

HON. CHAS. MARCIL FAVORS PROHIBITION

Makes Strong Plea for Action by House of Commons.—Some Convincing Figures

Ottawa, March 5th.—The question of Dominion wide prohibition was up in the House of Commons today. H. H. Stevens, M. P. of Vancouver moved the resolution. Hon. Charles Marcil seconded the motion. He announced that he was a convert to the cause of prohibition. He had voted against prohibition in the past. He felt, however, that in view of the great cost of carrying out Canada's part in the war, his own constituency, and of the action taken by the provinces that parliament had a mandate to act and to act promptly. He was convinced that the people would support parliament in such action as it might take and that in supporting the resolution he was doing something in the interest of the country.

"Can we not give up whiskey in this country when our sons are giving their lives in the cause of empire?" said Mr. Marcil. "We must show that those who cannot go to the front are animated by the same spirit as those who go. The time has come for Canada to economize. There is no one who will not agree that drink is a luxury. That fact alone is enough to call for action. We all know, however, the moral consequences which follow in the path of liquor. If we have not got the courage to get up and do away with this luxury, I do not think we are worthy of the positions we occupy."

Mr. Marcil said that in the year ending March 31, 1915, the expenditure in Canada on spirits, wines and malt liquors amounted to \$87,531,654, or \$10.84 per head of the population. He said that as long as the manufacture and importation of liquor were permitted it would be impossible for the provinces to put down the traffic. Therefore, he thought that the dominion parliament should act. He felt, moreover, that if a prohibition measure were put into force for three years, it would never be repealed.

Parliament, said Mr. Marcil, had dealt with the question of prohibition any time, and had never said "No" to it. Parliament had, in fact, agreed to the principle of prohibition and in 1898 a referendum had been submitted to the country. The electors had, unfortunately, not taken that interest in the issue which might have been expected, only half of the voters going to the polls. However, the net result had been a majority of 14,000 in favor of prohibition. Quebec province had, unfortunately, returned a large majority against it, of 94,344 votes, and as a result of its determined opposition the government of the day had decided not to introduce a prohibitory measure.

Immense progress had, however, since been made by Quebec. Out of 73 provincial constituencies 42 were now dry. Mr. Marcil was satisfied that if a referendum were submitted tomorrow in Quebec, prohibition would be adopted by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Marcil told of the progress made toward prohibition in the United States, France and Russia and said that Germany had since the war began, reduced the production of beer fifty per cent. The time might come, he asserted, when England would have to deal drastically with the liquor problem. If Britain were defeated in the war its downfall would be due to inherent weaknesses due to the liquor traffic. He felt that it was the bounden duty of parliament to give prohibition a trial not only for economic reasons but on the moral ground.

"Our age prevents many of us from doing what we should like to do in this crisis," he continued, "but there is one thing we can do and I intend to do. I intend to give my vote and my influence and my work to retrieve what I did in 1898. I am glad to say that twenty years have ripened my wisdom and to assert that it is the bounden duty of this parliament to bring in prohibition at least during the war, to let the boys who are going to the front feel that we are doing something for the cause, that we are doing away with all these luxuries and all that is unnecessary."

CAMPBELLTON BOYS ENLISTED IN THE WEST

Postmaster MacKendrick has received word from his nephew, Walter MacKendrick that he has lately joined the North B. C., 102nd Batt., which will train at Prince Rupert and Comox, Vancouver Island. Arnold Murray, son of the late William Murray, has joined the Signaling Corps at Hamilton, Ontario. Among other Campbellton boys who joined in the West are Pearl and Lyon MacKenzie, both of whom have gone overseas.

NEW ZEALAND ARMY MEDICAL CORPS WORK

Erected Quarters Under Fire and Attended to Wounded—Much Heroism

Now that it is all over, stories of the work of the Anzacs are beginning to drift into the papers. Mr. Malcolm Ross, the official press representative with the New Zealand expeditionary forces, writing to the London Standard quotes from a book of military medical regulations: "Dressing stations should be established out of the fire zone, beside a road, and near a good water supply," and then making no comment tells something of the work done by the doctors and the Army Medical Corps at Anzac. The New Zealand Field Ambulance, which landed on a shrapnel-swept beach on the afternoon of April 25, 1915, and promptly opened a small dressing station, was the first New Zealand medical unit that ever went into action. Earlier in the day this unit had arrived off the beach, and at once was surrounded by barges filled with wounded—the landing at Anzac Bay is a tale that never will be fully told. The transport on which the unit was, became a hospital, its saloon an operating room. In the afternoon a bearer corps went ashore and got together as many of the wounded as was possible. Sometimes men were found in such inaccessible places that the bearers could not carry them down to the shore, but gave them what first aid was possible, and then as gently as they could rolled them down the scrubby slopes to the shore. In the face of a continual fire, the bearers made trip after trip in search of the wounded. The first three days twenty trips a day was the record made by some of these men, a single trip meaning a two-mile walk over an unbroken country. These men who first came ashore at the Gallipoli peninsula were spoken of among their comrades as the oldest inhabitants of Anzac, that bay whose name will always recall the heroism of the Australian-New Zealand army corps. One section of the New Zealand Field Ambulance, writes Mr. Ross, was taken by a destroyer to within four hundred yards of the shore and then, the night being dark, was rowed in in small boats. It was cold and raining heavily; no one could find anything, any one, and the shore was unknown territory. Finally a landing was made, the equipment piled up and covered; a search instituted for the wounded, who were promptly got at and given hot drinks and their wounds looked to under a fire of shrapnel and bullets. At dawn these plucky ambulance men dug in as well as they could, and here they remained for three months. Their tent, in which all their work was done, was riddled with shrapnel. For a fortnight work never ceased night or day, and during that time between four and five thousand wounds were attended—and the shrapnel firing never ceased. The beach was crowded, and men were shot outside the dressing station—and men were shot inside the dressing station, and no one could help it. With the warm weather came terrible conditions and it was not possible to do operations. The bravery of the Australians and of the New Zealanders was beyond description. The stretcher-bearers had captured a number of donkeys that had strayed away from the Turkish lines and these they used for taking in the wounded. Sometimes a man would ride right into the tent and drop upon the operating table. Often a cheerful "coo-coo" would be the first announcement to the officer in charge of the arrival of a new patient. The spirit of the men is illustrated by many stories, but let one suffice. A soldier who was carrying water to the tiring line on a ridge above the beach was finally badly wounded by shrapnel, a bullet also making a hole in his water can. He was found a little later lying down, his fingers stopping up the hole in the tin while he was shouting loudly, not for help for himself, but for some one to bring a fresh tin for the water. Water was very scarce. It is not always possible even in the finest army in the world to abide by a regulation that says "Dressing stations should be established out of the fire zone, beside a road, and near a good water supply."

After the distribution of prizes came the exciting auction of buckets, the young talented pianist, the Uetachioy contents of which proved very appetizing. Music was furnished by our two young talented pianists, Miss Eveline Bernard and Aime LeBlanc. Some fine duets were executed by Miss Bernard and Miss Martel.

Much credit is due the zealous organizers—Mrs. J. A. Bernard and the Misses Julienne LeBlanc, Leonie LeFebvre and Gertrude Landry, operator of the Bonaventure & Gaspe Phone Co. The total proceeds amounted to \$75 net. Another Whist Party is being organized for Easter Monday.

Among the visitors present at this Whist Party were: Miss Rosie Arsenault, Mr. James Barthe and Private Maillure of Dalhousie; Misses Dora and Emily Mill, Messrs. John and Frank Mill of Maria; the Misses Laetitia, Bertha, Corinne and Alphonse Allard of Robitaille; Miss Yvonne Frenette and Mr. Polydore Arsenault of St. Jean l'Evangeliste; the Misses Nellis and a brother of St. Jules, Quebec.

The happy union of Emmanuel Thibault of St. Pierre de Malbaie, with Miss Henedine Boudreau, teacher, daughter of Albert Boudreau, postmaster of Little Carleton, took place on Monday morning, March 6th in the parish church, St. Joseph of Carleton. The blessing was given by Reverend J. A. Verreau, Canon. The young couple received numerous and beautiful gifts. They are leaving Carleton on the Q. O. Ry. for their future home, St. Pierre de Malbaie, accompanied by the best wishes of their numerous friends.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Charles Cullen, who a week ago had the misfortune of breaking her wrist. Though very old she is recovering rapidly.

Miss Rosie Arsenault of Dalhousie is the guest of Mrs. Louis LeBlanc, Carleton Centre.

Private Ormer LeBlanc, who is following a drilling course in New Carlisle, spent Sunday here with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. George McIntyre of Charlo, N. B., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Bernier on Sunday and Monday last.

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CARTON MERCHANTS PLANNING DOLLAR DAY

Meeting Will be Held Monday Evening to Set Date and Perfect Plans

The Campbellton Merchants are planning to hold a Dollar Day in the near future. A meeting of the interested merchants will be held Monday evening at which full details will be arranged. Dollar Day last year was a great success and no doubt it will be this year.

CARLETON

On Sunday, March 6th, a most enjoyable Whist Party was held in the spacious rooms of our well known convent. Over two hundred persons attended this party, presided by our Reverend J. A. Verreau, Canon. A large number of visitors had come from the surrounding places. Beautiful prizes were given, of which the lucky winners were: 1st prize for ladies, a silver fruit plate, won by Miss Alma Alain; 2nd prize, a silk muffler, won by Mrs. Edouard Martin; Booby prize, Miss Lavioie, organist of St. Jean l'Evangeliste. Mens' prizes, 1st prize, a costly brass clock, won by Mr. Wilfred Cote, of Maria Capes; 2nd prize, a fancy letter box, won by Mr. Stewart Verge, sheriff's officer of Carleton; Booby prize, Mr. Octave LeBlanc of Pointe Bonpue.

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Mr. Napoleon LeBlanc, our popular hackman, had the misfortune of losing his valuable horse Monday noon. Mr. LeBlanc hopes to have the latter replaced soon.

Registered at the Wilfrid this week were Messrs. J. E. Morand and Arthur Noreau of Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cyr of New Richmond were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Lefebvre and Mrs. Edmond Cyr.

SEVERE SENTENCE FOR SELLING LIQUOR

Caught in the Act, Two Offenders Have Been Put Behind the Bars

Police Magistrate Matheson is being commended for the manner in which he is dealing with those found guilty of selling liquor to the soldiers, and it is hoped this evil will soon be stamped out. Last week two men appeared before Judge Matheson for selling liquor to soldiers.

One, Edward Huard, was caught by Officer Mann delivering the goods to a soldier. He was fined \$100.00 or 3 months. He went to jail. John Parent, clerk at the Arsenau Hotel was convicted of two offences and fined \$75.00 or 3 months in jail for the same offence. He also went to Dalhousie.

This is the fourth case of this kind and in all good stiff sentences have been imposed. "Farm Management". The reason why the specialist did not make good as a farmer was because he did not have good managers. Farmers in general were not balancing labor and investment against the profit. The farmer must be careful of his investment, and not let sentiment and similar influences distract him. He could point out a dozen farms where the scenery was fine, but that did not help the interest any; others, also, that the farmer's grandfather had owned, but too much sentiment was not wise in that direction either.

The farmer fell down, besides, on working capital; many hate to put a little more money in as working capital into just a little better horses, implements, building, etc., though some believed that an adequate working capital was necessary and that money investment should not be overlooked for satisfactory returns.

"We must have a knowledge of farm values," said Prof. Grisdale. "This makes the farmer able to grasp the importance of the little things which are an indication of thrift. Though it is a mistake to spend too much time on little things, for farming is a big enterprise."

There should be the proper balance of farm livestock and crops. He liked to see just a little more livestock than the farm could carry rather than the other way, so that one could be sure that all the material would be used up, and a small investment to carry the balance would not hurt. The right kind of livestock should be kept. The farmer who made a success must produce at low cost and utilize the feed for the greater money-earning possibilities.

Dealing at length with the cost of production, which he said was one of the most important problems in the country to-day, Prof. Grisdale first stated that all operations must be timely. "I believe honestly," said the speaker, "that 25 per cent of our farmers are not timely in their operations; either they don't know or they procrastinate, for they fail to do the right thing at the right time."

The question of power, meaning horses available, was often neglected or mismanaged. There should be four or five horses at least on a farm of 100 acres for to be underhanded meant to be under-cultivated. He gave some interesting observations on the cost of wintering horses, pointing out that, on one Government farm, this was being satisfactorily done on oat straw and a handful of grain, while on some other farms the cost was several times greater.

Big machines were valuable to bring about lower cost of production, and he advised that the next machines bought by his auditors be large ones. A large seeder, for instance, would cut the cost of seeding almost in two. One of the most important of details in farm management was to have a system of some kind with regard to crops. This was so much a fad of his that he would refrain from discussing it at length, except to say that the man who did not follow a good rotation would get only one-half or one-third of the crops he ought to have.

Winter work was important, for there were many odds and ends that should be attended to, which were too often overlooked. The market was worthy of deep and close study. It was not sufficient to simply operate as their fathers had done; farmers must become more thorough business men. He could point to a place not 200 miles from Ottawa where the capital invested in a farm amounted to hundreds of thousands, and where large profit had been made this past year.

Co-operation Good. Co-operation would be found most advantageous in many ways, continued Prof. Grisdale, for it was a good way to obtain large returns, besides paying the way to the introduction of the large machine. Co-operation could be practised in working, buying, and selling, and would do much to increase the chances of profitable returns. It was

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Don't Take Chances! There are many Soda biscuits to choose from on the market to-day—good, bad and indifferent. But, if your grocer does not happen to have HAMILTON'S Cream Sodas in stock, you will find



a grocer in your town who has. HAMILTON'S are the ORIGINAL CREAM SODAS. Seventy-five years experience in baking must have only one result—a Soda biscuit as near perfection as human skill can possibly produce. Start eating them to-day. Phone your grocer now. Have him send up the big Ten Cent package shown here. You will enthuse over their delicious crispness at every meal.

ESTATE NOTICE TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, an Executor of the Estate of A. E. Alexander, late of the Town of Campbellton, deceased, at his office, Campbellton, N. B., up to and including April 3rd, A. D. 1916 for the lots of land described below. Separate tenders will be received for any separate lots. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

- FREEHOLD ANDREW LOTS No. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 & 30. Lot No. 4 is immediately south of the Town School and the others are every second lot of the original Andrew Property running south until the Parker Lake Property is reached. The lots are 250 ft. by 350 ft. each. BOVILLE LOT No. 125 in Colebrook Settlement (Tobique) containing 100 acres. OATMAN LOTS No. 123 and 124 adjoining the Boville lot containing 100 acres each. JOSEPH ALLAIN LOT No. 10 on south side of McMillan Avenue (Chapel Hill) with 172 foot frontage, on Avenue.

- LEASEHOLD TRAVIS LOT Lot No. 50, 50 foot frontage on north side of Aberdeen Street. Depth 100 feet. West of Woodworth lots. Rental \$13.00. TEED LOT Lot No. 33 on the north side of Gerrard Street. Frontage 67 feet, depth to Railway ground. West of James Hamilton lot. Rental \$19.00. SAVOY LOT Lot with 60 foot frontage on north side of Hillside Street with house thereon. Next John Ward's property. Rental \$12. MCEWEN LOT One-half No. 16, 50 foot frontage, depth 100 feet on south side Patterson Street, adjoining Johnson lot. Rental \$6.00. MCEWEN LOT Lot No. 19 with 100 foot frontage on north side Stanley Street, depth 100 feet. In rear of Johnson lot. Rental \$12.00. MCEWEN LOT One-half No. 20, 50 foot frontage on north side Stanley Street, depth 100 feet. Rear Lot No. 16. JOHNSTON LOT Lot No. 15, 100 foot frontage on south side Patterson Street, depth 100 feet. East Edward Alexander lot with house thereon. Rental \$12.00. MCEWEN LOT One-half No. 16, 50 foot frontage, depth 100 feet on south side Patterson Street, adjoining Johnson lot. Rental \$6.00. MCEWEN LOT Lot No. 19 with 100 foot frontage on north side Stanley Street, depth 100 feet. In rear of Johnson lot. Rental \$12.00. MCEWEN LOT One-half No. 20, 50 foot frontage on north side Stanley Street, depth 100 feet. Rear Lot No. 16.

LEASE MILL STREAM PROPERTY (With fishing privileges). term 3 years. CHARLES A. ALEXANDER, Solicitor for Estate.

HUGH A. CARR, Solicitor for Estate. March 7-4 wks.

true that returns were pitifully small, on the average, in Canada, and they were still smaller in the United States, according to government bulletins. Dealing with the question of money crops, he said that it was not necessary that everything grown must be consumed on the farm. On almost every farm there was some possibility along this line, and to have some smaller thing for sale at different times of the year was very acceptable indeed.

"Concluding," Prof. Grisdale said, "the whole thing practically is that if we would make the most out of farming operations, we must be prepared to use business ability to a much greater extent. I am not strong for an extensive system of book keeping, though I have seen lots of systems, and had them submitted to me for purchase by the Government or for recommending to the farmers. I have

yet to see any system that would justify great expense. Keep books simply, and have a knowledge of costs, etc. Most of the losses on farms result from not knowing where we are at, and there is scarcely a farmer that is not doing something at a loss and does not know it. The requirement is thought; we must think to make anything go, and especially farming."

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET A house on Lansdowne St., near school. Apply to JOHN J. CONNORS, March 7-4 wks. Campbellton.

LOST On Saturday, March 4th, a ladies hand natchel containing a small sum of money, a railway ticket, and other articles. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at GRAPHIC OFFICE or H. P. Doyle's Livery Stable March 8-1 wk.

Local Items

MORE SNOW Considerable light snow fell Tuesday evening, but as there was so much wind it did not make the ground.

ASH WEDNESDAY Yesterday was Ash Wednesday. There were services in the Church Our Lady of Snows and Christ Church. Special lenten services will be held these churches.

BOARD OF TRADE An important meeting of the Campbellton Board of Trade will be held at the Council Chamber, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

ENOUGH NAMES More than the required number names resident in Ward III, have been obtained to the petition asking the election be held in the said ward & whether luten licenses shall be granted or not. Consequently an election will be held in April on this question.

CAMPBELLTON BOY WOUND Mrs. J. R. Gallant, Campbellton, N. B., sincerely regret to inform that the son of her late husband, James R. Gallant, 23rd General Hospital, Etaples, France, was wounded last night. Send further particulars when received to Adjutant General.

SOCIAL EVENING AND BAI The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, Matapedia, will give a Social Evening at Mrs. Alex. Pratt's on Friday, March 17th. Good assortment of children's sun clothes, ladies' tea and work & good fancy articles, including cash, beador caps, table mats, etc. will be served. All are cordially invited to attend.

GIVEN SENDOFF AT CHATEL B. Co. of the 132nd Battalion, 6th of the regiment's Bugle Band added to the station on Friday noon, the occasion being the departure of twenty members of the Battalion and Campbellton company who had been taking the 21st course at Chatham, the headqu of the battalion. The boys were a fitting sendoff by the men of 1 and showed their appreciation by singing cheers for Sergt-Major J. and the Chatham Company—Colonial.

POLICE COURT Policeman Adams arrested a Tuesday evening, who appeared His Honor Wednesday morning was fined \$5.00 and costs, which paid.

Wellington McRae, who is known in police circles, ended Tuesday evening to do up Poli Mann, but found he had run up a wrong man. After being so handled he was landed in the and was more docile when he appeared before Judge Matheson Wednesday morning. He was fined \$5.00 for being drunk and \$10.00 for violently resisting the police.

BORN At Campbellton, March 6th, and Mrs. Andrew Jennings, a son.

We Sell LI SICK ROOM Absorbant Cotton Bandages Iodiform Gauze Absorbant Lin Antiseptic Tablets Synol Soap Etc.

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