

PERSONALS

Mrs. S. Laughlan is spending a few days in Jacquet River.

Mrs. Isaac Farrar of Kedgwick is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Elizabeth Jondry is spending a short time in New Richmond, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mowat have returned from a visit to American and Canadian cities.

Mrs. D. Austin Kean and two little sons, left last week for Toronto where they will spend the winter.

Mr. Vaughan Mott of the Royal Bank of Canada staff, Dalhousie is relieving the accountant in the Royal Bank here.

Mr. Chas. Hughes former Chief of Police here, but now of Cambridge, Queens County, N. B. was a visitor to town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie have returned to their home in Moncton after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gaudin at Esquimaux.

Miss Jeanette Johnson returned home last Monday from Fredericton where she has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Andrew Anderson.

Mr. Frank Graham who has been visiting his father, Mr. D. F. Graham here for a few weeks, left on Monday evening's limited for Havana, Cuba.

The many friends of Mrs. Alex. McDavid will be pleased to hear that she is recovering from a recent operation which she underwent at the Hotel Dieu.

Miss Margaret McLennan has returned from Claremont, N. H., where she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Burke for a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson and Miss Georgie McDonald went to Upper Charlo on Monday evening to attend the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craig.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. David Sullivan regret to hear that no further word has been received of their son Harry who has been reported missing since September 26th.

Mr. Thos. Clarke of Newcastle was in town for several days this week being called here on account of the illness and death of his nephew, the late Mr. Louis Clarke which occurred at the hospital here after a short illness of pneumonia following influenza.

TERRIBLE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Germans Starve, Overwork and Abuse our Boys in Their Hands.

In the House of Commons, during a discussion of the treatment of prisoners of war, Right Hon. Sir George Cave, Secretary for Home Affairs, said it was proved that the Germans systematically underfed, overworked, robbed and cruelly mistreated, beat and even tortured our prisoners. The condition of some of the camps were unspeakable and continued so today. No words could too strongly characterize the dastardly treatment of men working in salt mines and factories, etc. Prisoners were still employed under fire despite two pledges. Cruelties and ill treatment and insults were even prevalent in the hospitals, both doctors and nurses being guilty of malpractices. Germany has a debt to pay and ought to be made to pay it (loud cheers). As regards reprisals he suggested that one means was through the Germans' great regard for the position, dignity and comfort of their officers and wealthier civilians.

Yet in Canada we are feeding the Huns choice bacon and hams, fresh pork and everything good.

Your Clothes

Should be the best that money can buy.

Clothes do not make the man, but they make him presentable, and he is often judged by his appearances.

You need never be ashamed of your clothes if we make them.

Call and see our line of Blue and Black Serges, absolutely guaranteed.

The
Bernier, Tailor

OLD GOTHIC BARN

Great Structures in England Similar to Village Churches.

Unapproachable in Dignity; Beautiful as Cathedrals; No Ostentation of the Builder's Art.

The great old stone barns of England, dating many of them, from the fourteenth century, are, comparatively speaking, little known to the general public, says the Christian Science Monitor. The beautiful architecture to be found in the English village churches has received its full measure of appreciation, and so, though possibly in a slightly less degree, have the fine old manor houses which dot the countryside and provide a most interesting study in the local variations which occur in the generally prevailing style at any given period. The barns, however, have been rather neglected, and literature on the subject is practically nonexistent.

Yet the barn is intimately bound up with the history of the neighborhood in which it stands, and where, for possibly nearly 500 years, it has been fulfilling practically the same eminently important functions, with little change, for the benefit of the folk in its neighborhood. The methods of the farmer may vary, but the general routine of the countryside goes on, much the same, century after century, and the great barns still stand ready to house the people's food as they have done, summer and winter, for so many hundred years.

These old Gothic barns are very dignified and very beautiful buildings, comparable in some ways to the village churches whose contemporaries they are, and if they are less ornate, they are, in their simplicity, hardly less imposing. Indeed, some people would give the balance in favor of the barns in this matter.

It is by no means always an easy matter to tell the precise date of these barns at first sight, but sometimes there is a little carving, a bit of tracery or a detail which will supply the clue, or possibly again, the form of a buttress may afford an indication; but fortunately there are generally local records to which access may be had containing details of the origin and foundation of the barns.

Among the famous fourteenth century barns of England are those at Glastonbury, Wells and Pilton in Somersetshire, Great Oxwell in Berkshire and Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire. These are all what may be described as barns of the first magnitude; great cruciform buildings which may well vie in size and dignity with many churches. Of the barn at Great Oxwell, William Morris said that it was "unapproachable in its dignity, as beautiful as a cathedral, yet with no ostentation of the builder's art," and he always declared that it was one of the finest buildings in England or anywhere else.

Two Senators for Each State. Congress consists of two senators from each state, the smallest state as well as the largest, and a number of representatives, according to population. The basis of representation, of number of inhabitants for a representative, is fixed by congress under recurring census so as to secure adequate representation for every state without making the house too large and unwieldy. The Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1789, said the number of representatives should not exceed one for every 30,000 of population, and as no census had yet been taken, 30,000 was adopted as the ratio of representation and the population of the different states was estimated. By this process the first house of representatives consisted of 65 members. Since then congress has passed 13 apportionment acts, under 12 different censuses, changing the basis of representation every time except once.

In 1800 and in 1810 the ratio was fixed at one representative for 33,000 population. In 1820 the ratio was increased to 35,000, and it has been increased every tenth year since till it is now 21,000, while the membership of the house has increased from 65 to 435.

Big Oil Supply. Last year the United States produced 341,800,000 barrels of crude oil, approximately 68 per cent of the world's consumption. In 1916 its share was about 65 per cent. A large part of the fuel oil used by the British navy comes from Mexico. Last year Mexico produced 60,000,000 barrels, but the year before, 1916, it produced 70,000,000 barrels, a falling off of about 2,000,000 barrels from the 1916 production. In the Dutch East Indies 14,000,000 barrels were produced last year and 17,000,000 barrels the year before. Rumania in 1917 produced 11,000,000 barrels as compared with 10,000,000 the year previous. Most of the Rumanian oil fields are now under control of Germany.—The Pathfinder.

Experientia Docet. First Back—Let's ask Peck. He's married and will be able to speak from experience. Second Back—On the contrary, he'll keep his mouth shut from experience.

Same Home. Father—I want my daughter to have as good a home after marriage as she had before. Mother—I want her to have the same.

The War is not yet over—Buy Victory Bonds.

Save to lend to your country when it calls.

The will that saves is the will that wins.

Saving money is often the expression of saving grace.

MARITIME PROVINCE IN VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

Reports From Provincial Leader Show Things to Be in Good Shape.

The Maritime Provinces are right in line for the Victory Loan drive. They are, of course, somewhat handicapped by the prevailing epidemic, but the following reports issued by the Provincial Chairman are evidence that the results will, in every respect be satisfactory.

G. S. Campbell, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Committee says:—"Our only drawback is the influenza epidemic which is seriously affecting some districts. We have been entirely prohibited from holding meetings and, with our churches, schools and theatres closed, have been deprived of many of the usual channels of publicity. We are endeavoring to offset these disadvantages by other agencies and in spite of these drawbacks we are looking forward to a highly successful campaign. Our entire official staff of committee-men and canvassers are determined to do their utmost to make the loan a triumphant success."

T. H. Estabrooks, New Brunswick: "Prospects for the coming Victory Loan campaign could scarcely be better. Crops are good and business of all kinds, save lumbering, are excellent. New Brunswick will raise and exceed her quota, without a doubt."

C. H. B. Longworth, Prince Edward Island:—"This Province is asked to subscribe \$2,500,000 and the result of the drive is awaited with confidence."

Buying Victory Bonds is good business—for the buyer as well as the country.

INCREASES COMING.

It is understood that arrangements have been completed whereby the increased wage schedule for C. G. R. clerks will come into effect immediately. Negotiations have been going on for some time and it is learned that the rate for lady clerks and stenographers has not yet been finally settled. A minimum of \$87.50 per month for all male clerks over 18 years of age has been agreed upon. It is understood that the increase in pay for lady clerks will amount to about \$25 monthly.—Moncton Times.

WHAT THE VICTORY LOAN MEANS TO THE FARMER

The 1917 Victory Loan enabled the Dominion Government to advance—\$100,000,000 to finance last year's wheat crop; also

Nearly another \$100,000,000 to finance the sale of live stock products to Great Britain; also

Nearly \$40,000,000 to finance exports of cheese to Great Britain.

The 1918 Victory Loan will enable the Dominion Government to finance the sale of the wheat crop to Great Britain; also

To finance the sale of beef, pork and other live stock products.

To finance exports of cheese, butter, eggs and condensed milk to Great Britain.

Great Britain will take Canada's agricultural products, but cannot pay cash. The Dominion Government must finance the sales.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Yes! Buy all You can, but have your Printing done by The GRAPHIC, Campbellton

Help Win The War Buy Victory Bonds

A PATRIOTIC OPPORTUNITY

This space contributed to winning the war by

F. E. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Ladies Outfitters.

Your Victory Bonds Are a Record of Your Service—

In the years to come, pride of ownership will increase each time you clip coupons.

The honor, the privilege of serving our country in the field can not be shared by all of us. But all can serve by saving and by loaning the money we save to Canada in order that she may supply our boys in the field with the essentials to a successful conclusion of the war in the least possible time.

The possession of Victory Bonds is a credit to any man; furthermore they are the safest investment in the world.

Subscribe for as many as you think you ought to—and one more.

This space contributed to the winning of the war by M. P. MOORES.

The Huns Can't Defeat Our Boys in Battle

Don't let them defeat us by peace propaganda at home.

Buy Victory Bonds

This space contributed to winning the war by

H. R. HUMPHREY, Jeweler.

HOW VICTORY LOAN HELPS CANADIAN INDUSTRY

The Imperial Munition Board receives advances of nearly \$25,000,000 a month from the Dominion Government.

It has received over \$650,000,000 in advances from the Dominion Government and the Canadian banks.

It has placed \$1,200,000,000 worth of war orders in Canada for the British and other Allied Governments.

An advance of \$10,000,000 enabled it to give orders to Canadian shipyards for 44 wooden ships. To this programme 46 steel ships were added. Total value over \$60,000,000.

An advance of \$1,000,000 enabled the Board to begin the manufacture in airplanes Canada; 45,000 have been built to date of a value of \$30,000,000. Between 250,000 and 300,000 people are working in Canada on war orders obtained through the Board.

It has \$500,000,000 of war orders in sight for 1919.

To carry out this programme will require millions in advances which must come from the Victory Loan.

MUST OPERATE LINES.

If the owners of the Carquet and Gulf Shore branch and the Kent Northern line do not desire to come to the Government's terms in the matter of the handling over of these roads to the federal authorities, the Government will see that they are kept running this winter, was the declaration made by Hon. E. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, who arrived in the city last night, in his private car attached to the McAdam train.—Telegraph.

Amusement Tax NOTICE

All persons promoting or directing entertainments of whatever sort or description are requested to observe carefully the following addition to the rules and regulations passed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with regard to the collection of the Amusement Tax:

"No entertainment of whatever sort or description to which an admission fee is charged and the proceeds of which are not wholly for patriotic, church or charitable purposes, shall be held without a permit allowing the said entertainment to be held and providing at the same tickets necessary in connection therewith. If such entertainment is without a permit from the Amusement Tax Inspector, the promoters of the same shall be liable to the penalties provided for in the 11th section of the Theatres and Cinematograph Act.

Applications for Amusement Tax Tickets, Receipts and Permits for entertainments to be held should be made to

WILLIAM H. McQUADE, Provincial Tax Inspector, P. O. Box 694, St. John, N. B. Oct. 25-5-wks.

FIVE MILLION DIED OF STARVATION

It is estimated that nearly five million people have died of starvation or malnutrition during the war. This total is more than half the population of Canada.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR EYES

We hear much of people who sacrifice everything to sartorial splendor. They would go without dinner every day for a new pair of shoes.

Sacrificing health for appearance is not good policy—it does not make for health a real happiness.

Not only do you squint and frown when you neglect your eyes, but you seriously injure your health.

Better have a careful examination made.

H. R. HUMPHREY

Optician—Optometrist

Campbellton, : : N. B.

White Sewing Machines

Rotary and Vibrating Shuttle. Cabinet and Drawer Type. With or without Electric Motor

Call and see them

A. E. Alexander & Son.

Will You?

Help your country in her fight; Buy a Bond.

Help your money work for right; Buy a Bond.

Help the Allies smash the Hun, Help them till the war is won, See the job is quickly done, Buy a Bond.

This space contributed to winning the war by E. J. ALLINGHAM, Grocer