

## "CASCARETS" BEST IF HEADACHY BILIOUS, SICK, CONSTIPATED.

Best For Liver And Bowels, Bad  
Breath, Bad Colds, Sour Breath.

Get a 10-cent box.  
Sick headache, biliousness, coated  
tongue, head and nose clogged up  
with a cold—always trace this to a  
torpid liver; delayed, fermenting  
food in the bowels of sour, gassy  
stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the  
intestines, instead of being cast out  
of the system is re-absorbed into the  
blood. When this poison reaches the  
delicate brain tissue it causes con-  
gestion and that dull, throbbing,  
sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the  
stomach, remove the sour, undiges-  
ted food and foul gases, take the ex-  
cess bile from the liver and carry out  
all the constipated waste matter and  
poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will surely  
straighten you out by morning. They  
work while you sleep—a 10-cent box  
from your druggist means your head  
clear, stomach sweet, breath right,  
complexion rosy and your liver and  
bowels regular for months.

## Slants Of Humor

### EXPECTANCY.

"Why, that rich old fool doesn't  
know he's living!"  
"True; but his relatives feel it  
keenly."—Philadelphia Ledger.

### START NOW.

Prices have a downward twist  
And the buyer wary  
Finds a most attractive list  
All through February.

Special sales with bargains prime  
Send the prices dropping.  
This should be a likely time  
To do Christmas shopping.

### GRAND LIFE.

In acting for a movie show  
You get much pelf.  
And then in spare time you can go  
To see yourself.

### CLEAR CASE.

Some people are certain that we  
Should not speak of a city as "she."  
They may not make out cases  
Concerning some places  
But how about Sault Ste. Marie?

### HUMAN NATURE.

Many a man waits for a ship to  
come in who never sent a ship out.

### AND THE METER GOES ON.

In the picture a cook was using a  
gas stove. Two housemaids in the  
audience were watching the scene  
with great interest.

"Shure, Mary," said one, "do you  
know, a gas range is a faine stove?  
We have one where I work. I lit it  
two weeks ago and it ain't out yet."  
—Photoplay Magazine.

Nothing else is quite so sure as one's  
fate.

# THE SEIZURE OF THE APPAM AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Former Frederictonian Now Practising Law in Halifax—  
Deals With Legal Aspect of Capture of  
British Merchantman.

Earle R. Macnutt, in Halifax  
Chronicle.

The latest little adventure of Ger-  
man sea power—the capture and bring-  
ing to America of the Appam, a Brit-  
ish merchantman—has given rise to a  
tangled question in international law,  
and one that may be difficult to adjust  
to the satisfaction of the parties con-  
cerned. It is rather a unique case  
which this German prize crew has pre-  
sented for adjudication. We have had  
German merchantmen and German  
cruisers in neutral ports; we have  
watched our own prize courts condemn  
the many vessels both enemy and neu-  
tral, brought before them, and we have  
heretofore witnessed the solution of  
all prize law difficulties, from the Ger-  
man standpoint, by the absolute des-  
truction of all ships, enemy and neu-  
tral, coming within the range of their  
deadly torpedo. German prizes have  
met a speedy fate. Not for them the  
law's delay—the slow adjudication of  
property and rights by a grave Teu-  
tonic bench sitting perchance at Ham-  
burg or Leipzig. It is rather a dubious  
proceeding to attempt to come within  
the jurisdiction of these idle prize  
courts. And under these circum-  
stances the German captain of cruiser  
or submarine prefers to sink the prizes  
he may not escort to port. The Kaiser's  
swift raiders of a year ago left a  
trail of sinking ships to mark their  
adventurous careers; the Hun subma-  
rines of the later period have spared  
neither ships nor passengers, enemy  
or neutral.

But now the day arrives when the  
world is afforded the opportunity to  
see a real live German prize, if such  
she be. True, it is not permitted her  
to reach the safe haven of the Kiel  
Canal, or other secluded nook for Ger-  
man shipping; but she must be put on  
exhibit in America as a splendid fruit  
of that policy which made the Kaiser  
exclaim:

"Our future lies on the water."

### The Captured Appam.

The facts surrounding the capture of  
the Appam are still somewhat clouded.  
Taken by a German raider from the  
some unknown quarter on the African  
coast, she was put in charge of a prize  
crew and sailed with her prisoners on  
board to Newport News, United States.

What happens there? Is she a Ger-  
man ship, and if so, when and how  
did the change occur? Or can the Brit-  
ish owners say to the United States:  
"Our ship which we thought was lost  
has been found again; release her as  
you have done the passengers, who  
were on board?"

Is the Appam to be interned until the  
end of the war and then handed over  
to Germany, or will she again fly the  
British flag and the house flag of her  
owners? That is the question for the  
solution of the authorities at Washing-  
ton.

The difficulty created by the situa-  
tion is caused by the fact that the par-  
ties—United States, England and Ger-  
many—are not agreed as to the prin-  
ciples to be applied and the fact that  
in certain cases a large discretion is  
left to the neutral as to what course  
it shall pursue with regard to matters  
coming under its immediate jurisdic-  
tion. Ordinarily the law of neutrality  
differs from other branches of inter-  
national law in the comparative cer-  
tainty with which its rules may be  
stated. The question of the rights and  
duties of neutrals was considered at  
the Hague Conference of 1907, and two  
conventions were with certain reser-  
vations agreed upon, limited in their  
scope and confined for the most part  
to the statement of hitherto accepted  
principles. Convention V deals with  
the warfare on land and Convention  
XIII with warfare at sea. Great Brit-  
ain and Germany signed these with  
certain reservations. The United  
States did not sign.

### The Principle of Neutrality.

The leading principle of neutrality  
is this: A neutrality is obliged to ex-  
hibit impartiality between belligerents  
and the latter are correlatively bound  
to abstain, in deference to the national  
sovereignty of the neutral, from mak-  
ing any military use of his territory or  
his territorial waters.

The public is familiar with the illu-  
strations of this principle of the last  
two years, the twenty-four-hour rule  
or internment in regard to belligerent  
ships in neutral ports, the supply of  
munitions to belligerents, and the in-  
terment of belligerent troops enter-  
ing neutral territory.

If a belligerent brings his prisoners  
within neutral territory, they instant-

ly recover their freedom. This law has  
been applied to the British prisoners  
on board the Appam; they secured im-  
mediate release. This principle, how-  
ever, is not carried to its legal con-  
clusion in the case of prizes taken by  
belligerents into neutral harbors. In  
these cases the title of the captor is  
not necessarily complete.

When does a prize become a prize?  
As against the enemy mere seizure of  
enemy property is sufficient. As re-  
gards the rights of other persons, e.g.,  
captors, some nations have adopted  
the rule that twenty-four hours pos-  
session or removal to a place of safe cus-  
tody is sufficient to effect a change in  
ownership. Great Britain recognizes  
only the condemnation by a proper  
court in the latter case. In the case  
of neutral property, there must be the  
judgment of a prize court to complete  
the title. There seems no doubt then  
that as between Germany and England  
the Appam became on capture a prize  
of war. She was a British ship; the  
Germans took forcible possession and  
she became German property. The  
ordinary course would have been to  
bring her before a prize court for ju-  
dicial condemnation, but the real  
change of nationality occurs when the  
seizure is made. Of course if the ship  
captured be a neutral, one carrying  
heavy contraband, for instance, she  
must be adjudicated upon, but where  
an enemy ship is taken the prize court  
proceedings are only an aftermath, a  
formality to extinguish the rights of  
the private owners and complete the  
title of the Sovereign. The national-  
ity changes on capture.

### Prize Court Proceedings.

Now what is the situation when a  
belligerent brings a prize into a neu-  
tral port? The fact of her being a  
prize may be already established, as in  
the case of an enemy prize; or the  
title may have to be declared by a pro-  
per court, as in the case of a neutral  
prize. In the latter case the belliger-  
ent is bringing in property which does  
not yet belong to him; he continues  
the act of war through which it has  
come into his power.

Can he complete his title? The  
Hague law, convention 13, art. 4, lays  
down the rule that a national prize  
court cannot be established by a bel-  
ligerent on neutral territory, or on a  
vessel in neutral waters.

But Phillimore says that the con-  
demnation of a capture by a regular  
prize court sitting in the country of  
the belligerent, of a prize lying at the  
time of the sentence in a neutral port,  
is irregular, but clearly valid. That  
is, if the Appam were a neutral vessel  
taken as a prize, a Berlin prize court  
might complete the German title and  
declare her a prize of war.

Great Britain has always been un-  
willing to admit this contention; but  
this is beside the present case, as the  
Appam was a British, not a neutral  
ship, and the ownership changed on  
seizure.

The main question involved is the  
duty of the United States—the attitude  
which it should assume as a neutral  
into whose port has come a belliger-  
ent prize crew in charge of a prize.

Neutrals have become very reluctant  
to grant the shelter of their harbors to  
belligerent prizes, as the practice may  
give rise to serious complications.

Some countries entirely exclude  
them. In others they are placed on  
the same footing as belligerent war-  
ships. The question was dealt with  
by Hague Convention XIII. of 1907.  
The general principle was laid down  
(Art. 21) that "a prize may only be  
brought in on account of unseaworthi-  
ness, stress of weather or want of fuel  
or provisions. It must leave as soon  
as the circumstances which justified  
its entry are at an end."

If it does not, the neutral power must  
order it to leave at once; should it  
fail to obey, the neutral power must  
employ the means at its disposal to  
release it with its officers and crew  
and to intern the prize crew."

Release of the prize was also to fol-  
low in the case of one brought into a  
neutral port in circumstances other  
than those referred to. So far these  
articles are a crystallization of gener-  
ally accepted principles.

### Exceptions to the Rule.

But to these rules an exception was  
made (Art. 23). It was dictated by  
the desire to reduce the danger of the  
wholesale destruction of prizes but was  
not agreed to by Great Britain.

"A neutral power may allow prizes  
to enter its ports and roadsteads whether  
under convoy or not, when they

are brought there to be sequestered  
pending the decision of a prize court.  
It may have the prize taken to  
another of its own ports. If the  
prize is conveyed by a warship, the  
prize crew may go on board the con-  
voying ship. If the prize is not under  
convoy, the prize crew are left at lib-  
erty." Even in the view of those  
states which accept this Article—and  
it will be remembered that the United  
States did not sign this Convention,  
and Great Britain reserved this Article  
—it remains entirely in the discretion  
of the neutral whether prizes are ad-  
mitted in this way or not. Neutral  
states are free to admit prizes or not.  
Article 23 only says that their neutral-  
ity is not compromised if they do ad-  
mit and keep them.

It is for the United States then to  
define her attitude. If it adopts the  
general principle of Article 21, which  
the British Government contends to be  
a summary of the law, the Appam  
must be released, for she has overstayed  
the period of hospitality allowed.  
If the exception mentioned in Article  
23 is allowed to govern, the British  
owners will lose and the Appam will  
assume the character of a German ship  
and become one of Germany's idle  
merchant fleet interred in an Ameri-  
can port.

### What Great Britain Did.

In evidence of its observance of the  
principle of denial to belligerents of  
sequestering prizes in neutral ports,  
the British Government points to the  
Queen's proclamation of June 1, 1861,  
issued at the outbreak of the Civil  
War, when Confederate privateers  
were preying freely upon the com-  
merce of the Northern States. The  
British government refused such prizes  
entry into British ports, which Sec-  
retary Seward declared to be "the death-  
blow to rprivateering."

This is the international law of the  
case, but another factor enters the  
situation in the shape of an old treaty  
of 1828, between Prussia and the Uni-  
ted States. This, the Germans claim,  
guarantees to Germany prizes brought  
by her into American ports.

Britain contends that this treaty is  
obsolete, but Secretary Lansing seems  
inclined to apply the treaty. Even un-  
der it, however, there seems to be  
some question as to how long the  
treaty would permit the Appam to re-  
main in the safe asylum of the Ameri-  
can port.

If the Washington authorities take  
refuge in this ancient treaty, any spec-  
ulations as to what is to be done from  
an international point of view are not  
immediately applicable.

In any case the German capture has  
raised some interesting questions and  
has provided President Wilson with  
one more difficult problem to solve in  
following the straight and narrow path  
of strict neutrality.

# SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER DE- NOUNCES PATRONAGE EVIL

Never Knew it to Help the Status of the Bench, the  
Civil Service or a Member of  
Parliament.

HON. A. K. MacLEAN URGES THE  
GOVERNMENT TO PRACTICE ECONOMY

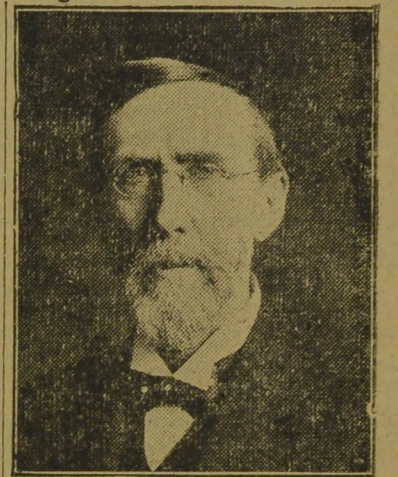
Opposition Financial Critic Thinks the Government  
Should Have Disregarded Capital and Placed the  
Tax on War Profits.

Ottawa, Feb. 17—On Tuesday last  
Sir Thomas White gave the house a  
demonstration of how to raise money.  
This afternoon Sir Thomas was told  
how to save it. Since the war broke  
out the minister has developed many  
methods for raising money and has  
gloried in the millions so raised. The  
question of saving it has entered but  
little into his calculations. He has  
taken credit for a surplus during the  
current year exclusive of war expendi-  
tures. That that surplus was created  
through the placing of extra  
burdens on the people, and not  
through any war economy on the  
part of the government, made no  
difference to the minister. It was he  
who had devised the extra burdens  
and he took credit for the money  
raised by them.

In Tuesday's budget he evinced the  
same pride in the devising of a new  
tax on business, and optimism breed-  
ed from his every word as he an-  
nounced to the house that he had  
enough money in sight to finance the  
war till the beginning of next sum-  
mer and that after that he could  
raise more.

### HON. A. K. MacLEAN.

The more sordid question of saving  
was intruded upon the house tonight  
A. K. MacLean, M.P. for Halifax, and  
the opposition's financial critic, open-  
ed the debate in the afternoon. The  
speech was marked by moderation,  
and was replete with wise counsel.  
He advocated rigid economy in civil  
expenditure, denounced the inclusion  
in government estimates of items of  
expenditure which were largely in the  
nature of political bribes, instanced  
in various of the departments of the  
government, notably the post office,  
immigration, dominion lands, cus-  
toms and even in Indian affairs, an  
indefensible prodigality in expendi-



SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER.

tures even since the war commenced.  
showed how the proceeds of "war  
taxes" which were dedicated to war  
purposes had been wasted by depart-  
mental inefficiency and extravagance,  
placed his finger upon the "inequali-  
ties of the government's new tax on  
business profits and denounced round-  
ly the evil of patronage which had  
crept into all the purchases whether  
made by British or Canadian money.  
The government, said Mr. Mac-  
Lean, should have followed the plan  
of the British and disregarded cap-  
ital entirely and simply taxed the  
profits which were in excess of the  
average in peace times.

The curse and the waste of patron-  
age which is selfish and cannot par-  
take of the quality of patriotism and  
which has been responsible for every  
irregularity, rascality and enormity

(Continued on page six)

# The Printing and Publicity Specialist Talks To His Son

"Say, John, I feel quite sick today," said Mr. Blank. "Please  
visit the different doctors in town, and find out who will cure me for  
the least money. Get your quotations tabulated and then let me see  
them. Of course we will engage the doctor who charges the least."

"Why, I never heard of such a thing," said John. "The idea of  
getting quotations from a doctor; it's the asylum for you."

"Well now, why not? I am a specialist in printing and publicity.  
I study my business just as carefully as any doctor can do. If I do say  
it that shouldn't, I have just as much brains as the average doctor. I  
strive to give my customers the benefit of my knowledge, my artistic  
skill and judgement and my ideas on publicity. I give service as the  
term is understood in the Twentieth Century."

"When some people around here have a little printing to be done,  
they visit all the printing offices, get quotations from each one, and  
then give the work to the man who gives the lowest figures."

"The ordinary user of printing knows his own business, but he is  
no more a judge of the work of printing than he is a judge of what sort  
of medicine a doctor should give him for the cure of his ailment. If  
people ask me for quotations and pass me by if my price happens to be  
a little more than the other fellow, why shouldn't I apply the same  
method to the doctor, lawyer, dentist and painter? Why not? It's a  
mighty poor rule that won't work more than one way."

# The MAIL PRINTING CO.

PHONE 67. FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

# 15 YEARS SUFFERING FROM PILES

Mr. J. McEwen of Dundas,  
Ont., writes:—"For fifteen  
years I suffered with Piles  
and could get no permanent  
cure until I tried Zam-Buk.  
Perseverance with this herbal  
balm resulted in a complete  
cure, and I have not been  
troubled with the painful ailment since."

Mr. Henry Feugere of Poul-  
mond, N.S., says:—"I suffered  
terribly with Piles and could find  
nothing to give me relief until I tried  
Zam-Buk. This cured me. I con-  
sider Zam-Buk the finest ointment  
on the market."

The above are specimens of the  
many letters we are constantly receiv-  
ing from men and women who have  
ended their suffering by using Zam-  
Buk. Why not do likewise?

Zam-Buk is best for eczema,  
blood poisoning, ulcers, sores, cuts,  
bruises, and all skin injuries and  
diseases. 50c. box, all druggists  
and stores, or post free from Zam-  
Buk Co., Toronto. Send this ad-  
vertisement with name of paper and  
one cent stamp for free trial box.

**ZAM-BUK**  
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE