

Dunlop "Gibraltar" RedSpecial

Power-Speed-Service

ON one of the largest main drives in Canada, "Gibraltar RedSpecial" reigns supreme.

It was selected on its record of past performance because the duties were exceptionally exacting.

Only such a high-powered belt as "Gibraltar RedSpecial" could meet the demands in a case like this.

Used on thousands of other drives, too.

The Dunlop Guarantee

If you have a difficult drive anywhere in your factory drop a line to our Head Office, or to our nearest branch, and we will send a man experienced in belt engineering to consider your requirements. If it is an instance where "Gibraltar" Belting may be suitably employed we will recommend its use; and we will stand behind our recommendation with the fullest guarantee ever issued by a firm producing rubber products.

"The Original Red Rubber Belt."

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: TORONTO

Branches in Leading Cities

Makers of Tires for all Purposes, Mechanical Rubber Products of all kinds, and General Rubber Specialties.

D. 31

HONOR ROLL OF BELTING

PUBLIC NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

Men 19 and 20 Years of Age.
Harvest Leave.

Leave of Absence on Ground of Extreme Hardship.
Procedure to obtain Leave of Absence.

Men Nineteen and Twenty Years of Age.

It has come to the attention of the Government that there is a widespread impression that young men of nineteen years, and those who became twenty since October 13, 1917, as well as those who may become nineteen from time to time and who have been or will be called upon to register under the Military Service Act, are to be immediately called to the colours.

This impression is quite incorrect. No date has yet been fixed for calling upon such men to so report for duty, nor has the question been brought before the Cabinet for decision. In view of the need of labour on the farm, it is most unlikely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest is over, although of course the Government's action must be determined primarily by the military situation.

There is no further obligation incumbent upon young men of the ages above mentioned who have registered or who do so hereafter, until they receive notice from the Registrars.

Harvest Leave.

Some enquiries have been received as to the possibility of granting harvest leave to such troops as may be in the country at that time. No definite assurance can be given on this point as advantage must be taken of ships as they become available. On the other hand, harvest leave will be given if at all possible.

Leave of Absence on Grounds of Extreme Hardship.

It is desired that the Regulations respecting leave of absence in cases of hardship should be widely known and fully understood. Such leave will be granted in two cases—(a) where extreme hardship arises by reason of the fact that the man concerned is either the only son capable of earning a livelihood, or of a father killed or disabled on service or presently in service overseas, or the only remaining brother or brother-in-law, or under treatment after returning from overseas; or the only remaining brother or brother-in-law, or under treatment after his or their return from overseas; (b) where extreme hardship arises by reason of exceptional circumstances such as the fact that the man concerned is the sole support of a widowed mother, an invalid father or other helpless dependents.

It is to be noted that in all these cases the governing factor is not hardship, loss or suffering to the individual concerned, but to others, that is, members of his family or those depending upon him.

Procedure to obtain leave of absence.

A simple system for dealing with these cases has been adopted. Forms of application have been supplied to every Depot Battalion and an officer of each battalion has been detailed whose duty it is to give them immediate attention. The man concerned should on reporting to his unit state that he desires to apply for leave of absence on one or more of the grounds mentioned and his application form will then be filled out and forwarded to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. In the meantime, if the case appears meritorious, the man will be given provisional leave of absence for thirty days so that he may return home and continue his civil occupation while his case is being finally disposed of.

ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

BATHURST BOY. A PRISONER IN GERMANY TELLS OF EXPERIENCE

While the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of St. John, welcomed home a number of returned soldiers at the Armistice this morning and the little packages of tobacco and chocolates were being distributed by the ladies, an inquisitive reporter sat down for a confidential chat with a clear-eyed boy whose youth and crippled arm from infant sympathy. When he said that he had been a prisoner of war and had only returned from Holland, reaching St. John on Saturday, questions were inevitable, and with characteristic patience and good nature Private Lawrence Vennau told of his experiences.

His home, to which he is tantalizingly near, is at Bathurst and he is a son of Mrs. Edward Vennau, of Rough Waters. He enlisted in the 132nd, and went to England in November, 1916, going to France with the 87th Canadians, to which he was transferred on Dec. 7th of the same year, "Quick Work," he said with a smile. On August 12th, 1917, he was in that mix-up at Hill 70, and was surrounded and taken prisoner with a number of others, including his Captain—Captain Brodie of Montreal, who is still a prisoner he thinks at Friedland.

This possibly may be a mistake, as the officers are not in that camp generally speaking. After he was wounded Vennau was for twenty-four hours in the trenches and was then taken to Lille. He had been badly wounded in both arms with a splinter bomb and was also badly shot in the body. At Lille, which is a casualty clearing station, he was cared for by a German doctor and was then sent to Tournai, which is a clearing station from which the wounded are sent to various camps and hospitals as their cases demand attention. At Tournai, he said, we were as well treated as the Germans treat people, and they were better to the Canadians and English where I was than to the Italians and Russians.

From Tournai he was sent to another hospital—Lazarette they call them," explained the lad, and then to Minden which is a very large camp and hospital. At Minden the little group of men of which Vennau was one and which included Canadians, Belgians and Imperials, was so fortunate as to be cared for by a Canadian doctor, also a prisoner. When Private Vennau speaks of this man he waxes eloquent and says that Dr. Frederick Parks of Toronto he owes both his life and his liberty. With the Parks was associated a French officer "whose name unhappily I have forgotten," he regrets, but of whom he speaks in high terms. They were ordered for the health and exchange of the men and deserve much praise. Perhaps, says Vennau hopefully, "Dr. Parks may now be free but he is very valuable to the hospitals. It was on

New Year's day 1918 that they told me that I was to be exchanged and I never had a better present in all my life," was the way the soldier told the good news, and there was no question as to his sincerity. From Minden Vennau went to Dulmen which is like a rest camp and from which the men are started homeward. It must be remembered that Vennau was always a hospital patient and a severely wounded man so that his experiences did not go greatly beyond the confines of the hospital areas. He speaks of the good treatment of the Canadians and English as compared with that of the Italians and Russians. The Italians he especially pitied as they had not long been in the war and at that time the relief work was not as well established as it is now. The British Red Cross, he said, supplied the men with tea, sugar and hard-tack, and these the Russians would sell to the Germans. When asked what they could buy with money in a prison camp he said "only cigarettes and tobacco from some one else but the Russians just liked money any way." The Italians were glad to have the provisions which they greatly needed. Had it not been for the Red Cross parcels, he insisted, we would have all suffered; they are the things upon which we depend, and the Red Cross takes good care of the prisoners all the time. From Dulmen, Vennau was sent to a smaller exchange camp from which he finally left for Germany where he was in several hospitals, coming to St. John from King George's. He spoke of the good treatment he received in Holland and of the Swiss bread which was sent to the prisoners via Red Cross in Germany from Switzerland.

In response to a question about the opening of the parcels sent to prisoners, he said it depended upon the personnel of the camp and on its commanders. At one camp, Minden, all the packages and tins were opened and the food put all together in one dish pulling it. This was just as usual, said Vennau, "because we had better things than the German people themselves." Always they took our pepper, salt and soap. They would do anything for a piece of soap, which is by the way a similar statement as that made by Private Scott, an escaped prisoner, whose reminiscences covering many months are now being printed.

While in England Private Vennau was an out-patient during the past few weeks and hoped to be able to return home at once. He will be in St. John for a while, however, and possibly later in Frederick, as he is gradually recovering the use of his arms. Like all returned men he is so glad to be at home where things "look good" that he is more interested in home news than in the epoch making war in which he had done his part.

ADVERTISING RATES.

On account of the greatly increased expense in connection with the publishing of The Graphic we find it necessary to re-adjust our advertising rates.

The rates will be as follows: Transient advertisements such as notices of entertainments, sales, legal notices etc.

Per inch, first insertion 70c.
" " each subsequent insertion 40c.

CLASSIFIED.

Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale Advs.
First Insertion 60c.
Each subsequent insertion 25c.
Advertising notices in local or news columns, paid 10c.
Births, Deaths, Marriages, each 25c.
Cards of Thanks, each 50c.
Poetry accompanying same, per line, 10c.
All prices nett cash.

Persons having an account with this paper will oblige by a remittance with the copy of advertisement.
20% discount given to Red Cross and Patriotic Advertisements.
Yearly Display Rates on applications.

Gray Hair
Hays' Hair Health
"Gray Hair" is a natural hair colorant. It is a hair restorer, and it is a hair conditioner. It is a hair beautifier, and it is a hair preserver. It is a hair restorer, and it is a hair conditioner. It is a hair beautifier, and it is a hair preserver. It is a hair restorer, and it is a hair conditioner. It is a hair beautifier, and it is a hair preserver.

Saved His Coin.

"Things were flat in the cheap jewelry business. The crowd wouldn't bite, notwithstanding the vendor's eloquence, and it looked as if he wouldn't make enough for a night's lodging."

"Suddenly an idea for kindling the enthusiasm of his audience struck the vendor. Drawing a sovereign from his pocket," he said: "I will give this sovereign to the first person who correctly guesses the date of it."

Guesses came from every part of the crowd, until practically every date within the last 100 years had been mentioned.

"Well," said the street merchant, "don't know who guessed right. Who was it guessed 1916?"

"I did, protested every man, woman and child in the crowd."

"Then you are all wrong," said the man, pocketing the coin. "The date is 1910."

Work is Now Completed

Of Tidying the Graves

Of the Lusitania Dead

WORKMEN have just finished a month's task of tidying up the Lusitania cemetery in Queenstown, Ireland, where 147 of the Lusitania dead are buried. They have converted the three mounds of earth, which mark the trench-graves of the victims, into the neatest and best-kept part of the village burying ground at the top of the cliffs.

A neat sign placed over the largest of the three trench graves informs visitors that the improvement was made at the direction of the Cunard Steamship Co., and that the company has engaged a Cork firm of gardeners permanently to keep the grass and trees trimmed and the flowers watered.

The failure of the Town Council to care for the graves made it necessary for the Cunard Company to do so. Some time ago the Associated Press correspondent visited the spot and was surprised to find grass a foot high all over the cemetery. His account of the incident led a high official of the Cunard Line to make an inspection. He reported to his headquarters in Liverpool, confirming the account of the neglect of the graves. The company acted at once and the result is that, while two months ago it was almost impossible for the casual visitor to distinguish the Lusitania graves from any others, they now attract immediate attention.

The earth around the graves has been banked up two feet above the level of the ground and carefully sodded. Fifteen pine trees have been planted about the edges, and a space in the centre is adorned with beds of hardy flowers. A gardener from Cork makes a weekly visit to the graves, and after the war it is proposed to build a monument on the site. This is to be done by the steamship company in co-operation with the British Government and a plot of ground has been reserved for this purpose.

There are three trenches, the largest of which contains seventy bodies, the second fifty and the third twenty-seven. The plot for the memorial is between the second and third trenches. A few small grave-stones, sent by relatives of the victims, now form the only memorials to be found about the spot.

The graves are seldom visited by the villagers. They say they shudder because they recall the terrible scenes enacted three years ago.

The Town Hall in Queenstown, which was used as a morgue for the victims, was for two years afterward deserted by the villagers who had, for generations before, used it as a marketplace. It was said to be "haunted" and no good luck was expected from any transaction completed there. During the last few weeks the villagers have begun to use it again, but only after a squad of painters and decorators had transformed its gloomy interior into such a cheerful place that the merchants, despite their superstitions were

Queensland Sponges

The natural resources of Queensland, Australia, exist in the sea as well as on the land. One of the most important of these is the sponge, which skirts its northern seaboard is the home of the commercial sponges, the trochus, shellfish, belemnite and other things which a more systematic or scientific search might reveal. So far the great sponge has not been exploited, but trochus shell to the value of \$30,000 has been exported to Japan from North Queensland.

The luggers fish consistently and effectively. What is required is (1) a greater first-hand knowledge of the resources of the Barrier and its environs; (2) a more stringent enforcement of the licensing laws; (3) the necessity for a close season in various sectors of the waters, and, lastly, the introduction of scientific methods for development and control.

It is interesting to note in connection with this last proposal that in Florida, U.S.A., a sponge farm has been successfully inaugurated and sponges to the value of \$200,000 are about to be put on the market.

The way was made clear for this achievement by the American Bureau of Fisheries, an institution which is in conjunction with the American Bureau of Standards, monumental research for American industry. The sponges are separated into tenths and secured by platinum wire to small slabs of cement, which are planted in a water vat selected for the complete absence of fresh water, protection from marauders and freedom from sand.

High Cost of Prevarication. As an illustration of the severity with which political gossip of a possible unneutral character is dealt, a recent British exchange states that under the Defence of the Realm Act, Cecil Henry Whitworth, manager of a Liverpool timber company, and Frederick Theodore Willis Squillidge, a clerk in the employ of another timber firm, were fine \$50 each at Plymouth, England, recently for making false statements. It was stated that Whitworth heard that a cable ship, well known in port, had been sunk with all hands, and he repeated it over the telephone to Squillidge, who in turn questioned another man about it. The statement proved to be without foundation.

Women's Trade Union. A women's trade union advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the trade unions which comprise women members, has been formed at the request of the British Ministry of Munitions, and it is proposed to refer to it all questions affecting the employment of women in the production of munitions.

Sold. "Will you?" he murmured, gazing into her eyes. But she was undecided, and turned away. "Say 'Yes,'" he exclaimed hoarsely. "Don't let me go without some encouragement!"

He laid all his worldly goods at her feet, and they had a strong appeal. "I will," she whispered, unsteadily. "Wait!"

He watched her as she left him, and a smile curled his lip as he saw her return clutching her husband's second-best trousers in a limp hand.

"Well, mum," he said, cheerfully, "what'll you have—a fern or geranium?"

Eczema.

Come in and we will tell you something about what D.D.D. Prescription made in the D.D.D. Laboratories of Toronto, has accomplished in your own neighborhood. Your money back.

D.D.D.
The Liquid Wash
Sole, Newfoundland, Druggist, Campbellton, N. B.

Every 10c Packet of

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN 50 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by All Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

The increase in staple products exported from Canada last year over the average annual shipments of the three years previous to the war are very striking. Here is the table as given out by Chairman H. B. Thomson of the Canada Food Board:

Pork 122,000,000 pounds increase.
Beef 74,000,000 pounds increase.
Butter 12,000,000 pounds increase.
Cheese 30,000,000 pounds increase.
Eggs 15,000,000 dozens increase.
Wheat and flour 85,000,000 pounds increase.

MOTION PICTURE

FISHING VOYAGE.

The Canada Food Board is circulating a film taken on board a Pacific trawler from Prince Rupert, showing how Pacific flat-fish are caught, and handled, under the auspices of the Board, for distribution in the Western Provinces, as a reasonably priced substitute for meat.

TRACTORS STILL AVAILABLE.

The first thousand Fordson Tractors purchased from Henry Ford & Son by the Canada Food Board have been sold to Canadian farmers. Farmers who wish to secure such tractors in future should place their orders with the Department of Agriculture in their own Province, and until further notice such orders will be handled in the same way as the first thousand.

EMPLOYERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

In view of the lack of farm labor, Managers of factories and industries of all kinds should plan to release all men and women they possibly can who are willing to help with the harvest. The agricultural industry is of prime importance to the world today.

PROVINCIAL ACTION AWAITED.

Each Provincial Committee of the Canada Food Board has been asked to prepare a voluntary rationing plan for private homes, to be submitted to the Canada Food Board for endorsement.

HOLD NO WHEAT BACK.

In view of the grave need overseas every Canadian farmer should deliver all surplus wheat to the market at once. The Allies are dangerously short until the coming harvest brings relief.

ORDER YOUR STAMPS.

It is necessary for every grocer to have rubber stamp of his Food Control License number with which to stamp his stationery, etc. Send your license number to the Graphic and we will supply the necessary stamp at short notice. Ink pads also carried in stock.

Where He Stood.

A native of Glasgow was seeing his prosperous cousin off by the night train to London.

"Man, David," he said, as they waited, "would you not like to leave me a shilling or so to drink your health and a safe journey?"

David shook his head regretfully, as he thrust his hands tight into his pockets.

"I'm awful sorry, Sandy," he replied, "All the few shillings I can spare I send to my poor old mother."

"Hoots away," retorted Sandy. "And just the other day your old mother told me you never sent her a penny piece!"

"Well then," said David proudly, "if I never sent anything to that poor old soul, what chance do you think you stand?"

NEWS FOR THE BOYS.

So many of our soldier boys request that the Graphic be sent them each week that we have decided to offer the Graphic, mailed to any address overseas for \$1.00 per year or 50 cents for six months.

Sold.

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