

"Conditions of Clean and Prosperous Town"

(Continued from page 1)

esthetic point of view. A town morally clean finds it comparatively easy to become clean, beautiful, inviting in an outward sense as well.

Are our towns so free from harmful influences as they ought to be, and as they could be? We are sorry to have to answer No. We are glad to admit, though, that the Canadian people as a whole, are less influenced by immoral tendencies than, perhaps, any other nation in the world at the present time. This nation is not made to lurch to such damaging, impure doctrines as those that are proclaimed to many other nations by men and women, in many cases occupying the dignity of intellectual leaders. What would we say if some professors at our Universities, or some of our most gifted writers or some of our influential newspapermen, started telling us for instance, that marriage is an antiquated institution which should be ignored, not to speak of other doctrines in the same line. What should we further say if these doctrines got hold of a large part of the people, and made their influence felt not only in our biggest cities, where evil and good is supposed to have their battle ground, but revealed their destroying power in the middle sized cities, the small towns and the country communities as well, and in fact, threatened to poison and ruin the people? I do not exaggerate when I state that such was the position in many of the countries of Europe previous to the war, and has been such for many years, although the problem has become more and more pronounced.

Such evil, destructive forces, however, call up to fight all the good energies in a people. It shakes the nation up. In every community a war is waging—a war of good versus evil, and this fight brings forth the best, the noblest qualities and sentiments that a people can produce. To take part in such a fight on the right side is the highest task that can be given a human being.

Canada is not threatened, at least not yet, with this danger of national destruction. We are also far away from the terrible pressure nations in arms exercise on each other. We have everything rich and plenty and we say to ourselves:

"Soul, thou hast many good things laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry." We become indifferent, but indifference is second cousin of damnation.

In this state of indifference, we allow evil forces, not so deadly perhaps, as those mentioned above, but dangerous enough, to carry on their work in our towns and spread destruction among our people. I am thinking especially of the liquor traffic, which is the curse of our towns. We meet the hideous results thereof wherever we go. Our towns will never be really prosperous until this traffic is done away with.

Existing laws should be enforced. The laws may be defective and hard to enforce but just the same when a law exists it should be observed to the letter and the community should put all its strength behind it. In his history of England Macaulay says: "We have been taught by long experience that we cannot without danger suffer any breach of the constitution to pass unnoticed." These words contain a great truth and what is true about the fundamental laws of the nation is equally true about the minor laws, if we now may put the

prohibition laws in that class. The community cannot without danger suffer existing laws to be ignored and broken. Society is founded on its laws and regulations and same should therefore be sacred. An important principle is involved here. A community allowing existing laws to be ignored is like the man in the parable, who built his house upon the sand.

Turning from the moral issues to the ethical and practical, there are in a clean prosperous town many problems occupying the minds of its citizens. They are anxious to have their town look as well as possible, to be as sanitary as possible, and as well administered as possible. To dwell on those points in detail would carry us too far.

We believe, for instance, that the town authorities should have, in their power to exercise a more stringent control in many ways than what is now the case. I know from personal experience how beneficial such a control, properly exercised, really is. Just one example. Our towns consist mostly of wooden houses. If, during a stormy night, a fire breaks out and gets under headway in a closely built quarter, there is considerable danger of the fire spreading. Several towns have suffered severely in this way, as we all know. The fires are often caused by over-heated furnaces, and stove pipes. I have lived in places where a committee appointed by the town authorities have examined once or twice a year the heating in every house in the town, and if defects or insufficient protection are found, the house owner or occupant of the house is compelled to make necessary improvements.

As a result of such close control to prevent fires, the insurance rates have gone down to a minimum. You can here insure your store with its contents for 1-10 per cent. a year, which means that on a policy of \$100,000.00 you pay a premium of \$10 per annum, while here you would for the same risk, have to pay about \$200.00.

In order to build up the town systematically the town authorities should be consulted regarding the position and nature of each new building going up. If the authorities find that a proposed house, for one reason or another, would have a detrimental effect on the neighborhood from an esthetic or practical point of view they should have the right to propose necessary changes.

It costs just as much to build an unsightly house as a nice looking one, and the committee in charge would often be able to make suggestion that would benefit not only the town, but the individual as well. It requires systematic work to build up a beautiful town, and the liberty of the individual must, to some extent be restricted, if the town is to gain this goal.

Lastly, a progressive, prosperous town should make room for the women in the administration of the affairs of the town. Our towns would gain immensely by hearing the voice of the women in their Councils, in their committees, and other branches of the administration. The time will come when the women shall have equal right with the men in the affairs of the state and community and not only have that right but also exercise it, and we look forward to that day with the brightest hopes trusting that they will throw their influence in favor of everything that is pure, right, noble, and truly progressive.

Discussion on Reducing Number of Aldermen

Council Decides to Remain at Eight Aldermen and Mayor, Electing Mayor and Four Aldermen Annually

Newcastle Town Council met on the 18th, every member present. Following requisition from the School Trustees was adopted and ordered to be assessed to: Salaries, teachers, janitors, etc. \$4,900. Interest 2,400. Sinking Fund 1,000. Fuel 900. Repairs, auditors, insurance, printing, incidentals 1,950. Less amount from County fund, about 600. \$11,150.

Following Finance Committee bills passed: Miramichi Pub. Co., \$3,000. The printing of the Town book was awarded to the Miramichi Pub. Co., their tender being the lowest.

Ald. Stothart reported that the auditor had not yet examined the books, and on motion of Ald. Miller and Kethro, the Finance Committee were authorized to receive the auditor's report and have it, if found correct, inserted in the town report.

Following bills passed:

Police
W. O. Chamberlain (including two trips to St. John re C. T. A. \$30.) \$33.00
Stothart Merc. Co., coal 52.08
\$85.08

Park & Fire
Dunlop Tire & Rubber goods Co., boots for firemen \$28.00
Can. Consol. Rubber Co., 500 ft. hose 550.00
\$578.00

Light & Water
Imperial Oil Co. \$17.76
G. M. Lake 1.25
Can. Gen. Elcc. Co. 76.62
Can. Allis-Chalmers Co. 21.60
Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. 72.56
\$189.79

On motion of Ald. Miller and Doyle, the rate to be charged the R. C. church for water for motor power for their organ was fixed at \$20.00 a year.

W. O. Chamberlain's report for January showed 12 C. T. A. cases—10 convictions and 2 dismissed. Fines collected \$600; magistrate's costs \$26; constable's fees and travelling expenses, \$130. Balance \$500. Police Court—2 cases, 1 for drunkenness, 1 for vagrancy. Fines collected \$18; magistrate's costs \$6; balance \$12.

The reports of the Mayor, and the Public Works, Park and Fire, Light & Water, Police and Appointments to office, and Ferry Committees were received and ordered printed in the Town Book.

Ald. McGrath said that the Petitions, Bye Laws and Licensing Committee had had nothing of sufficient importance before them during the year to make it worth while to burden the Town Book with a report.

Ald. Kethro said there was no fault to be found with the last year's assessors—J. H. Phinney, C. E. Fish and Geo. F. McWilliam—and he nominated them for the present year. On motion of Ald. Miller and McCabe, the nomination closed, and the present Board was re-elected.

On motion of Ald. Mackay and Kethro, the decision of last meeting to reduce the aldermanic Board to 4 and a Mayor, the Mayor and two aldermen to be elected annually, was reconsidered.

Ald. Mackay, seconded by Ald. Kethro, moved in amendment to the above motion, that the council remain at 8 aldermen and 1 Mayor and that the Mayor and 4 be elected annually after the first year.

Ald. Miller did not think it advisable to reduce to 4. There would be 6 committees, and 6 aldermen were needed as chairmen. Reduction to 6, three and the Mayor being elected yearly, would be much preferable to 4 with two elected yearly. He moved an amendment to the amendment to that effect.

Ald. Mackay thought it would be hard to get 4 men who would be willing to undertake the work alone. The council should be left at 8. If it were hard to get 9 men to run, only 5 would have to run after the first year under the new system. From what he had heard since last meeting the people did not favor a reduction to 4 aldermen as proposed by Ald. Doyle.

Ald. Kethro asked if it was right to make a change without consulting the people. The Mayor said the people would have to be consulted. If the change were determined, it would not begin to take effect till 1916.

Ald. Miller said it was hard to get men to run for the Council. The reason why they were loath to run was, they said, that they had not time to attend to it. If it were hard to get candidates for a council of 8, how much harder would it be to get them for a council of 4, as then there would be much more work for

each alderman? If now, a chairman is sick or is called out of town, there are two members of the committee left to carry on the business. If there were only 4 aldermen, and each a chairman, each would be compelled to stay close in town. Ald. McGrath wisely said at last meeting that in the greater amount of discussion in a Board of 8 lay a great advantage and source of safety to the public. Since no one had seconded his idea of reduction to 6, he would favor Ald. Mackay's amendment.

Ald. Doyle said that what was everybody's business was nobody's business. If the chairman were alone in his department he could answer at once any demand upon him and act promptly, instead of, as now, having to go around to the other members of the committee. 8 were too many. If the council did not favor reduction to 4, he would support Ald. Miller in reducing to 6.

Ald. McGrath said that no alderman had as yet showed to his satisfaction why there should be any change. Ald. Doyle's reasons were the most definite, and what he wanted was just what the town did not want—that any one man should be able to run any department to suit himself—should be able to decide by himself. We wanted to prevent that. Most men, in any position, needed some check upon them. There should be more than one on a committee. We were not doing too badly as we were. It was unnecessary expenditure to prepare a bill for any change. The only argument made in favor of electing 4 annually was that 4 older aldermen would be left a second year in charge of their departments. But in his experience there had always been some of the previous year re-elected to the Council. Under the present system, Ald. Miller and Ald. Sargeant had been elected many times. If business men wish to be come interested in the town's affairs, they can be elected as often as they want to be elected. The people had more voice under the present system than they would have under any other.

Ald. Doyle said he did not see how with 4 aldermen, any one could do as he liked any more than now. If a chairman should not do right, the Mayor could call the Board together and check him. Absolute rule by chairman was the farthest from his idea.

Ald. Miller said that with 6 depts. two of the 4 aldermen would each have two chairmanships. But, of course, if a chairman were alone, his acts would, as now, be subject to ratification by the whole Council.

Ald. Mackay said it would be only a few years before the four aldermen, if council were reduced to 4, would refuse to perform the duties, and would hire superintendents of departments. The town was not prepared for such a change. Better keep the board at 8.

Ald. McCabe said that a Board of 4 would not be an aldermanic board. It would be commission government. He thought things were just right as they were. It would be no gain to reduce to 4 or 6. St. John, with 4 aldermen, has a salaried commission government. With paid superintendents, four aldermen could run this town, but not without.

Ald. Stothart thought that the old aldermen were the best judges in this matter, as to whether they could best do the work with 4 or more. He thought one man on each committee would be better. The employment of Town Engineer as superintendent would be a good move. Much time was now lost by different committees transferring workmen from one job to another. While the majority of the Board seemed to think a reduction to 4 to be too much, he would either change to 4 or let it stand as it is.

Ald. Doyle said that he wanted some kind of a change, 4 aldermen and a Mayor was the better plan. 8 and a Mayor were as good for any town. New aldermen were in the Council 6 months before they had any idea of running the town at all. He was willing to go in for anything for the town's good.

Ald. Kethro said that a committee of three worked alright. Ald. Doyle, Ald. Sargeant and himself had been together on two committees and things had always gone on smoothly. He did not see why Ald. Doyle wanted a change.

Ald. Doyle said, yes, he had never had two nice men to work with than Ald. Kethro and Sargeant. Whatever he had proposed they had agreed to.

Ald. Mackay said that with 4 aldermen elected each year, the chief depts. would be held by the old men and the new men would be gradually initiated into the work.

Ald. McGrath said that now there was generally at the head of each department either a former chairman or a colleague that had been trained. Ald. Doyle, Miller and Sargeant had each been here many years and there was no danger of too many new

men getting into the Council.

The Mayor said that last spring there wouldn't have been enough candidates to fill the council if it hadn't been for him. He had begged Ald. Sargeant and Stothart to run, or there would have been no election. He had begged several men last year to run. If only 7 had offered, there would have had to be a new writ issued, which would have cost more than this Bill will cost. With only half the Council elected each year more business men might be induced to run. If you don't make a change, said he, next April you won't have enough men to offer to make an election. I venture to prophesy.

Ald. Mackay's amendment carried: Yes—Ald. Mackay, Kethro, McCabe, Sargeant, McGrath, Miller; nays—Ald. Doyle and Sargeant.

Council went into Committee of the whole to consider estimates for 1915, with Ald. Miller in the chair.

The council, in committee, agreed on the following assessments for present year:

Park & Fire \$2,000
Police & Light 2,300
Schools 10,550
Public Works 1,500
Contingencies 2,700
Sinking fund 4,163
Interest 6,300
Sewerage 800
\$30,313

The above is an increase of \$100 for Park & Fire, \$350 for schools, \$800 for interest and \$800 for sewerage over last year—total \$2,050, and a decrease of \$1000 for public works and \$50 for police—total \$1,050. Net increase over last year \$1,000. The county assessment must be added. Last year's total, counting 10 per cent. increase for collections, was \$36,621. This year it will be about \$37,621.

Ald. Miller remarked that when he was assessor in 1901-1904, the total assessment for all purposes, schools included, was only \$13,900. Now the schools alone almost equalled that.

Above estimates were adopted, when Council resumed.

Ald. Stothart, seconded by Ald. Sargeant, moved that the Police Magistrate's Police Court reports for quarter ending Sept. 30th, and Dec. 31, 1914, and his annual C. T. A. report for 1914 be received and placed on file.

Ald. Miller said that there was dissatisfaction with the P. M.'s charges. He had understood that the Finance Committee, instead of receiving it as it stood, were investigating the matter and had a report ready. He had thought that the committee would have been ready with a list of proper charges, to let the people know whether the P. M.'s charges were proper or not.

Ald. McCabe agreed with Ald. Miller.

Ald. Sargeant said he had seconded Ald. Stothart's motion to bring the report before the council. He had been told that the \$3 charge could be shown to be correct. He would like to have the proof.

Ald. Miller—All the citizens would like to know.

Ald. Stothart—You'll have to name some particular case.

The Mayor said a specific case was that of Mr. Ruth's cow in his garden. He had asked the P. M. to write Mr. Ruth and warn him to keep his cow off his (the Mayor's) front lawn. Next day, Mr. Ruth had come to him and said he had been fined \$4. Now, the town would get only \$1 of that. He told Ruth not to pay the fine, as he had told no complaint against him, only wished to frighten him so he would look after his cow. Next day the constable came after Ruth, and the fine and costs had grown to \$5.75. The fine had not been collected, however, and the \$3.00 magistrate's costs were charged to the town.

Ald. Stothart said this case was previous to July 1st and had been passed by the Police Committee.

Ald. Sargeant mentioned the case of 5 boys tried for stealing fruit from J. Salome. Case tried Sept. 19th, and \$15 charged. What of it?

Ald. Stothart—I should have to ask Ald. Sargeant for particulars of each case before I could say how the charges were made up.

On motion of Ald. Miller and McCabe, the Chief of Police, W. O. Chamberlain, was heard.

Mr. Chamberlain said that all he knew about the fruit case was that Mr. Salome came down and swore out the warrants. The 5 boys came down and paid the fines and costs.

In the case of stealing fruit from Thos. Toser's, the fines of 4 boys were allowed to stand and the \$3 costs in each case were charged to the town. All the boys had pleaded guilty.

Ald. Stothart said that he had a

Reduce Your Electric Light Bill

By throwing away those old carbons and putting on "Sunbeam Mazda" Lamps. "Sunbeam Mazda" only use about one-third as much current as the old carbon, so therefore they will give the same light for one-third the cost, or three times as much light for the same cost.

Why Not Use "Sunbeam Mazda"?

D. W. STOTHART, Newcastle

Public Presentation to Capt. W. H. Belyea

(Continued from page 1)

Rev. P. W. Dixon

Rev. Father Dixon felt the honor being done to Capt. Belyea justly due. Capt. Belyea had come here a young man, had succeeded, and had always been a model citizen. He had occupied the highest position in the gift of the citizens, and had retired from the Council Board because he could no longer devote his time to it. And now he was making the supreme sacrifice for his country. He hoped he would come back. But if he should die on the field of battle, Newcastle would always be proud of him. Still we trusted he would come back with the Victoria cross. He was not going out seeking promotion—he had succeeded here. He was going at the call of duty alone, to defend his country, in historic Belgium. Capt. Belyea and his company would not be behind the Patricians in gallant deeds. He will be at the front in the danger zone. May he come back and resume his life as a model and successful citizen.

Rev. M. S. Richardson

Rev. Mr. Richardson voiced the sentiments of preceding speakers. Capt. Belyea deserved all the good things said of him. During the six months he had known Capt. Belyea, he had grown to understand and love him. Capt. Belyea was a man of action rather than words. He knew he would not let the Germans get that watch. Patriotism was becoming international and interdenominational. He was going to protect Belgium, France and the mother country. God bless all the men who go to fight for the great cause now before the world. The age of chivalry was not dead. We would like to have him with us, but we say, Go, fight the battles of town and nation, humanity. May God allow him to return safely.

Rev. Dr. Harrison

Dr. Harrison spoke in similar strain. He was delighted with the spirit that planned this meeting. He was glad to be in touch with so many patriotic men of Newcastle. He had not known Capt. Belyea intimately, but had heard a lot of good about him. He hoped, by and by, to see him home after the victory—for victory was certain—without a scar.

The Mayor here announced that Rev. W. J. Bate, who was not well, and Lt.-Col. Malby, who was absent recruiting, had sent regrets at not being able to be present.

Capt. Belyea complimented the band, which had played selections,

and wished he could take it with him.

J. D. Creaghan

Mr. Creaghan said he had known Capt. Belyea since the latter had first come here, and his good opinion of him had never changed. They who stayed behind had a duty to perform, and Newcastle people, men and women, were loyally performing it. We pay our respects to Capt. Belyea, and may he forward them to the Kaiser, shooting straight.

H. H. Stuart

Mr. Stuart said he had known Capt. Belyea before they had come to Newcastle, and he had always found him a true gentleman and faithful friend. He knew that Capt. Belyea, who thoroughly understood what was meant, was not going to the front for change, or promotion, gain or glory, but solely because he conceived it to be his duty to save the Empire from conquest and slavery. We should be glad to welcome him home, but should he not return a man would have gone for whom none would have cause to feel ashamed.

E. A. McCurdy

Mr. McCurdy felt glad to add his appreciation of Capt. Belyea, who was a model citizen, had acceptably and honorably filled the highest position in the Town, and whose going away was a serious loss. He would acquit himself nobly at the front and be heartily welcomed back.

W. J. Jardine

Mr. Jardine had known Capt. Belyea to be ever active in all good movements. Newcastle was proud of him taking up his cross and doing his extreme duty. All hoped he would return to be once more a citizen and friend.

E. H. Sinclair

Mr. Sinclair, a South African veteran himself, joined in all previous good wishes.

Ald. McGrath

Ald. McGrath had known Capt. Belyea as Mayor and Alderman, and felt sure that if his 250 men were as well looked after as were the interests of the Town under Capt. Belyea's administration, they would be safe. He wished him Godspeed and another celebration soon—on his return.

John Clarke

Er-Ald. Clarke testified to Capt. Belyea's integrity as a councillor. He was never so proud of belonging to Newcastle as now. Newcastle had done much for the cause of the Empire.

God Save the King

The Congestion from a Bad Cold Loosened Up in One Hour

Nerviline Rubbed On At Night

---You're Well Next Morning.

NERVILINE NEVER FAILS

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured?

This method is simplicity itself; rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline," rub it in good and deep; lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the

phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly. There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't any ailment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50 cent bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes the doctor's bills small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the small 25 cent size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

entitled to what he had been charging, or not. It was only fair to both the P. M. and the public.

On motion of Ald. Doyle and Kethro the P. M. was asked to come before the council at its next regular session and explain his charges.

Ald. McGrath—What if he refuses to come?

The Mayor—He hasn't refused yet. Ald. Kethro—We are considered as aiding and abetting this thing and we want to clear ourselves.

Adjourned.

NEW STOCK—A new line of Wedding Stationery has just been received at The Advocate Job Dept. Also Ladies, Misses and Gents cards.

PATRONIZE HOME TRADE

Death Charge Into Electrified Barb Wires



Barbed wire entanglements, charged with high-voltage electricity, are used by both sides in the war fronts. The picture shows a German soldier meeting his death.