

LIFE WITH THE ALLIED TROOPS IN ARCHANGEL



In this photo is seen an American soldier in Arctic garb, at the right a member of the 33rd Infantry, standing guard at one of the warehouses in which are stored supplies for the allied troops in Archangel, Russia. A load of oatmeal is being unloaded into the warehouse from the truck.

The Temperance Movement In New Brunswick Seventy Years Ago

Sir Leonard Tilley Prominent Among The Temperance Workers of That Time; An Interesting Review of Conditions in Pioneer Days

Sheddy, Albert Co., April 1.—(Special Correspondence of the Moncton Transcript)—Now that the temperance question is so prominently before the people of the whole world, and advanced temperance legislation, amounting to practical prohibition, has spread over the entire continent and taken a firm hold in our own province, we might well, perhaps, look back and see what the temperance people of New Brunswick were doing seventy years ago, when the first permanently organized and permanent temperance crusade opened in this province. We are prone these days, when we view with gratification the realization of the dreams of long ago, with a prohibitory law on the statute books of our province, to praise (and rightly so) our present legislators and the temperance men and women of today who have seen the culmination of their honest and devoted work, in the establishment of a law, long looked for, that places the liquor trade where it should be, beyond the pale of respectable citizenship and legal protection. But while such praise is warranted and proper, we should not forget that the men to whom the laurels of praise and credit should go, are those who have long since passed away; the men, who seventy years and more ago, got a substance, was looked upon very differently from what it is today, toiled and labored, in season and out, through good report and ill, unhesitatingly, unselfishly in the interests of this great cause of humanity; who spent their time, their money and their abilities in not only open advocacy of temperance and prohibition but in organized effort, so necessary, for the success of any movement and which, in those old days, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, got a grip on the whole province, which time and its enemies have been unable to destroy, and which is responsible in so large a measure for the present province-wide temperance sentiment and temperance legislation.

Those men did not live to all the fulfillment of their hopes and expectations but they lived long enough to see an ever increasing temperance sentiment and the onward march of the great temperance army which they, no doubt, would have seen the day when the heat of the day and have ceased from their labors. These are the men who started the temperance wave, that has rolled to the present day.

Sir Leonard Tilley
In referring to the temperance movement of bygone days, it would be impossible to forget one outstanding figure. Conspicuous among the temperance ad-

vocates of seventy years ago was Sir Leonard (then plain S. L.) Tilley, who lived to be the "grand old man" of the temperance cause, and who died full of years and honors, carrying to the last his total abstinence principles and unflinching devotion to the cause of prohibition. Prohibition seemed far off then, but it came. All honor to those men of days gone by, whose labors were not in vain. The proposition to erect a public monument to the memory of Sir Leonard Tilley was fitting. He was a prominent figure in the affairs of the nation and won highest distinction, but if he had never attained high position as a statesman, his magnificent work in the temperance cause makes his memory worthy of being perpetuated in granite and bronze as it will be perpetuated in the hearts of all lovers of the temperance cause.

Sir Leonard united with the Sons of Temperance in 1847 and became a member of the Grand Division the following year. It was then that he started out as a temperance speaker as a youth, and it is said he, in after life, always gave credit to whatever success he attained as a platform speaker to his training in the division room.

At that time (1847-48) other prominent men associated with Sir Leonard in the temperance movement, were Alexander Campbell, F. H. Todd, William Todd, Asa Coy, Isaac Burpee, Thos. G. Hatheway, L. A. (afterwards lieutenant-governor) Wilnot, Peter LeSuer, James S. Hall, James S. Beers, John B. Marshall, James (afterwards Judge) Steadman and many others. The older people of the present day will recall all these names.

S. of T. Influence.
It would appear that much of the credit for the great wave of temperance that swept over the province at that period was due to the order of the Sons of Temperance, with which these strong men worked, and the Temple of Honor, and later on, the L. O. G. Temperance, a powerful offspring of the first mentioned order. There had existed individual "total abstinence societies," but the Sons of Temperance was a thoroughly organized order with "subordinate" branches throughout the province, affiliated under a grand division. This was also true of the Good Templars and Temple of Honor.

The Sons of Temperance followed the Washington movement, which was a great factor in the temperance work in the United States in the '30's. Thousands signed the pledge and for a time it carried everything before it. But it was soon learned that its results were not permanent for lack of organization on a permanent basis. It was only a "movement." When the speakers departed, too often things went back to their old condition. The old appetite was strong and there was no organized fraternal society by which the pledge signed could band themselves together and get mutual support and encouragement. So the good

results of the great "movement" were transitory.

Fraternal Society Needed.

Realizing this, sixteen men in New York, on Sept. 29, 1842, met and organized the Order of the Sons of Temperance, which for seventy-six years has been prominent in temperance work throughout the continent as well as on the other side. Some years later the Independent Order of Good Templars came into existence.

The Sons of Temperance reached New Brunswick in the year 1847, when Howard Division, No. 1, was organized at St. Stephen, on March 8th, of that year. York Division, No. 2, Fredericton; Wilberforce, No. 3, Milltown; Charlotte, No. 4, Gurney, No. 5, St. John; Chatham, No. 6, Portland; No. 7, St. John, followed in the same year, and Sir Leonard Tilley was a member of the latter.

The order then spread rapidly all over the province, Albert county being reached in 1849, when Albert Division was organized at Hillsboro.

In 1850 Golden Rule Division of Hopewell Hill was organized, and is still in existence, after sixty-nine years of unbroken service. The charter members of this institution included Isaac Burpee, Charles H. Moore, Joseph Starratt, John Starratt, John R. Russell, Robert Newcomb, Isaac Stiles, Silas Stiles, Guilford R. Smith (Harvey), Henry Bothick, John Turner, and many others, who kept up the temperance banner in this county three generations ago and whose names are still revered.

The late Hon. A. R. McClellan, was also a staunch supporter of prohibition, when that ill-fated measure was enacted in the '60's.

The Grand Division of New Brunswick was organized at St. Stephen on September 16, 1847, Alexander Campbell being the first Grand Worthy Patriarch. It was at the third session of the Grand Division on January, 1848, at Fredericton that "S. L. Tilley" and "L. A. Wilnot" were initiated.

In his first quarterly report, January 31, 1848, (according to the first Grand Division Journal), which fortunately came into the writer's hands recently, the Grand Worthy Patriarch says in his opening paragraph:—"Allow me to congratulate, not only our order, but the province at large, upon the degree of prosperity, which has attended this institution among us; the rapidity of its progress, and the change which it has already effected in the public sentiment respecting temperance." After referring to the statistics of the order, the report makes the following reference to the question of a temperance organ for the publication of its news:—"I have received several letters on the subject of a Sons of Temperance paper for New Brunswick which should be recognized as an organ. The telegraph, having been for a long period the only exclusive temperance paper in the province, I have hitherto been using its columns. My belief is that we ought to extend our patronage upon that paper."

A committee appointed in connection with the matter reported that they "incided with the views of the Grand Worthy Patriarch, as to the claims of that paper, which first came to the aid of the temperance cause in this province, and accordingly recommend the appointment of the telegraph, printed and published in the city of St. John, as such organ. The Patriarch refers strongly to the instances of reclamation of confirmed, habitual drunkards, which have shown the results of the work of those sterling temperance men.

Circular to Temperance People.

The present article will close with the following circular, issued to "the friends of temperance in the province of New Brunswick," and which has reference to the criticism that has to be met in these days. It shows well the character of the temperance men of those days, and carries names outstanding in the temperance history of this province:

CIRCULAR.

We, the undersigned, members of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this province, deeply solicitous for the advancement of the great moral reformation, which our order is intended to effect, feel constrained to draw the attention of all friends of temperance and a consideration of the true character of our organization. Among the various charges made against us we select one, which alone appears from its nature and magnitude worthy of remark; that our movements are directed to the secret accomplishment of other ends than those for which we profess by labor, that we seek the compass a political as well as moral revolution. As a complete refutation of all statements of this character we might simply direct the attention of our readers to the array of names which follow these observations. Examine them and pronounce your verdict. Guilty or not guilty. There they stand, Wing and Tery, Churchman and dissembler, English, Irish, Scotch and American, united in one common cause, influenced by one common feeling, advocates of one broad expansive and expanding movement. We put the question is it likely that such elements would or could combine in a political or even religious movement, bearing the impress of partisanship or sectarianism. If you can gather into one united mass, the two thousand men who have already enlisted in our province alone and add to them the 200,000 of the United States, and propose the question, and ask them upon their sacred honor as men to say whether there is not in our principles some concealed political or religious enterprise, that mighty band, with a steady voice, united as the voice of one, would utter a decided, truthful, emphatic, No! Praying that the Giver of all Good may continue to prosper our exertions

Save Something Every Week

No matter how little, you owe it to yourself your family and your business to save something every week. Regularly.

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for the benefit of mankind, we remain in Love, Purity and Fidelity:

A. Campbell, St. Stephen; Asa Coy, Fredericton; F. H. Todd, St. Stephen; J. H. Whitlock, St. Stephen; Wm. Todd, enlist, and in the army his record will

Jr. St. Stephen; Richard Seely, Portland; C. Stevenson, St. Andrews; Jas. S. Beers, Fredericton; J. Johnston, Fredericton; L. A. Wilnot, Fredericton; John S. Coy, Fredericton; S. D. McPherson, Fredericton; Jas. W. Lawrence, St. John; W. R. Burtis, St. John; D. LeScur, St. John; Thos. G. Hatheway, St. John; J. S. Ballentine, St. John; John R. Marshall, St. John; A. McL. Seely, St. John; Dr. Roberts, St. John; B. P. Seely, Carleton; Wm. Kindred, Carleton; S. L. Tilley, Portland; S. Dalton, Indiantown; Alex. T. Paul, St. Andrews; S. H. Whitlock, James Brown, St. David; T. R. Wetmore, Gagetown; S. P. Estabrooks, Canning; Isaac Burpee, Sheffield; T. F. Taylor, Sheffield; R. A. Hay, Woodstock; T. O. Miles, Mangerville; W. Watts, Fredericton; J. Walker, St. George; H. E. Seely, St. John. Fredericton, Feb. 2, 1846.

It would appear to be no wonder the temperance cause in this province has good foundation, when we consider men like these.

"HIS PLACE IS IN THE ARMY."

(New York Times Editorial.)

According to reports presumably veracious of a man who not long ago earned in this city a sinister eminence as leader of a gang of particularly vicious and dangerous criminals rendered such fine service as a member of the American expeditionary forces that all the officers in his unit, as well as all its privates, unite in praising his soldierly qualities and are going to do what they can to persuade Governor Smith to restore the citizenship forfeited by conviction of felony.

There can be no reasonable objection to that action. The war has done for this man what it has done for many; not only improved him physically, that is, but has awakened him mentally to the better and higher things of life and to a realization of a conflict with the law brings no reward except ruin and prison. The man expresses what seems to be sincere determination to lead an honest life, and as a civilian to deserve the respect won in the army by his courage, his devotion to duty, and his scrupulous observance of regulations the rightness of use of which he was quite intelligent enough to appreciate.

But, after he gets back his citizenship, as he should, and as almost certainly he will, with such claims for it as he can present, why does he not return to the place where his rehabilitation was effected? It will be his privilege, then, to enlist, and in the army his record will

be better than clear. In civil life he will encounter difficulties, perhaps insuperable and probably discouraging, in spite of his new ambitions, and many doors will be closed because of transgressions past and repented. The army, if it will

take him, will give him exactly the opportunity he needs. There his good qualities will have full room for effective display, and there will be neither temptation nor compulsion to return to old ways.

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Their marvellous construction of tens of thousands of cords, each imbedded in pure rubber, makes a tire that is practically proof against blow-outs. Yet so yielding and resilient is the tire-structure and tire-wall that the shock of most road obstructions is absorbed. It also relieves the non-skid tread of a portion of its strain, and reduces side-slipping without impairing the ease in steering.

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