that usually accompanies decorating. "NEU-TONE" is equally good for every room in the house—for any plastered wall ceiling, burlap, wood or metal surface.

Ask for a copy of "Harmony in Neu-Tone," "Town and Country Homes" also "Floors, Spie and Span". All are free, to you.

W. H. THORNE & CO.

A Revelation!

When on January 16th, 1916, Washington State went dry the cries of distress that went up from the Traffic and most of Seattle's business men could be heard all over the state. Of all the sincere predictions of financial disaster, none were more so than those of the Editor of the Seattle "Times," a leader of the wet forces.

The actual result of Prohibition was indeed a revelation. Washington again endorsed the law in November after witnessing its unqualified success. In "Collier's Weekly" of March 24th, 1917, the honest Editor of the "Times" writes an enthusiastic tribute to the splendid results of Prohibition as a business proposition.

Before Prohibition went into force it was solemnly predicted that there would be miles of Empty stores. Let the former leader of the "wets" answer. "To-day," he writes, "the only vacant places formerly used as saloons, outside of the Old Tenderloin, do not, as I have shown, exceed twenty in number, and each of these is in a district no longer of use in retail business. The rest of the vacancies are new stores, not yet completed." Of the 211 places vacated by saloons 191 have been occupied by new businesses.

We said taxes would go up in the city of Seattle. They went down from 18.98 to 18.11 mills. We insisted bank clearings would go down. They increased more

than \$177,000,000! We said bank deposits would go down. Look: At the end of 1915, \$87,815,076; at the end of 1916, \$106,000,000! We all agreed Seattle would lose in population. The government says we have gained more than 15,000.

The business man said crime would increase. It decreased along with drunkenness by one-half. Collections were much better. "The grocers and meat markets say that in addition to buying more, the average small account man is paying quickly—two or three times more promptly. The money formerly passing over bars is almost entirely spent for better living, benefiting every person it reaches."

Now one would expect the Traffic to accept a defeat like the above. But no! They circulated statements far and wide to the effect that Prohibition in Seattle meant ruin, crime and disorder. "In other words, statements of conditions in Seattle, as a result of the dry law, were manufactured to suit the desires of the wets and Seattle was held up as a horrible example."

Help to Enforce Prohibition

In New Brunswick Prohibition is on trial. Strict enforcement is the means of permanent success. If you want the blessings of province-wide Prohibition to be permanent, help to arouse public opinion; help the officers of the law in their duty.

Dominion Temperance Alliance

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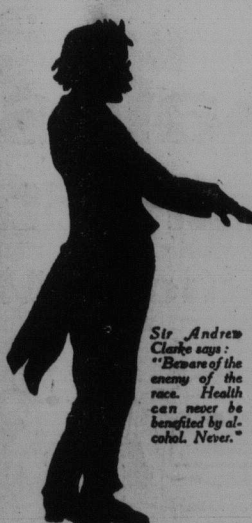
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Sir Andrew Clarke says: "Because of the many of the race. Health can never be benefited by alcohol. Never."