Campbellton Graphic
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
H. B. ANSLOW Manager.

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Thursday, February 21st. 1918.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

In another column we publish the report of Mr. John Hall, who was appointed by the government to make a sanitary survey of the entire province.

Our readers should remember that Mr. Hall is an American, eminently qualified to report on such matters and that being an entire stranger his report must be free from all political bias.

His report in reference to Dalhousie clears up a matter which has long been discussed, and surely now that celebrated two thousand dollar well will be allowed to go into discard.

With regard to the County Board Health the report goes further and gives advice which should be acted upon.

That the county Board of Health or its chairman, has been negligent in the performance of duty is common talk ever since the present smallpox epidemic made itself manifest. In this regard we think the Provincial Board of Health should hold an investigation.

During the session of the Municipal council a county councillor frequently made the statement that smallpox, or the prevalent rash as he called it, had been in existence since early November. He cited a case where a lumber camp boss was taken ill, had been visited by two doctors, one the chairman of the Board of Health, who pronounced the case smallpox, but took no steps to quarantine the said patient, other than to order him to stay in his bed. The patient was not sick, and as his work was being neglected, he left his room and visited a number of camps. Another young man in the same building took ill and neither was he quarantined

But the doctor attending these two cases rendered an account to the County Board of Health for attending these patients. The bill was duly certified by the county Board of Health and come before the Municipal council for payment. It was then the above statements were made. We **publish the facts just as given, and** they are correct an investigation should certainly be held.

WE APOLOGIZE.

We regret exceedingly that the esteemed editor of our contemporary should take to himself our remarks "any fool can criticize but it takes a clever man to rule wisely". We assure him nobody but himself, in his extreme modesty, would for a minute think we meant him. As everyone knows from his coming here thirteen years ago to the present time he has on every occasion done all in his power both by examples and through the columns of his paper to improve conditions in Campbellton.

We assure him he has taken us up wrongly.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Now that the daylight saving scheme is on the eve of adoption by the Congress of the United States, is it not time that Canada began seriously to consider it? Until our neighbors decided to give the scheme a trial, it was not practicable for us to do so alone but there is now no reason why the two countries, side by side should not adopt it simultaneously.

The advantages of the plan need scarcely be recapitulated. Following the estimates prepared for the consideration of Congress, it appears that it would save us in Canada over 100,000 tons of coal a year, and over three millions a year in gas and electricity bills. It would stimulate the increase of food production by the extra hour of daylight for work. It will decrease the number of street and highway accidents. It will speed up freight movements on the railways. It will give more time for both work and play,—and we need more of both.

On every ground, the change proposed is a wise one. If made nationwide there would be no confusion. The Star believes the Government would be making a wise and popular move if it put daylight saving plan into operation this coming summer.—Star.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

It's a good reputation that acquires a spot.

When an old gentleman proceeds to spoil the icy slide the small boy doesn't feel like saying peace to his ashes.

EDITORS MAIL

All letters addressed to the Editor must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

The Graphic does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in this column.

Upsalquitch, Feb. 18th., 1918

Dear Mr. Editor:

Jessie James has been allowed to go on suspended sentence and two poor men have been fined $150.00 each for hunting a little wild meat. Surely our county is coming to a pretty pass.

Here a man terrorizes the countryside, killing cattle in the field and stealing beef and produce from the farmers, but he is allowed his liberty, but the poor man who shot a moose has to go to jail for three months and the other has to give three months pay to escape going to jail. I ask is this justice.

Yours truly,
HUNTER.

DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, Feby. 20.—The Board of Health has been successful in grappling with the smallpox epidemic and on Sunday last the citizens were cheered when they heard the church bells ringing announcing services in our three churches.

Our popular Harbour Master, Mr. Wallace, had a narrow escape from loosing his general store by fire lately. The fire brigade responded quickly to the alarm, and prevented a serious loss, the fire having already burnt a large space on the roof of the building.

Mayor James E. Stewart, Town Clerk A. J. LeBlanc, and Town Solicitor E. Rene Richard appeared before the Executive Council, at Fredericton, last week to ask the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the Town of Dalhousie, granting a free mill site etc., to the P. Q. Lumber Co. No work has yet been received from the capital. In the meantime the P. Q. Lumber Co., have a large crew of men rushing the work at their new plant. The size of the main building will be 70-170. They intend opening an office at the upper end of the town.

The report that the Star theatre here has fallen into the hands of a new company has aroused the curiosity of those who generally attend the moving picture shows. The loss of our temperance hall, which was build at great sacrifice, is keenly felt here, and we people are hopeful that the Star theatre will not only be enlarged, but that it will be improved in many ways to be a comfort to those who patronage the shows.

The advertisement which appears in the papers offering the passenger tug boat, Str. R. R. Call for sale should receive the attention of our local members and our town council. Is it the intention of Capt. Frank J. Allard to secure another vessel to continue the ferry service between Dalhousie and Quebec points? It is an important question that should be looked into at once.

Miss M. P. Martin and Miss A. Martin, Fraserville, P. Q., were recent visitors to Dalhousie. They were the guests of their friends the Misses Samson at the Queen. The Misses Martin who have made several visits to Dalhousie, in the past have made many friends and they are always assured of a hearty welcome. They are splendid musicians.

Mr. John P. Cullen, son of the late Ernest Cullen, who is visiting his grandfather Mr. John Cullen, of Carleton, P. Q. was in town last week. He came from Ste. Angele, P. Q. where he is learning the trade of butter making. He is only 16 years of age and next fall he expects to be able to take charge of one of Quebec's most modern creameries. One of his sisters is teaching in one of the public schools of St. Angele. His mother who teaches music in the parish is the organist in the large R. C. Church at St. Angele.

Mr. George McNeil, of the Royal Bank staff, Bathurst spent Sunday with his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McNeil.

Mr. Brenty McKay, of the Royal Bank staff Newcastle, was home recently visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McKay.

Principal R. G. Mowatt of our Superior School, who went to his home in Harvey, N. B., on account of the Board of Health having ordered the closing of the public schools on account of smallpox is expected back here this week to resume his work on Monday. Miss A. McInerney and Miss L. Wright will return from their homes in Rexton also to take charge of their departments.

A letter received from Montreal conveys the news that at a meeting of the Acadians held recently Hon. Charles Marcil, delivered an eloquent address. Several people formerly from Bonaventure and Restigouche Cos. were present and occupied seats on the platform.

Mrs. S. L. T. Clifford has gone to Calgary to visit her parents. She took her little daughter Marion with her.

Gigantic Task of British Navy

WHEN Lord Salisbury traded the island of Heligoland to Germany, it may be at the suggestion of Queen Victoria, he made the present war possible. If this rock had remained in our possession Germany would never have run the risk of fighting Great Britain. The island is some 30 miles from the German naval bases, and in British hands would command them. Possibly, if the island had remained British, Germany would have chosen some other port than Wilhelmshaven as her chief naval base, but this would have entailed grave disadvantages. Today this tiny island, about one square mile in area and rising to a height of 200 feet above sea level, is priceless to Germany, for it is not only powerfully fortified, but it and an adjoining sandbank have been made into a harbor and shelter for submarines, destroyers, light cruisers, zeppelins, and aeroplanes. The nearby waters are shallow enough to be effectively mined to the coast and make it absolutely impossible for enemy vessels to pass except at considerable loss. Undoubtedly one of the terms of peace will be that Germany shall lose possession of Heligoland.

This island and others along the coast give Germany a great advantage in the war game against Great Britain. Writing in the New York Tribune, Mr. Gherardi Davis says that the guns on Heligoland would be exceedingly difficult for hostile ships to deal with. On the other hand, there are no such flanking islands on the British coasts which are exposed to German attack, and the configuration of long stretches of the English coast makes it impossible to be successfully protected by mines. Thus, if German cruisers choose to take the risk of encountering British fighting ships they need not fear mines in a dash to bombard certain English coast towns, especially those that are not adjacent to military ports. It is true that there are thousands, perhaps millions, of mines laid by the British in the North Sea, but they are in certain zones, and not turned lose promiscuously. If these particular safe channels are known to Swedish and Dutch sea captains, there is not the slightest reason to suppose they are not equally well known to German naval chiefs.

Why the Germans have not done more bombarding of the undefended English towns is not clear to Mr. Davis, unless, as he supposes, German losses in the Jutland fight seriously reduced her supply of vessels suitable for these attacks. He notes the tremendously more difficult work that has fallen upon the British navy compared with the duties of the German navy. The latter are comprised almost exclusively in the words "safety first." The chief business of the German navy is to keep from being sunk; the duty of the British navy is to keep the North Sea clear. English mine-sweepers, patrol vessels, destroyers, and light cruisers are constantly on duty well off shore toward Germany, and even the battleships are at sea. They are not protecting British coasts by hugging them! they go as near the German navy as the mine fields will permit. Only on one occasion was the whole German fleet out, and then followed the Jutland battle, about which controversy continues to rage, the Northcliffe press, for example, considering the result as unsatisfactory to Britain.

Mr. Davis does not pass judgment on this fight, but remarks that "on every occasion where the Germans have met the English on even fairly equal terms, the Germans have never fought it out." There seems to be no doubt that their conception of the average British naval commander is that of a bull-headed fighter whose sole ambition is to get next a German ship and throw out his grappling-irons. They hope that this blind fighting spirit will lure British ships over carefully-planted mine-fields and that their destruction will follow. There is in England a certain school of patriots who insists that it is the business of the British navy to assume the offensive, to "dig them out like rats," as Winston Churchill said. They regard the matter much as though it were a question of a terrier drawing a badger, whereas the situation is as though the terrier were obliged to crawl for a hundred yards through a lethal chamber before he met the badger.

Mr. Davis points out that while the British have had command of the sea since the beginning of the war, the entry of the American navy not making that command more absolute yet it has been warmly welcomed by the British. The British navy has kept sleepless vigil in the North Sea for more than three years. The mental strain has been terrific; the material strain has been great. Many of the British destroyers must have become pretty well worn out in the past three years. Undoubtedly the British navy will have an easier job now that Admiral Sims is there. The strain will be relaxed. As far as the German navy is concerned, Mr. Davis believes the mental pressure must be increasing. The submarine campaign, and the secrecy surrounding it, has sent many a German sailor mad. The long inaction of Germany's major ships must have seriously undermined the morale of the crews and will tend to make them nervous and fearful on the rare occasions when one of the larger ships ventures into the open sea. Should ever there come "der tag" on which the whole German fleet steams forth it will be manned by crews whose morale has been enfeebled by inaction that must by this time have become an established habit.

Mrs. James Jamieson, Moncton, was in town recently ,and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. R. Cragg.

Mr. Daniel Mercier, one of our old residents is very ill.

Mr. E. Rene Richard returned here this week after visiting his home in Dorchester, N. B.

Mrs. John McLeod is spending sometime with friends in Quebec.

Mr. John Oakleaf, St. John, paid Dalhousie a flying visit this week.

Scandal Ruined Brilliant Career

FEW men have entered British politics with brighter prospects of eminence in public life than did Charles W. Dilke. He was endowed with talents of a high order, including literary gifts of rare quality and rare personal charm. His failure in early middle life to continue in the course that had opened so auspiciously, while due to perfectly natural causes, was a bitter disappointment to his many and influential friends.

Descended in direct line from three ancestors of the same name as his own, Charles Wentworth Dilke was a highly favored youth. Educated at Cambridge, he began, as early as the age of twenty-three, to attract attention. In that year (1866) he wrote a book called "Greater Britain," which was the fruit of a tour around the world. In Boston he met Emerson, Agassiz, Holmes, Lowell, Asa Gray, and others of eminence. In his book he wrote of these men as "undoubtedly the most distinguished then collected in any city in the world." The young man's idea of a future "Greater Britain" is expressed as "a conception, however imperfect, of the grandeur of our race, already girdling the earth, which it is destined perhaps eventually to overspread." But political ambitions were soon to absorb the young man's thoughts. At the age of twenty-four he entered the lists for election to Parliament and spoke vigorously and persistently in his own behalf.

As a radical he was elected by a close vote, less than two hundred votes over the next highest candidate in a total of four contestants. His parliamentary service was not conspicuous. He disregarded party allegiance in many notable instances. His campaign was boisterous, and even threatened by riots. Labouchere was led to warn the young man of his political perils. He suffered social isolation but gained the renewed friendship of a young woman, Miss Katherine Sheil, whom he married in 1872. The marriage was unfortunate. And his diary expresses substantial agreement with the judgment of a mutual friend, a Miss Courtney, that "though neither of them was in love with the other, they would get on admirably." Whether or not they did so is not recorded. Lady Dilke's health was poor, and after giving birth to a son, she died in 1874.

Like many other public men of his time, Dilke was a persistent and prolific diarist. An interesting glimpse of the lighter side of Gladstone's character is revealed by Dilke's biographer. It reveals a not generally known tendency of Gladstone's mind at infrequent times. "It would be impossible to give a true account of Mr. Gladstone without recalling the manner in which, however absorbed he might be in his subject, he would break off to discuss some amusing triviality. When we were talking once of the real inner views of French statesmen with regard to our occupation of Egypt, some chance expression suddenly directed Mr. Gladstone's mind to the subject of rowing, and he began recalling in the most amusing way incidents of his own Eton days of some 68 or 69 years previously, shivering at the thought of his sculling in cold weather against strong stretches of the stream near Monkey Island.

But it was Disraeli who really fascinated Dilke, as he did so many other men. "Lord Beaconsfield told me that he had been very anxious to meet me, since he had taken the liberty of writing about me without my leave in his novel, 'Endymion.'" At dinner, "Dizzy said a good many rather good things—as, for example, that he should like to get married again for the purpose of comparing the presents that he would get from his friends with the beggarly ones that he had got when he had married."

As president of the Local Government Board in Gladstone's Cabinet, Dilke served for two years and eight months, being only thirty-nine when he entered the cabinet. This was really the climax of his career. In 1884 he became privately engaged to Mrs. Mark Pattison, widow of the rector of Lincoln College. In the following spring they were married, not in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, as originally planned, but in the parish church at Chelsea, with Joseph Chamberlain as best man. Between the dates of the engagement and the marriage, the blow fell which practically ended Dilke's political career. The wife of a Liberal member of Parliament had confessed to her husband that she had been unfaithful to him with Sir Charles immediately after marriage. Dilke's fiancee was, at the time, recovering from illness in India. Dilke protested his innocence, and in reply to Chamberlain's letter to her Mrs. Pattison telegraphed back full assurance of her loyalty and trust and at the same time telegraphed to the Times her engagement to Sir Charles. The divorce suit, which named Dilke as co-respondent, severed the marriage tie, but as the court had ruled that he was no party to the suit he could appear only as a witness and could not be represented by counsel. Dilke worked for years in the effort to get a rehearing, but without effect. In 1886, at the general election, Dilke was beaten and so left Parliament, where he had served for eighteen years. In 1885 he had married Mrs. Pattison. He died in 1911.

National Service.

Out of 6,000 students who passed through a course of training, under the auspices of the Education Committee of the London County Council, in order to qualify for entry into munition factories, 5,750 are now employed on work of national importance.

MANY RELICS BURNED IN QUEBEC

Historic Church of St. Foye Near Quebec, Entirely

Quebec, Feb. 18.—The historic church of St. Foye, near Quebec, wealthy in relics, dating back as the first days of the colony, was entirely destroyed by fire at three o'clock Tuesday morning.

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Large House Aprons, Special 69c and 75c.

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The FOOD CONTROLLER SAYS:-

SHORTAGE OF FEED.

According to a recent statement made by Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, there were only enough oats available in Britain to feed working horses on reduced rations after making allowances for milling stocks. There was no concentrated food for cattle feeding and this shortage would continue for at least a year, he declared. He was afraid that all carriage horses which had not been sent out to grass would have to be killed, while hunters would have to be sent to grass and kept there.

MAPLE SUGAR WANTED.

Every pound of maple sugar produced this spring adds to the food stock of the country at a time when every pound of food-stuffs is needed. Maple-sugar makers are sure of a market for every pound of pure maple and syrup they produce.

"In God's name, what are eggs and tea compared with final victory?"

BOYS AND GIRLS CAN HELP.

Seventy-one thousand boys and girls of school age last year increased the agricultural output of Ontario to the value of $125,000. Every farm boy and girl this year should be encouraged to rear a pig, a calf, a batch of chickens or to grow a plot of potatoes, beans, corn or vegetables.

GET OUT YOUR SAP BUCKETS,

Farmers and others who have maple sugar outfits, even if they have not been in use for years should put them to work this year. There is a sugar shortage, and Canadian maple trees should be made to produce to the maximum. So even if you haven't the most up-to-date equipment, tap all the trees you can and make the most of the facilities you have on hand. There'll be a good market for all the maple sugar and syrup produced.

THE PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR.

The Annual Provincial Seed Fair will be held at Fredericton on March 13th., in conjunction with the Farmers Convention.

The exhibitors from the North Shore have always been able to hold their own against all comers; but the trouble has been that there are not enough exhibitors from the three northern counties. Northumberland does fairly well, but Gloucester and Restigouche have some excellent seed, which unfortunately have not been exhibited in years gone by. But it is never to late to do good, clean up a bushel of wheat, oats, beans, buckwheat, or barley, the very best way possible and send it to the fair. What about potatoes? There is no place under the sun, that can grow a better quality of potato, than can Restigouche, Gloucester or Northumberland.

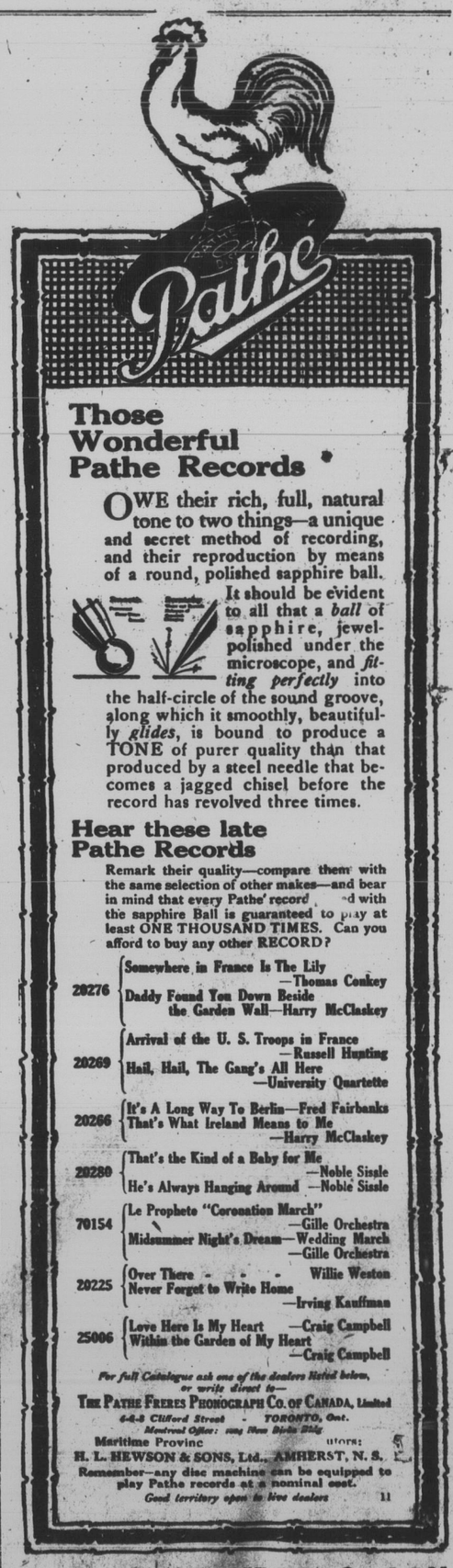
The District Representatives for these counties, will be at the show, and will give all exhibitors from their districts the very best of attention.

A regiment of colonials was officered by a small and unpopular second-lieutenant. He had a violent temper and every man loved to rouse it.

One day he was particularly pepperly, and, stepping up to a massive man, one of the finest fighters in the regiment, began to abuse him. The massive one internel with a tired smile on his face, which so infuriated the little officer that he grew almost incoherent.

At last the big man thought it time to interfere. He turned to the man next him and said sweetly:

"Say, Bill, go and fetch a step-ladder. I believe he wants to box my ears."



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20266	It's A Long Way To Berlin—Fred Fairbanks That's What Ireland Means to Me —Harry McClaskey
20280	That's the Kind of a Baby for Me —Noble Sissle He's Always Hanging Around —Noble Sissle
70154	Le Prophete "Coronation March" —Gille Orchestra Midsummer Night's Dream—Wedding March —Gille Orchestra
20225	Over There - - - Willie Weston Never Forget to Write Home —Irving Kauffman
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