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The Campbellton Graphic

VOL. XVIII.—No. 39.

CAMPBELLTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

3 CENTS PER COPY

J. & D. A. HARQUAIL Company, Limited.

CONTRACTORS PLAINING MILL BUILDERS
DRY KILN DOOR AND SASH FACTORY
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

BEAVER BOARD
If you are building or going to complete some unfinished rooms, let us show you some colored samples, illustrating the beautiful color effects obtained by using this sanitary and durable board for walls and ceilings in all classes of buildings.
We carry a large stock in assorted sizes.

MAIL ORDERS
We solicit out of town orders which receive our personal attention. The length of time taken to fill orders is governed very largely by how busy we are in the department of our factory in which the particular goods are made. While we have exceptional facilities for promptly turning out goods, it is important to place orders as far ahead as possible. Orders are filled by us in the rotation in which they are received, and customers can always depend on our doing everything in reason to give prompt despatch.

OUR OFFICE IS CONNECTED WITH THE N. B. TELEPHONE BY TWO SEPARATE LINES INSURING PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
OFFICE HOURS.—7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

KING ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY

Great Britain and her Allies owe a deep debt of gratitude to King Albert of Belgium and his heroic subjects for the gallant stand which they made when Germany invaded their territory, and as a mark of respect and appreciation, I would ask the citizens of Campbellton to fittingly observe King Albert's birthday, April 8th, by the display of flags and bunting, giving special prominence to the Belgian flag.

I would also ask that they render what financial assistance they can to the several societies which will on that day endeavour to raise funds for the relief of these homeless people.

A. A. ANDREW, Mayor.

SALE STILL ON

Still some real Bargains left which are going at very low prices. EVERYTHING GOES.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS To clear at 89c.	MEN'S STRAW HATS Good Staple style Reg. \$3.00 now 98c. " 2.50 " 89c. " 2.00 " 79c. " 1.50 " 59c. " 1.00 " 23c.
WHITE DRESS GLOVES Kid and Silk. To clear at 49c., and 59c.	MEN'S VESTS Prices \$1.00 to 5.00 Now 98c.
MEN'S HARD and SOFT HATS Reg. \$2.50 now \$1.39 " 2.00 " .98 " 1.50 " .79	MEN'S CAPS One line of regular 50c., and 75c., caps to clear at 29c.
WHITE CANVAS SHOES To clear at 93c.	MEN'S BRACES To clear at 29c.
MEN'S NECKWEAR To clear at 23c and 33c.	MEN'S SUITS Now \$7.98 and \$9.58
BOY'S UNDERWEAR Now 19c. and 23c.	WHITE VESTS Six Fancy Vests left, good patterns, prices \$1.50 to \$1.75 now 89c.
SUMMER UNDERWEAR Regular \$1.50 now 98c.	MUFFLERS Now 49c., 59c., 79c., 98c.
MEN'S CAPS To clear at 49c., 59c., 69c. and 98c.	MEN'S RAIN COATS Now \$3.98, \$7.98

Store Fixtures for Sale

A good chance to save money as these fixtures have advanced 15 p. c. since we bought them.

1 Hat Case, 4 Show Cases, 1 Mirror 71-2 ft by 51-2, 2 Collar Cases, 1 Cash Registrar, 1 Taylor's Safe, 1 McCasky System, 2 Window Dividers, Office Furniture, etc.

FERGUSON BROS.

TOWN COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW CHIEF OF POLICE

Policeman T. Mann Promoted to Post Vacated by Chief Hughes Other Appointments

A meeting of the Town Council was held in the Council Chamber Tuesday evening.

There were present His Worship Mayor Andrew and Couns. Quinn, Patterson, McLean, Goss, Miller, Ellsworth, Evans and Alexander.

A communication from Mrs. John Parent, asking for assistance, was read and referred to the Public Charities committee.

A claim for \$25.00 damages from C. A. Killam was read. This damage resulted from water backing up in sewer into his cellar. Referred to Water and Sewerage committee.

Resignations of F. R. Gorham, engineer and John S. Nelson, fireman at Electric Light Station were read and referred to the Electric Light committee.

Applications of T. Mann and Chas. B. Gray for position of Chief of Police were read and referred to the Police and License committee.

Application of Andrew J. Smith for position on police force was read and also referred to the Police and License committee.

Applications of J. Cameron Andrew and Jas. Robinson for position as engineers at Electric Light station were read and referred to the Electric Light committee.

Applications of Ben Larsen, Earl Mann and G. E. Ross for position of fireman were read and referred to the Electric Light committee.

On recommendation of Coun. Patterson, the following Public Property and Streets accounts were ordered paid:—

H. Marquis, supplies	\$1.55
Mrs. Oullette, cleaning offices	4.00
Chas. Coffin, pole	.50
On recommendation of Coun. Miller, the following Finance committee accounts were ordered paid:—	
Postmaster, P. O. Box rent	\$1.00
Dominion Express Co., express- age	.75
Bank of Nova Scotia, safety vault	12.00
J. M. Reid, stationery	1.90
J. T. Reid, postage town offices	18.00
W. A. Trueman, coroner	4.00
On recommendation of Coun. Alexander, the following Water and Sewerage accounts were ordered paid:—	
Canadian Express Co., express- age	.75
Canadian Express Co., express- age	.65
Dominion Express Co., express- age	.50
Dominion Express Co., express- age	.55
Graphic, Ltd., envelopes	2.00
Intercolonial Railway, freight	.12
B. Poley, hauling pipe	10.00
Thos. N. Dickie, sand	12.00
Hughes Owens Co., office sup- plies	3.90
Chapman Valve Co., hydrant re- pairs	50.00
T. McAvity & Sons, supplies	67.23
R. Ellsworth, blacksmith work	22.41
On recommendation of Coun. Alex- ander, the following Electric Light ac- counts were paid:—	
Dominion Express	\$1.00
Canadian Oil Co.	26.91
Canadian Oil Co.	23.40
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	35
Graphic Limited	35
Can. Gen. Electric Co.	10.62
Can. Gen. Electric Co.	21.08
Richard Ellsworth	21.95
On recommendation of Coun. Evans, the following Police and License ac- counts were ordered paid:—	
J. & D. A. Harquail, ventilating system	\$55.00
C. W. Hughes, constables' coats	7.10
Moved by Coun. Evans, seconded by Coun. Goss, that the resignation of Chief of Police Hughes be accepted.— Carried.	
Coun. Evans from the Police and License committee moved that Tim- othy Mann be appointed Chief of Pol- ice.—Carried.	

The Council then went into committee of the whole to consider by-laws.

Coun. McLean, chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported the following amendment to by-laws:—

A by-law to amend By-law to declare and define the duties of certain Town Officers being By-law No. 6, and By-laws relating to Town licenses, being By-law No. 10 of the By-laws of the Town of Campbellton.

(1) By-law No. 6, Section 13 amended.

(2) By-law No. 10, Section No. 3 amended.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Campbellton as follows:—

(1) Section 13 of By-laws No. 6 is hereby amended by striking out the comma after the word "issued" in the fourth line and inserting in place thereof a period, and by striking out the words "and deliver up to the Town Treasurer all moneys received by him on account of the said licenses as the same shall be received by him" in the fourth, fifth and sixth lines of the said section.

(2) Section 3, By-law No. 10 is hereby amended by striking out the word "Clerk" in the fourth line from the top of the said section and insert-

GAME WARDENS AFRAID TO ENTER PROSECUTIONS

Only a Few Cases Before Magistrate Out of Hundreds of Animals Slaughtered

The statements contained in last week's Graphic with respect to slaughter of big game throughout Restigouche have aroused considerable interest throughout the county and from many quarters we have received word that the half has not been told.

The Campbellton Tribune endeavors to cover up the matter and suggests that if the Graphic has such information it might send same to Warden Robt. Dawson, who will look into the matter. It also says that every section of the county has its game warden.

We may add that it is Mr. Robert Dawson's duty to protect the big game in our forest. That he is the party who is paid to do this work, but so far as we can learn he is content to stay at home and draw his salary, and as he is the chief of this noble company of Restigouche game wardens, the rest follow his example.

There are one or two exceptions to this rule and we understand that Warden John S. McLean is one of them. He is one of the men who knows conditions in the woods are very bad, but he was only sworn in about two weeks ago, or after all the damage was done, and he understands that game wardens have only been sworn in a very short time.

Through the influence of Mr. M. M. Mowat who went to Fredericton, and other citizens here who appealed to the government to make an effort to save our big game, two special wardens, Harvey Galton and James Thompson, have been sworn in. These are two of the best men in the county and we can assure them that they will be backed up by the people at large, if they prosecute every case they can furnish proof of.

It is even hinted that the government is afraid to prosecute offenders, because it will mean loss of voters to their party.

One pot hunter, who was convicted and fined \$100.00 some years ago, made the remark in hearing of others that for that \$100.00 he had killed enough moose and sold same to the amount of \$700.00, and had not been caught yet.

We could go on and write of many cases which have come to our knowledge, some of them within rifle shot of Campbellton, but the season is now passed when the game are being slaughtered. Unfortunately our attention was called to this matter too late for this season, but we hope that it will mean an improvement in years to come. If no steps are taken next year it will be only a very short time until our big game are entirely exterminated.

MORE RESTIGOUCHE BOYS IN CASUALTY LIST

Three Men Who Enlisted Here Mentioned in Past Few Days. All Killed

The following names appear in Tuesday's casualty list:—

14th Battalion—Athanas Poirier, Balmoral, N. B.; Wilfrid J. Dechane, Campbellton, N. B.

On Monday Mrs. Dechane received the following telegram:—

Mrs. Ed. Dechane,
Campbellton.
Despite regret to inform you 69254 Pte. Wilfrid Joseph Dechane, officially reported killed in action March 27th.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Monday casualty list has the name of Everett Graham, West Bathurst, Gloucester Co., N. B., killed in action with the Canadian infantry. Graham enlisted here.

ACCEPTS CALL

Word has been received from Rev. Geo. M. Young of Tryon that he will be pleased to accept the call to the Campbellton Methodist church, subject to ratification of Conference stationing committee.

The word "Treasurer", in motion of Coun. Miller, this report was received and adopted.

Mayor Andrew of the Electric Light Committee recommended that the resignation of F. R. Gorham and John T. Nelson be accepted and Jas. Robinson be temporarily appointed engineer, with the understanding that if he proves satisfactory his appointment will be made permanent. Also that Benjamin Larsen and Earl Mann be appointed firemen at power house.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Miller, seconded by Coun. Evans, that the Town Treasurer be instructed to prepare a list of defaulters for publication.—Carried.

Thos. McDevitt and E. H. Anderson were appointed Returning officers for vote on local option in Ward 3.

A. G. Adams and D. F. Graham were appointed Returning officers for local option vote in Ward 2.

The matter of granting Mr. S. W. Dimock a reduction of license for Empire Theatre was discussed, and on vote was not granted.

Council then adjourned.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM OFFICERS OF 26TH

Col. McAvity and Late Major Belyea Write of Capt. H. W. Ferguson's Death

The following letters are self explanatory. It will be noticed that Col. McAvity mentions Capt. Ferguson, instead of Lieut.

In the Trenches,
Belgium, March 17, 1916.
To William F. Ferguson, Esq.,
Campbellton, N. B.
Dear Mr. Ferguson:—

It is my painful duty to officially notify you of the death of your son, H. W. Ferguson, Captain in my Battalion.

Captain Ferguson was sniped while on duty in our front line trenches and was in the act of going from one section of strong points to another so as to inspect his machine gun detachments, there he was shot through the chest, immediately becoming unconscious and was brought rapidly to dressing station, he died in a few minutes, never becoming conscious.

You and family have the deepest sympathy of myself and my regiment in your bereavement.

Captain Ferguson was all an officer commanding could ask for, as an officer and a gentleman, fearless in carrying out all and any duty intrusted to him, competent beyond the ordinary measure in his branch of the service, and with his impressive courtesy, made him an ideal officer whom I personally will greatly miss.

I am afraid before many days that I shall have to report heavy losses, as I am to take over several difficult parts of line at once, but God's will will be done as it is our duty.

There is no useless weeping in this corps and all ranks are always ready to do their duty. May this bloody war soon terminate in all our prayers, but not a peace without accomplishing what so many have given their lives for.

Capt. Ferguson's effects will be forwarded home at once. He is buried with 71 officers, N. C. O.'s and men in the 26th N. B. Battalion burying ground near Kennel.

He was buried with all possible honours permissible in war time. Capt. Rev. Dr. Burnett officiated. Lieut. General Sir A. Alderson, Army Corps Commander, Major General R. C. Turner, V. C., and General Watson, C. B., attended with their personal staff. Every officer of the 26th and 24th who could be spared from trenches were also there, while two companies of Battalion lined walks in graveyard. Coffin was covered with Union Jack and there were a number of floral decorations on coffin, all made by the loving hands of his own men out of evergreen holly which here grows wild.

In my life time spent in a good many parts of the world, I don't think I ever was more impressed or effected. After the Padre's final prayer there was scarce a dry eye in the Battalion. I intended to have a Masonic funeral, but no one had a copy of ritual. Every Officer, N. C. O.'s and men filed by the grave, halted in turn, came to the salute, passed on, from Army Corps Commander to Private. Every man did his act of final respect. His friend, Lieut. Lockhart will succeed him as Machine Gun Officer and will undoubtedly write you and Mrs. Ferguson. Again assuring you of my deepest sympathy,

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McAVITY, Lt. Col.
26th N. B. Battalion.

WHOLESALE STARVATION IF SUPPLIES FAIL

Three Million People Dependent Upon Supplies Sent in.—All Should Contribute

The following is from a remarkable interview with a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, reprinted from the leading English newspapers of Feb. 29, 1916:

"There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped."

That is the carefully considered opinion of F. C. Walcott, a well known American, who has arrived in London from Belgium, where he went at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate the work of the neutral commission for relief, of which Herbert Hoover is chairman. The Rockefeller Foundation—the most richly endowed philanthropic institution in the United States—before contributing any further sums for the benefit of the 7,000,000 civilians in that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans, desired an independent report from their own representative. The German authorities allowed Mr. Walcott to go wherever he liked, and under these exceptional circumstances he spent three weeks visiting the more thickly populated districts in Belgium and northern France.

"If any of those who cavil at sending relief supplies into Belgium could only visit Belgium," said Mr. Walcott yesterday, "and could see personally the plight of the suffering people, they would come back as eager for the continuance of this relief work as I now am."

"It is difficult for anyone getting three ample meals a day, with plenty of fuel in the house, and living even in moderate luxury, to comprehend what it means suddenly to be reduced to existing on one meal a day.

"Waiting in the Rain for food.

"That one meal in Belgium consists of 300 grammes of bread—which is the equivalent of three medium-sized breakfast rolls or three thick slices of bread—and one half-litre—approximately one pint—of soup, made chiefly from vegetables. Of the 7,000,000 in Belgium, 3,000,000 are practically destitute, and they have to stand in line from one to three hours a day for this pittance of food. The depots for distribution are generally only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty people at a time, so long queues of the hungry extend into the street for 100 yards or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection, in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat, against the discomfort of stormy days.

"In the cities of Belgium I have recently seen thousands of people lined up in the snow, or rain-soaked, and shivering, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to some of the distributing stations at the end of the day and have often found many men, women and children, still standing in line, but as the doors were then closed, they were compelled to go back to their squalid homes, cold, wet and miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterwards that they got the meals they missed.

The Misery of the Children.

"There is another stratum of society, the middle class, just above the poorer working people, which is only partially destitute; but even these must swallow their pride and stand in the long lines every day for a supplementary ration of food, for their means do not enable them to buy enough to keep body and soul together. Many of them are mothers and fathers who have children only partly nourished. When they go home without even the daily ration, as occasionally happens, the suffering becomes pathetically acute to yourself the mental condition of a people who have been without work for more than a year and a half who have daily been face to face with the possibility of starvation, and who are cut off from all communication with the outside world by the barbed wire and armed cordons of a conquering foreign army. In every Belgian city, once a fortnight, the bulletin boards are placarded with bright pink paper—the German 'affiche'—on which the Belgians can read the names of their fellow-countrymen and women who have been sentenced to imprisonment, for terms varying from a year to a life time on account of offences committed against German rule. And, on top of all this, the majority of the Belgians cannot help realizing, always keenly, sometimes bitterly, that they are 'objects of charity.'

"A few well-fed people outside of Belgium sometimes hint that the Belgians are getting more relief than they need, and that Germany is benefiting either directly or indirectly, or both, because the British nation allows bare living supplies, for the nation for whom they went to war, to go through the blockade. As regards the first point, expert neutral dietitians, who have been permitted to visit Belgium, are unanimous in stating that the food doled out to these 3,000,000 destitute

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The following is from a remarkable interview with a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, reprinted from the leading English newspapers of Feb. 29, 1916:

"There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped."

That is the carefully considered opinion of F. C. Walcott, a well known American, who has arrived in London from Belgium, where he went at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate the work of the neutral commission for relief, of which Herbert Hoover is chairman. The Rockefeller Foundation—the most richly endowed philanthropic institution in the United States—before contributing any further sums for the benefit of the 7,000,000 civilians in that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans, desired an independent report from their own representative. The German authorities allowed Mr. Walcott to go wherever he liked, and under these exceptional circumstances he spent three weeks visiting the more thickly populated districts in Belgium and northern France.

"If any of those who cavil at sending relief supplies into Belgium could only visit Belgium," said Mr. Walcott yesterday, "and could see personally the plight of the suffering people, they would come back as eager for the continuance of this relief work as I now am."

"It is difficult for anyone getting three ample meals a day, with plenty of fuel in the house, and living even in moderate luxury, to comprehend what it means suddenly to be reduced to existing on one meal a day.

"Waiting in the Rain for food.

"That one meal in Belgium consists of 300 grammes of bread—which is the equivalent of three medium-sized breakfast rolls or three thick slices of bread—and one half-litre—approximately one pint—of soup, made chiefly from vegetables. Of the 7,000,000 in Belgium, 3,000,000 are practically destitute, and they have to stand in line from one to three hours a day for this pittance of food. The depots for distribution are generally only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty people at a time, so long queues of the hungry extend into the street for 100 yards or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection, in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat, against the discomfort of stormy days.

"In the cities of Belgium I have recently seen thousands of people lined up in the snow, or rain-soaked, and shivering, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to some of the distributing stations at the end of the day and have often found many men, women and children, still standing in line, but as the doors were then closed, they were compelled to go back to their squalid homes, cold, wet and miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterwards that they got the meals they missed.

The Misery of the Children.

"There is another stratum of society, the middle class, just above the poorer working people, which is only partially destitute; but even these must swallow their pride and stand in the long lines every day for a supplementary ration of food, for their means do not enable them to buy enough to keep body and soul together. Many of them are mothers and fathers who have children only partly nourished. When they go home without even the daily ration, as occasionally happens, the suffering becomes pathetically acute to yourself the mental condition of a people who have been without work for more than a year and a half who have daily been face to face with the possibility of starvation, and who are cut off from all communication with the outside world by the barbed wire and armed cordons of a conquering foreign army. In every Belgian city, once a fortnight, the bulletin boards are placarded with bright pink paper—the German 'affiche'—on which the Belgians can read the names of their fellow-countrymen and women who have been sentenced to imprisonment, for terms varying from a year to a life time on account of offences committed against German rule. And, on top of all this, the majority of the Belgians cannot help realizing, always keenly, sometimes bitterly, that they are 'objects of charity.'

"A few well-fed people outside of Belgium sometimes hint that the Belgians are getting more relief than they need, and that Germany is benefiting either directly or indirectly, or both, because the British nation allows bare living supplies, for the nation for whom they went to war, to go through the blockade. As regards the first point, expert neutral dietitians, who have been permitted to visit Belgium, are unanimous in stating that the food doled out to these 3,000,000 destitute

(Continued on page 8.)