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Campbellton Graphic

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Campbellton, N. B., Jan. 14, 1915.

A "SCRAP OF PAPER"

At ten minutes past seven in the evening of the fourth of August, 1914, within the four grim walls of the Berlin Foreign Office, there transpired a dramatic of which history holds record. "Will Britain," queried the German Chancellor, "fight just for a scrap of paper?" The British Ambassador made terse reply, "That solemn compact simply has to be kept." For that "scrap of paper" was the public law of Europe guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of the Belgian nation. Eighty-three years ago Britain had signed. And, whatever the consequences, the mightiest of empires was tossed into the meltingpot of a world-war. Belgium also had subscribed. Would she, too, risk all for honor? Her reply was sealed in blood on the ramparts of Liege; and, forthwith, devastation laid waste her smiling fields and piled her ruins in smoking ruins. An empire in arms, a country in ashes, a nation homeless—and all for a "scrap of paper!" Magna Carta, too, was but a "scrap of paper," but it was the earliest monument of Anglo-Saxon freedom. The Declaration of Independence was only a bit of parchment—but it heralded the birth of the American nation. Just such scraps of paper have marked the milestones in mankind's upward climb to freedom. Mortgages, bonds, debentures, promissory notes—all are but scraps of paper. But no self-respecting man and no honest corporation can wantonly repudiate such commitments.

HOW'S THIS?

Wickenburg, 6115
Campbellton Graphic,
Campbellton, N. B.

Gentlemen:
I enclose \$1.50 for my renewal to the Graphic for one more year.

Out of the nine various papers I receive, I must say I enjoy the Graphic most of all.

I am sorry to note that a general depression exists at present over the country, but while this country like others is not enjoying the best of times the general hope and spirit is, that the latter part of this year will witness much improvement.

With best wishes to the Graphic's success, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. Raymond Curry.

We return our best thanks to our subscriber.

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Have you learned to play the newest game. It's a corker. Whoever it has appeared in a district the sale has been very large. Sent upon receipt of 40 cents. See adv. and coupon on another page.

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Sale Lasting Till the 20th
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These Goods are the Best Money
Can Buy.

500 Suits To Pick from

OAK HALL

SECRETARY OF PAT- RIOTIC FUND HERE

Splendid Address Given by H. B. Ames, Esq., M.P., on Monday Evening

On Monday, Campbellton was honored with a visit from H. B. Ames, Esq., M. P., for St. Ann's Division, Montreal, the Hon. Secretary of the Patriotic Fund. Mr. Ames, who was making an organization tour in New Brunswick, met the local committee in the afternoon and had many pleasant things to say regarding the manner in which the committee had done their local work.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Council Chambers, which was attended by those vitally interested in this movement, and they were rewarded by hearing a splendid address, couched in plain simple language, setting forth the why and wherefore of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The meeting was presided over by His Worship Mayor Andrew, who in a few words introduced Mr. Ames, who received a splendid reception. His remarks were listened to with close attention, his speech occupying nearly an hour, seemed only to take up ten minutes, the interest being so well maintained.

In opening his address Mr. Ames spoke of the objects and aims of the Canadian Patriotic Fund and said that his presence here was to assist in the organization of every town and country district, in order that everyone could have an opportunity of contributing to this worthy object before any one was asked to contribute a second time, as they would certainly be called upon to do were the war to continue for any prolonged period; and to endeavor to explain some of the matters that apparently were not clear to the minds of a great many, chief of which was the question of affiliating with other centres in the formation of a Provincial Branch, or dealing direct with head office at Ottawa. He wanted to obtain information from the local committee as to the manner in which they had been dealing with all parts of the Dominion. The executive at Ottawa had had as much trouble in organizing at first as any of the local associations, but they had gradually worked out a system which can be applied successfully and give good results. He had found two ideas prevalent in Canada with regard to the organization for the collection of the Patriotic Fund. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba provincial organizations were desired. In Alberta two organizations were required, one for the North and one for the South. The city of Vancouver had a separate organization for the Province of British Columbia which had its head office at Victoria. In Nova Scotia there was a provincial organization with headquarters at Halifax. Ontario and Quebec were dealing direct with Ottawa. (A provincial organization had been thought of for New Brunswick, but many were desirous of dealing direct with Ottawa. There were two desired results: First, to have a most general and generous contribution; and second, to have every soldier's dependents cared for by a com-

mittee who would have the work done as it should be.

It was the Central Committee's impression that the local committees should get after contributions on the monthly system, which would be found to be of much greater assistance than a lump sum paid down.

There was a great difference in regard to the amounts contributed and number of men enlisting in different sections. An industrial centre which had been hard hit by the war naturally would send many volunteers owing to the lack of employment, and on account of business depression would not be in a position to contribute money in proportion to its needs. Therefore the surplus from other sections that were generous in money and had probably contributed fewer men could be applied to the deficit of the former. Hence the advisability of having a common Canadian fund.

Judging from what he had seen during his visit through the Maritime Provinces, the speaker was of the opinion that the Lower Provinces had suffered less business depression, on account of the war than any other part of Canada.

In the apportionment that had been made, New Brunswick was expected to give between \$100,000 and \$175,000. The executive committee had not considered this an excessive burden for the province. This amount would about care for 600 families for one year, at the rate of \$18 per family. Mr. Ames referred to the excellent work of the ladies throughout Canada in connection with the Patriotic Fund, and spoke of the efficient work being done by the ladies among the families of the soldiers.

The speaker referred to the sister organizations—The Red Cross and the Belgian Relief Funds—and said that the Patriotic Fund was not envious of anything the others might accomplish or contributions they received, as all three were working along similar lines, that of rendering assistance where it was needed. The Patriotic Fund had four chief sources of revenue, viz: Contributions from individuals, from corporations, from councils and from municipal bodies. He stated that the Relief Committee had the last word to say with regard to the disbursement of the funds, and the first question they had to ask was, "How much would be required to keep soldier's dependents in comfort and decency." It was not the idea of the Patriotic Fund to give assistance to the wives and families of soldiers who were in receipt of an income from other sources, such as the payment of wages by a former employer or from the government, people receiving this aid were not eligible for relief from the Patriotic Fund.

It was the policy of the Ottawa executive to make such an allowance to wives as would enable them to live on the same standard as the husband, even in those cases where perhaps formerly they may not have got to the same standard, as they felt that the sacrifice these women were making entitled them to so much aid from the general public without a thought of charity. In a few cases where they were called on to do their part, those who could, went to the front, and those who remained would have to pay. The monthly cheque coming to the soldier's wife was not charity, it was her dividend. A satisfied soldier's wife, because of interest to those critics who were called on to do their part, should more volunteers be asked for, and he was of the opinion that they would be required.

There was now about \$2,000,000 in the fund and in response to the criticism that enough money had been subscribed, Mr. Ames pointed out that the Ottawa executive were looking ahead, as the longer the war continued the greater would be the demand on the fund. If the war terminated sooner than anticipated the money would be used for some worthy object. In any case those who had contributed would have an opportunity to decide what was best to do with the funds they had assisted in raising. He also stated that some criticism had been made regarding the expenses in connection with the administration of the fund. It would be of interest to those critics to know that the expenses of administration were being paid by the interest on the money that had already been contributed, and that many of the staff in Ottawa were giving their services free.

In conclusion Mr. Ames said that it was probable that this would be a long war and would only be terminated by sheer weight of numbers. Canada would therefore require to do her share in the raising of a third and even fourth contingent and in these the married men would greatly preponderate. "More money would therefore be required for the various dependents left behind and it behooves us as true patriotic Canadians to do one of two things either fight or pay. This was war, just as much for our country as for the Empire. Are you willing to fight for your country? If by reason of age or family ties, you are unable to shoulder a gun, well and good, but you must do the other thing, you must lay. You must do one or the other, not—you are a shirker and are unworthy of a name of a Canadian." (Loud applause.)

His Honor Judge McLachly in moving a vote of thanks, spoke of the pleasure it had given the people to hear the splendid address from Mr. Ames, and how much they had learned from him in his short visit. Dr. Murray seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. His Worship Mayor Andrew thanked the meeting to Mr. Ames, who in a few words accepted their appreciation of his remarks and said it had been a pleasure to him to meet the people of Campbell-

ANOTHER WEEK —OF THE— GREAT 20 P.C. DISCOUNT SALE

In order to meet the wishes of many of our customers we have decided to continue the
20 P.C. DISCOUNT
UNTIL SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1915.
Those who have not yet taken advantage of this money saving sale should not miss this chance of Bargains.

"ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS"

J. F. GALLAGHER
Glover Block, Water St.

Mayor Busted of Bordeaux and Mayor Montgomery of Dalhousie also briefly addressed the meeting, which was then closed.

HON. JOHN HALL KELLY REPLIES TO SPEECH

(Continued from page 1)

that this is being done with the object of trying to induce some of those who, during the war, will be seeking homes elsewhere, to come to our Province. The Belgians will not only make good settlers but also good farmers; no where is agriculture more flourishing than it has been in Belgium, and with their coming they will bring new ideas which will be most beneficial to our present population.

In a time such as we are passing through, when a political party truce has been wisely declared, not only in England but also in Canada, it would ill become me, and the more so in this chamber, within the walls of which I understand step taken, however, to which I think I can justly refer, and concerning which, I feel there will be no reproach forthcoming from any direction, and that is in connection with the generous and well chosen gift that the Government made to the mother country at the outbreak of the war. In deciding to assist in some material way the government responded to the unanimous wish of the people of the Province, and in deciding to send four million pounds of cheese it adopted a useful, wise and timely policy; useful, because it offered something that which in immediate demand and of immediate use in helping to feed the hungry; wise, because it was of material assistance to a considerable part of our population in finding a ready market for their product, and timely, because it advertised in a most striking manner one of the many industries of our people and our province. The Premier and his Ministers are therefore deserving of our sincere congratulations.

The contribution thus made is not by any means the only gift of our people to the Empire, in the most humble homes as well as in the most costly mansions, willing hands are busy working for those who are fighting the battles of the Empire, and when the full history thereof will be written, one of the brightest pages will be that which will tell of what our Canadian mothers and daughters, along with the other mothers and daughters of the Empire are doing, without clamor or contention, to assist in the shaping of the destinies of this terrible war. When all will be said and done, every inhabitant of this Province will be proud of the part that our Province has played.

Looking at the present condition of affairs in the Province, on a whole, the condition is more satisfactory than I could have been expected. Undoubtedly the war has caused in some directions a depression which however might have been more serious. This condition will certainly have its effect on the provincial finances, and it is quite possible that in some departments there will be a falling off of revenue where, if the war had not have taken place, an increase would have been realized. For instance in the greatest and most important revenue drawing department, that of Crown Lands, a considerable decrease may result. As everyone knows, the principal source of revenue of this department is from the stumpage of lumber

cut. On account of the war, there has been in different sections of the country a general curtailment of the lumber cut, during the present lumbering season.

This unforeseen curtailment has brought home to our people, in a most striking manner, the important part that our forests and lumbermen are playing in this Province, and it is now that there are thousands of men of their vital winter employment that we are commencing to realize and appreciate what the lumber industry means to the people.

Fortunately however, owing to the policy adopted by the government a few years ago in prohibiting the exportation of raw state, of pulp wood cut in crown lands, there are many pulp and paper mills now in operation giving a certain part of our population especially our laboring classes, considerable employment. I fully believe that within a few years, many more of such mills will be in operation in this Province as it is destined to be one of the greatest pulp and paper producing centers of the world.

The regulations now in force are such, if judiciously applied, as they are being at present, a continual supply of wood will be guaranteed, an ever increasing source of revenue will be secured, labor will continue to find a just remuneration, and the farmer, upon whom all must depend, will find in the growing and prosperous villages and towns a better market for his produce.

The past year while it has witnessed many changes, one of the most important, in the affairs of church, in which the government of the province especially rejoiced, was the crowning of a Prince of the church, when the distinguished and beloved Archbishop of Quebec was elevated to the dignity of Cardinal. The news of his consecration was heralded with joy throughout the Province, was received with gratitude by the members of his flock and with pleasure by those of other faiths.

It is not to my knowledge that in such a short period as has elapsed since the prorogation of the Legislature, so many of those who were with us last year are now no more. From this chamber one of the most charming and lovable characters has disappeared, and from the Legislative Assembly two of our most devoted ministers.

In the persons of the late Honorable M. L. Berthelme, this Council has lost two whose memory will long be cherished. You who associated with them knew them best, and were in a better position to appreciate their genial dispositions. For them the members of the Assembly always had the deepest esteem and respect.

During the last session, when the continual absence from his seat in the Legislature was prolonged, the many friends of the late Honorable Charles Devlin felt that the cause of his absence must have been very serious, because if there was a man who was always at his post and ready to answer the call of duty, it was the late Minister of Colonization. At last, one day, against the wish of his friends, and the advice of his medical advisor, he took his seat once more. In answer to certain questions relating to his department he delivered his last public speech, during the greater part of which he was obliged to remain seated. A few days later he had left for the great beyond. His career, in many respects, was without parallel. During the short period of 20 years, he claimed a seat in the parliament of this Dominion, another at Westminster, the mother of parliaments, and his last in the government of this Legislature. In one and all he did honor to his position, honor to his province, and honor to his race and nationality. He was always proud of claiming his title of being an Irishman, and we were al-

ways proud to claim him as one of our own.

A few weeks only have gone by since the sad and sudden news was conveyed to us of the death of the late Treasurer, the Honorable Peter McKenzie. For fourteen years he sat as a representative of the county of Richmond, during four years of which he represented the minority of the Province on the executive board. A faithful servant of the crown, of kind unassuming manner, his friends were many and his enemies none. I remember, I think it was in 1909, while seconding the motion in answer to the address from the throne, the late Honorable Mr. McKenzie made a very touching reference to one of our colleagues in the assembly whose seat had been rendered vacant by death, and during his remarks he quoted these words of Lord Tennyson,

"And the stately ship goes on,
To the Haven under the hill,
But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

On this occasion I am sure that I could find no better words to express the feelings of us, one and all, at the loss of these four good men and true, "But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

I am afraid that I have already taken up too much of your time, but before resuming my seat I wish to thank the leader of the government in this house for having kindly asked me to second the motion that is now before us. It was an honour for which I am exceedingly grateful.

I wish also to thank the government for having honored me with a seat in this distinguished body. I wish simply to say that I fully appreciate the role that we are called upon to play in this province, and what is expected of the privileged ones who compose this council. I have studied the reasons of its existence, and the causes that gave rise to its creation. We sit here as judges, and upon the wisdom and fairness of our decisions much depends. I can assure you that in my humble capacity, I will ever try to help to contribute to the preservation of the best traditions of this important branch of our constitutional system.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the International Railway Company of New Brunswick will, at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, make application for the passing of an Act empowering the Company to sell and convey to His Majesty the King (in right of the Dominion of Canada) the Railway of the Company extending from the Intercolonial Railway at Campbellton to St. Leonard's on the St. John River, likewise its Charter, Franchise, Rolling Stock and other property.

Dated at Campbellton, N. B.,
January 7th, 1915.
THOS. MALCOLM,
President.

LIVERY STABLE

I have a first class equipment, good horses and prompt attention.

I also drive passengers from Campbellton to Cross Point station every morning. Phone 122 and I will call anywhere in town. Fare—the usual rate.

N. W. LEVEQUE,
O'Leary Street
2nd Stable Opposite St. Louis Hotel.
Jan. 4th-5 noon.

SAYS GERMANY MUST
A NORTH SEA NAVAL



ALBERT BALLIN.
Herr Albert Ballin, who is now director of the Hamburg-Schleswig line, and who is a friend of Emperor William, pressed the view that Germany admit her position at Heligoland give the German fleet a base of operations. He also said England has brought to Germany's overseas trade.

Herr Ballin declares there is no lasting peace if Germany's fleet is stationed in the North Sea which at least will give many the same advantages it is Great Britain possesses.

LOCAL FREEMASONS

INSTALL OF

(From the Gloucester Northern)

At the regular meeting of St. John No. 29 A. F. and A. on Jan'y. 7, the following officers installed.

James McIntosh—W. M.
Garnet M. Ellis—S. W.
S. Howard Cox—J. W.
Louis Corbett, P. M.—Chap.
Peter Foster—Treas.
O. B. Moore, P. M.—Sec'y.
H. C. Crofoot—S. D.
J. H. Kent—J. D.
W. F. Pepper, P. M.—D. of
F. P. Gatain—S. S.
G. W. Ellis—J. S.
J. H. Chalmers—J. G.
Following the ceremony of installation, the members of the Lodge tained their wives and friends elaborate dinner served in the quiet Hall, where covers were about sixty, at very tasteful and tables. The Hall itself prettily decorated. Miss Southwood, Agatha Hodgkin

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day. Science proves that the germ that causes the system to weaken is colds or sickness, or overwork, or when general weakness. The best physicians point out during changing seasons the blood is made rich and pure, and acting Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil in Scott's Emulsion. It strengthens the lungs and builds up the resistance to disease to avoid colds and prevent cough. If you work indoors, tire, languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion most strengthening food. It is totally free from stimulants. Avoid substitutes.

40-42 Scott & Borne, Toronto, Ont.

\$7.00
TO BE
SALE'S

This is a genu
is going at cost
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SALE
S. A.
R. CHARD BLOU