

## TOWN COUNCIL

MONDAY EVENING.

Council met at 8 p. m. Present, Mayor Burrill and Couns. Stevens, Smith, Brown, Gallagher.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Magistrate Holyoke presented his report for the months of January and February.

Referred to police committee.

His Worship Mayor Purtt read a letter from "A citizen," complaining of the dog nuisance; these curs destroy gardens, shrubbery and sheep, and should be got rid of.

Mayor—Although the letter is anonymous, it is only fair that the town grapple with the nuisance.

Clerk Hartley—We have now a by-law governing the same. All that is needed is to enforce it.

Coun. Stevens—I know of a man who has two dogs and he has not paid a license. He says he will not pay unless everybody pays. I am not satisfied with the way the dog tax was collected last year.

Coun. Gallagher—The tax is \$1 for dogs, and \$5 for females. Some one should be appointed and given one half, or if necessary, the whole fee.

Rev. B. Colpitts addressed the board.

He thanked them and past Councils for the kindness that had been shown him while Scott Act Inspector for the last 25 years. He was always interested in the welfare of the town and thought it would be better off if it had no howling alleys and moving picture shows. For the protection of sheep he thought a high license should be placed on dogs, say \$15, and those which have not been licensed should be killed. Another thing that would benefit the town is three quarters of the trees were cut down. Now was the proper time he thought to make these reforms.

Treasurer Comben submitted his report which was referred to the audit committee.

Coun. Fewer—Since last meeting, the night watch, Clarence Jackson, refused to work for \$2.25 a night and the police committee hired Moses Moore for the position.

Moved by Couns. Fewer and Brown that Moses Moore be appointed night watch and a number of the police force at a salary of \$2.25 a night. Carried.

Coun. Brown—Since taking charge of the poor department, I find that Chief Kelly, the poor commissioner, who has a lot of work to do, is only getting \$60 a year.

Moved by Couns. Brown and Fewer that the salary for poor commissioner be \$75 for the coming year. Carried.

Coun. Fewer reported that the wood committee had collected \$504.25 to date, and that there was a balance due John Carlin of \$89.30. Referred to next meeting.

A. E. Jones, chairman, and Rev. Frank Baird, secretary, of the increased production committee addressed the board.

Mr. Jones—It will be remembered that last year's Council agreed and did pay for the plowing of lots for the increased production committee. The need is more urgent this year and we intend going into it more extensively. We will use the lots on the flat, and, unless the land is sold, we will use the agricultural land as well. We would like the town to pay for the plowing of that land as well as vacant lots that may be planted.

Rev. Mr. Baird—The scheme was a success last year. Of course there were a few who did not look after their plots and their failure to do so hurt some of the adjoining plots. Another complaint was that some people took up the plots although they were well able to get ready and plant their own land. No fault should have been found, probably, with these men as the result was a greater production. We got ready last year 63 plots and the products from each plot averaged at least \$10. We would like to have the use of the Council room every Tuesday evening when instruction will be given to the amateur

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## A Cover of Concrete to Protect Against Shell Fire!

### The Use of Concrete In War

By Lieut. E. T. ADNEY, C.E.

(Knots and Lashings, St. Johns, Quebec)

The extent of the use of concrete in this war is incredible, as is true of other materials which enter into construction of the field positions of the contending armies. While in the early stages of the war field defenses remained merely temporary defenses of a mobile army, concrete hardly entered into construction at all; but when the armies settled down into so called "position warfare," with flanks terminated only by natural or other impassable barriers, the contending lines became comparatively rigid and permanent. Then concrete, both plain and reinforced, came into use.

Naturally the Germans were the first to employ it on a great scale, when, after the Marne, they withdrew to positions selected beforehand, embracing the whole industrial part of France, which they meant to hold and which they believed they had made impregnable. The British did not so soon nor so extensively employ concrete; for while the German braced his legs apart and said "Here is where I mean to stay," the British and the French too, did not plan to stay where they were. They planned to beat through the German defenses, and they showed that they could hold, too. Unconsciously perhaps, this will explain why our trenches were not so elaborately finished for comfort and protection as were those of the Germans. The German general staff selected their defensive line so that the British in particular and the French in many places had to occupy low lying, water logged ground which alone made elaborate trench provision almost impossible. However, for more than a year, the Allies have gained and occupied ground where they can construct deep dugouts, and have put the Germans (in many sectors) where they must occupy the mud and water which we had to exist in during the first years of the war.

A glance at the German Manual of Position Warfare for all Arms. Part I: The Construction of Field Positions (Stellungenbau), 1916, British General Staff, May, 1917 (alas! in vain was it "verboten"—"Not be taken into the front line—SECRET.") will give an idea of some of the uses of concrete. The "dozent plan" shows also numerous working plans of trench furnishings, such as: Shelters under parapets. Entrance gates into deep dugouts. Machine gun emplacements. Infantry Observation posts. Searchlight emplacements. Shelters for signallers. Dressing stations. French mortar, ammunition shelters. Elaborately planned battle headquarters for Battalion and Brigade commanders. Battaillon posts for same. Shelters for reserve and for supports. Covered battery emplacements with command posts, telephone and ammunition stores.

Attention is called to the facts that the weak parts of deep dugouts having say, 20 ft. head cover, are the entrances, especially those leading down from trenches. These will be covered by broad thick belts of concrete; on both sides and top of the descending gallery will be thickly sheathed, growing thinner toward the bottom. A typical shelter for two or three men under a parapet will have cover and walls 2 ft. 8 in. thick, using 32 cu. yards of concrete; (this appears to be standard wall thickness,) and further protected by rails on top and earth in front; and the structure to be only enough above-ground level to give observation out. The front wall will be carried ten to twelve feet below the surface. Such would be a battle headquarters, a block of room ten feet square, with a lower story under. Reserve shelters are of "elephant corridor" (arched steel) completely surrounded by a belt of concrete. These, at the top, may have only a few inches of earth over them and nothing except sometimes a very

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## Mrs. Alfred Bull

General regret was felt at the sudden death of Mrs. Alfred Bull, nee Miss Agnes True, which took place in the Fisher Memorial Hospital on Sunday morning, March 10, leaving an infant son who also passed away shortly after wards. She is survived by her husband, who is the agent of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, in this district, her mother, Mrs. Edward True, two sisters, Mrs. Judson Vanwart, of Woodstock, and Mrs. Arthur Dixon, of Sackville, and a large circle of relatives and friends. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, service at the home and grave being conducted by the Rev. J. E. Wilson, of the United Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. A. S. Hazel, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The choir of the United Baptist Church sang the hymns, "Beautiful Isle," "Abide With Me," and Miss Stella McKinney sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." The pall bearers were Messrs. Judson Vanwart, Harold Britton, Harry Bell and Lorne Shipp. Interment was in the Methodist cemetery. The flowers were beautiful including wreath, husband; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. L. Bell; wreath, mother and family; spray roses and carnations, Mr. and Mrs. LeBaron Bull; flat bouquet, Young People's Society of the United Baptist church; spray, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Watson and Mrs. B. W. Lowney; flat bouquet, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bull; bouquet, Mrs. F. E. Cowan and Miss Isabel Lewis Crescent, Mrs. Lulu Wilson; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Lem Ingraham; bouquet, Mrs. Frederick Camp; bouquet, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver; spray, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Burden; spray, Misses Alice and Mabel Clark; cross, Mrs. H. M. Shaw and Miss Irma Shaw; (Toronto); bouquet, Mrs. Frank Dunn; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bull and family; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rhoda and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rhoda; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. S. Phillips, (F'ton); wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Britton; spray, Messrs. Clyde Watson and George True; wreath, Carleton Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F.; spray, Mrs. Harriet Rhoda, Miss Amy Bull and Miss Nellie P. Bull.

## Graduated War Tax on Incomes

Those Enjoying Highest Incomes Will Pay Largest Amount

If the income war tax law, about to be applied, did nothing more than cause a national stock-taking, it would serve a most useful purpose.

The taking of an inventory of one's resources invariably induces a desire to save and a desire to save when translated, as it very frequently is, into a determination to save, means getting on with the war, as well as happiness all around. This process, first an inventory of one's resources, then a desire to save, applied to every unmarried person, or widow and widower without dependent children, receiving an income of \$1,500 and over, and to all other persons receiving an income of \$3,000 and over, will unquestionably result in a large proportion of cases, in a determination to save. And that means more general prosperity and renewed national strength.

But a national stock-taking is only incidental, of course, to the chief purpose of the income war tax, which is to provide revenue for the prosecution of the war in an equitable manner as possible. The tax is to be graduated, according to one's ability to pay. Those who are in receipt of only a living wage of salary will not be called upon to pay; those enjoying the highest incomes will be called upon to pay the greatest amounts, and the great body of income receivers between, will be called upon to pay in their due proportion.

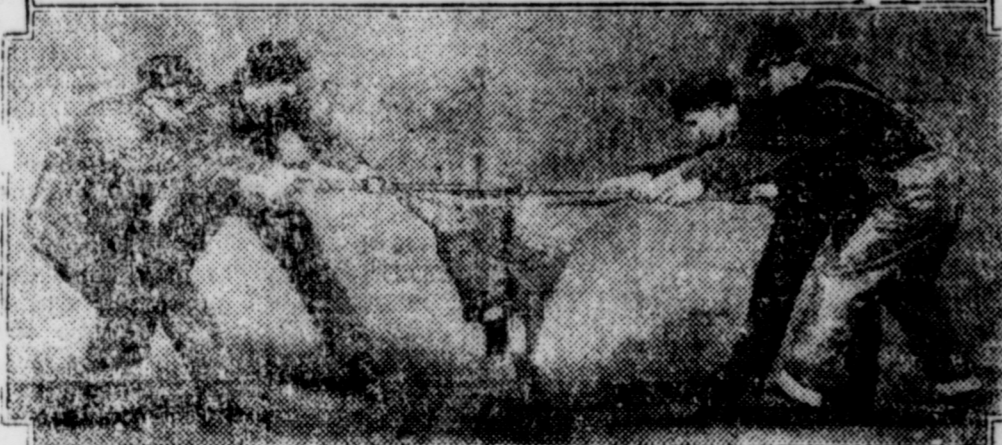
Moreover, the purpose of the act is to distribute the burden equitably among all classes. By way of illustration, the farmer will be required to add to the value of his actual income, the value of the home-grown products which his own family consumes. This places the farmer on a plane with the salaried man, the value of whose services is wholly represented in the income received and against which he must charge all his living expenses.

Canada has established a war record that is the envy of the World. It is certain that the Canadian people will go true to form in answer to this latest all of their war government.

## PEABODYS OVERALLS

PUT THEM TO THE TEST SHOWN HERE

THEY WILL STAND IT—BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE TO WEAR



NOBODY BUYS OVERALLS TO PLAY TRICKS WITH THEM SUCH AS IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE ABOVE, IN WHICH FOUR MEN EXERTED ALL THEIR STRENGTH IN THE EFFORT TO RIP A PAIR OF PEABODYS' OVERALLS.

BUT IF THEY WILL STAND THIS—THEY WONT RIP UNDER THE HARDEST KIND OF LEGITIMATE WEAR.

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## BATH, N. B.

March 11th, 1918

The drop in the price of potatoes has had a tendency to cause less stock to be brought in. But many farmers still have faith that a larger price than \$1.50 will be offered and are holding back their potatoes.

The Baptist Church have received the new bell and it will be placed in the belfry of the church at once.

Rev. C. O. Howlett the pastor attended the Quarterly Meetings of his Church at Ortonville N. B. last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Sereisky, who have been residents of this place for the past three years, left on Friday last for St. John, N. B. where they intend to reside, where Mr. Sereisky has purchased a business. The store building formerly known as the "McCready Store" which Mr. Sereisky and others owned has been purchased by Peter Brennan of this place.

Miss Mabel May has returned from her vacation at her home at Hoyt Station, N. E.

Recruits from this sectional Division of Carleton County are being sent to St. John under the M. S. Act.

W. P. Stapleford has a number of men engaged for the pulp-wood business, at Upper Greenfield where he has a large quantity of pulp-wood to have taken to the Railway line. Considerable quantity of that product is being brought to this Railway Station for shipment, much larger quantity than ever before.

J. C. Hayes intends starting in a few

days his Steam Lumber Saw Mill. Wharf timber in considerable quantities is again being brought to this Station, this industry has been dormant since the War began, but now will find a ready market for various uses at the Sea Coast.

## A SPLENDID LAXATIVE FOR THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid laxative for the baby. They are mild but thorough in their action; do not gripe, are easy and pleasant to take and are absolutely free from injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. S. P. Moulton, St. Stephen, N. B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for a long time and have found them the most effective laxative I have ever used for the baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Quarterly Meeting

The Quarterly Meeting of the Advent Conference will be held at Middle Street Church beginning Thursday evening March 14th and continue over Sunday the 17th.

The Ministers expected are J. E. Terry, of Kennebunkport, M. C. Burrill, of Presque Isle, Mrs. A. E. Wallace, of St. Marys, B. W. Corlies, of Milltown, Mrs. C. D. Dickinson, of Woodstock and Pastor True, of Simonds.

The public are invited to all the meetings.