

British Drink Control Has Produced Good Results

An Interesting Account of how the Restrictive Liquor Measures in Britain Have Increased Efficiency and Brought Comfort to Numberless Homes.

(Copyrighted by Edward Marshall)
The salient points in the various drink control plans which have been adopted in England as war measures were discussed with me rather freely by one of the very notable individuals connected with the movement. He declared it to be his belief that they had produced most desirable results in every direction.

Actual licensing reform was practically stopped in the House of Commons through the opposition of the trade, which is powerful politically.

Lloyd George in the spring brought forward various propositions increasing the taxation to be levied upon the sale of intoxicants and providing different restrictions of such sale. These were rejected, upon one ground or another, and, as an alternative, a plan was proposed placing drink control in England and Scotland in charge of an especially appointed Board upon the ground that it was of vital importance not only to the military welfare of the Empire directly, but that it was essential to the efficient manufacture of munitions.

The efficiency of these regulations instantly became apparent and has been responsible in a large measure, according to the admission of practically everyone concerned, for the enormously increased munitions output.

That individual who, I am informed, is more than any other person qualified to speak, tells me that preventable drunkenness was very promptly diminished by fully 50 per cent. The total number of convictions for drunkenness have gone down, since the restrictions have been in force, by 35 per cent. to 40 per cent.

Among these latter, it is agreed by all authorities, are numbered a definite proportion of chronic alcoholics whom no restrictions enforceable in England will prevent from continuation of their indulgence.

This proportion of chronic alcoholics is estimated by London experts as representing a larger proportion of the total convictions than has been believed generally to be the case in American cities.

My informant on the general subject told me that he had consulted various experts in special areas and that as a result of these investigations he had come to the conclusion that chronic cases represented 30 per cent. of the total. If this estimate be accurate, then the Board may claim to have brought about a reduction of preventable drunkenness amounting to even more than 50 per cent.

It must be explained, further, that these restrictions do not insist that public houses shall be actually closed during the interdicted hours, but only that during those hours no intoxicant may be sold in them. Many of them are open for full restaurant hours for the sale of food and non-alcoholic beverages.

At first some fear was felt, especially in London, that if the public houses were permitted to remain open at all during the restricted hours, abuses would occur and intoxicants would be sold illegally. Who can doubt that in similar circumstances in America exactly that would be certain to occur?

Nowhere in England, not even in London's most notoriously alcoholic districts, has anything of the sort transpired, however.

For this the reason may be found, first, in the law abiding nature of the Englishman, and, second, in the very heavy penalty provided for those convicted of violations of the statutes. That for the first offense is a five hundred dollar fine and for the second a similar fine with, thrown in

for good measure, the loss of license. In aggravated violation cases the offending properties may be taken over by the Board or permanently closed. But no instance is recorded in which such extreme measures have been deemed necessary.

Against these war time regulations but there have been no discoverable efforts to evade the requirements of the law.

Many social reformers and employers who have studied the general subject very deeply attach more importance to the suppression of treating than they do to restriction of hours as a temperance measure. In England the habit has existed among workers of "standing drinks all around" as soon as possible after pay envelope have been secured.

The men who drank with the first hospitably inclined soul would then, each in turn, stand treat, and so, before the ceremony ended, each man would have had, perhaps, six drinks instead of one, and would have paid for six drinks instead of one.

The working classes, generally throughout the United Kingdom except in Scotland, have fallen into the new routine very readily, and the "steady man" among them generally expresses the greatest satisfaction over the fact that the Government has taken the radical steps which have been described.

In Scotland, and especially in Glasgow, more difficulty has been encountered in the eradication of the habit. The Scotchman, very much more than the Englishman, protests at interference with his bibulous liberties.

Another important detail of the new restrictions is the prohibition of the service of drinks except for cash. Not only is it forbidden to treat a friend to alcohol, but it is forbidden either to extend or to receive credit for alcoholic beverages. The man who drinks, anywhere in the United Kingdom, must pay cash for every drink and pay when he takes the drink.

This rule applies to the free man who orders wines in quantity for his table or cellar as well as to the poor man who gets his liquor or beer by the glass across the bar. The great wine merchant is as subject as the least important public house keeper to the working of this rule.

The highest personages in England would meet with a refusal from their favorite purveyors if they ordered champagne or mellow old port without sending cash on with the order.

The moral effect of all this has been roughly estimated, through a study of the statements made by a chief constable in the scheduled areas. In the Autumn these officials held a conference and on the occasion of this meeting it was generally agreed that public order had been greatly improved, that streets were in generally better condition of order than they had been under the old regime, and that no important difficulties anywhere had been found in the enforcement of the law.

Social workers particularly those of the Salvation Army, report that the homes of the poor are brighter than ever they have been before, and that the children of the poor are cleaner and better clothed than ever they have been before.

The effect upon the criminal rate is even more marked than the effect upon crimes attributable to drunkenness. The reduction of crime has amounted to 60 to 70 per cent in the same areas wherein the reduction in arrests for mere drunkenness has amounted to but fifty or sixty per cent.

NEURASTHENIA THAT FOLLOWS LA GRIPPE

Rest and a Tonic is the Proper Treatment Distinguished Medical Authority Says.

There is a form of neurasthenia that follows la grippe. Doctors call it "post-grippal" neurasthenia.

One of the foremost medical authorities of New York city in a lecture in the International clinics, said:

"Broadly speaking, every victim of la grippe will suffer from post-grippal neurasthenia also. Lowering of nervous tone with increased irritability is the most striking effect of the disease, languor of mind and body, disturbed, fitful sleep and vague pains in the head and elsewhere. The treatment calls for rest and a tonic."

If you have had la grippe read these symptoms again: "Languor of mind and body, disturbed, fitful sleep and vague pains in the head and elsewhere." If you have any, or all of them it means that you are still suffering from the effects of la grippe and that you will not be well and free from danger of relapse until the

blood is built up.

The treatment, says the distinguished physician quoted above, is rest and a tonic. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a non-alcoholic tonic, are particularly suited for building up the blood and strengthening the nerves after an attack of la grippe. The rich, red blood expels the lingering germs from the system and transforms dependent grippe victims into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women.

If you have had la grippe do not wait for a relapse or for the neurasthenia that so often follows grippe, but get a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now from the nearest drug store and begin the treatment at once.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOW THE WAR STANDS

Gains and Losses of the Different Parties to Date

Erzerum, an important fortified town of Turkish Armenia, at the head of an extensive vilayet of the same name, the residence of a pasha, and the seat of an Armenian patriarch and a Greek bishop, as well as the centre of the fourth army corps and one of the main strategic points on the Turco-Russian frontier, was captured by the Russian army on the 16th ult. Its capture is considered of great strategic importance. From it radiate roads leading in all directions. Over those to the south-east and south it will be possible for the Russians now to fight their way toward their compatriots operating against the Persians and Turks in Northwest and West Persia, or proceed south toward Baghdad, to the relief of the British bottled up in Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, south-east of Baghdad. Many guns and stores were taken.

On the 19th the Russians announced that they had captured northwest of Erzerum, the remainder of the thirty-fourth Turkish division with thirteen guns, machine guns and ammunition wagons and g. a. and in the vicinity of the Erzerum high road the remnants of one regiment; also that they had captured the towns of Mush, 83 miles south of Erzerum, and Aclata, on Lake Van, by assault, the Turks fleeing southwest towards Diarbekir on the Tigris.

These victories place a large section of Northeastern Turkey in possession of Russia.

The Saloniki correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the fall of Erzerum will have a great effect on public opinion in the Balkans. He adds that Greece seems to be swinging in favor of the Allies, who are daily receiving reinforcements at Saloniki and are strengthening their positions. On the other hand the German military authorities assert confidently that it will have no influence on the conduct of the campaign on the Caucasian and Irak fronts, that the mountain barrier westward of Erzerum presents insurmountable barriers for the Russians, and that, in a word, there is no reason for being disquieted over the recent turn of events.

Southward and southeastward of Armenia, the Russians have driven the Turks in Persia back upon Kermanshah nearer the Turkish border, while the British have been again defeated in their attempts to relieve Kut-el-Amara, which has since December 8th been besieged by the Turks.

General Sarraill, French commander in the Balkans, had an audience with King Constantine of Greece, on the 21st, which the King afterwards declared had done much toward clearing up the differences between Greece and the Entente Powers.

One very valuable result of the war has been to draw the Czar of Russia and his parliament nearer to each other. He visited the Duma, for the first time, on the 23rd ult.

The Italians have in the last week made some important gains in the Tyrol, advancing a short distance nearer the city of Trient. It is said that since May 24th last, the Austrian casualties on the Italian front have been about 200,000. The Italians are now within 15 miles of Trient.

It was announced in London on the 23rd, that 730,000 of the 931,460 square miles of former German territory in Africa has been captured by the British and French. Only half of German East Africa, therefore, remains to the enemy. Germany had built up a considerable trade with her colonies in Africa. Her imports from these four colonies in 1912 amounted to \$13,225,000. Her exports to the colonies in that year were \$14,325,000.

The Germans of the army of the Crown Prince succeeded on the 22nd in gaining a footing in the French lines between Brabant-sur-Meuse and L'Herbebois, on a front of two or three miles, and succeeded in occupying a wood and a salient which jutted into their lines. By occupying that salient they succeeded in pulling a thorn from their side. This fact gives color to one theory that these attacks of the Germans are being delivered with the object of removing pressure at vital points in their military organization. This is something on the theory of holding a door against extraneous steady shoving. The person who holds it finally discovers that his muscles are showing signs of breaking under the strain, so he adopts the expedient of giving the door a series of shoves by short jerks in order to discomfit temporarily the person on the other side. In the night the German also took about half a mile of trenches in Artois, in northeastern France.

In the attack on Verdun, the Crown Prince had about 280,000 men. On the 23rd, the second day of the great battle, the Germans threw their way at points two miles inside the French lines, penetrating as far as the Village of Haumont, less than eight miles from the fortress. On the 24th the French right wing withdrew to the south of Ornes and the left wing behind Samogneux, six miles north of Verdun.

A short time ago Germany gave notice that after the 29th of February she would sink, without notice if necessary, all armed merchantmen of the Allied nations she could, and she warned neutral passengers that if they travelled on such ships it would be at their peril. President Wilson of the United States, maintains the right of an American citizen to travel as he pleases and to receive warning of any attack and be given time to get off any belligerent passenger ship he may be on before she is sunk. The American Congress was inclined to warn Americans off all ships of belligerent nations, thus practically accepting Germany's threatened action as lawful, but the President remains firm, and the Congress has refrained from embarrassing him.

The German raider Moewe, which some time ago captured six or seven British steamers off western Africa, sinking all but the Appam, which she sent under a prize crew to the United States, has lately captured the British steamer Westbourn, which a prize crew has brought to the Canary Islands (Spain), with 206 prisoners taken off the British steamers Fleminco, Horace, Clan McTish, Duke of Cambridge, and the Bark Edinburgh and the Belgian steamer Luxembourg. As a British cruiser discovered the Germans and waited outside the three mile limit to retake the Westbourn, the Germans took her out and sank her.

Essad Pasha, the heroic defender of Scutari against the Montenegrins and Serbs in 1912-13, and afterwards provisional president of Albania, who declared war on Austria last September, has been compelled to leave Albania, arriving at Brindisi, Italy, on the 25th ult. The Austrians occupied Durazzo on the 27th.

The Germans made further gains in the attack on Verdun, on the 25th, attacking La Cote du Poivre, four and a half miles from Verdun, and carrying several French positions by storm. The Germans claimed that in the four days—Feb. 22-25—they had taken more than 10,000 prisoners, that the French losses were heavy, and their own none. The French claimed that the German casualties in the four days had been 150,000. The French assumed that the battle may last a fortnight. The German forces are known to be at least 300,000, supported by numerous 15-inch and 17-inch Austrian mortars, with all the heavy artillery used in the Serbian campaign and part of that formerly employed on the Russian front. The fall of Verdun would open the way to Paris, 132 miles distant.

The Battle of Verdun still continues with unabated fury but with no decision yet.

In Champagne, northwest of Verdun, the French on the 25th attacked an enemy salient to the south of St. Marie-a-Py. During this action they captured 300 prisoners, including sixteen non-commissioned officers and five officers.

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Depletion of Plant Food

Continuous Cropping Removes Enormous Quantities—Fertilizer Must be Used.

In 1914 the wheat production of Canada amounted to 158,222,000 bushels—the average yield per acre being about 15.37 bushels. Allowing two pounds of straw as removed for every pound of grain, and taking the average analysis of wheat and straw the following amounts of plant food were removed from the soil during that year by the wheat crop alone. Nitrogen—300,000,000 pounds. Phosphoric acid—95,000,000 pounds. Potash—137,000,000 pounds.

While the virgin soil of western Canada and especially the very deep rich soils of Manitoba, continue for years—and in some cases many years—to produce heavy yields even under continuous cropping, they are by this process gradually depleted, and as the supplies of plant food become reduced, the signs of exhaustion will be manifested in decreasing returns. As a matter of fact this depletion is already manifesting itself.

To maintain fertility, the valuable constituents taken from the soil must be returned to it. Of these, as has been mentioned, the most important is phosphoric acid.

In 1915 there were 16,726,400 acres of land under cultivation in the three Prairie Provinces and the depletion per acre annually may be taken as equivalent to the phosphoric acid contained in 60 pounds of high grade phosphate rock. At this rate 501,800 tons of high grade phosphate rock would be required each year simply to offset the depletion of the land already under cultivation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—W. J. D. in Conservation.

Welsh Clergymen Form Company

An entire company composed of Welsh clergymen and theological students is composed of 240 members and is attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps. All denominations are represented—Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists, Catholics, and a deaconess for a Jewish abashly. The company has gone to Sheffield for training.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$100.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64588. 49-6mos.

EDDY'S

WHEN MATCHES ARE WANTED

Save your hair! Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine right now—Also stops itching scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scourge. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!

ADVERTISING THAT DOES PAY

The class of advertising that pays, and pays well, is that which you see in the clean, well-printed paper, where the type is new and bold, each line showing up nice and clear. The kind that has both individuality and originality. There is a marked distinction between this class of advertising and the kind you see in the poorly printed papers where originality does not exist in their composition. The originality and individuality in the make-up, and the air of professionalism about the advertisements in

THE UNION ADVOCATE

are among the most noticeable features of the advertising columns of this paper. Advertisers are wise to this, and that is one of the foremost reasons why all the larger display advt. are inserted in The Advocate.

There is another very important reason why The Advocate is being used so extensively as an advertising medium, and that is in relation to circulation. The large circulation which The Advocate now has, is a well distributed one among the class of people who read advertisements—not made up of people who take no particular interest in reading either advt. or news matter, and simply placed on to swell the lists. They are bona fide paid up subscribers, and judging by the increased advertising patronage of The Advocate during the past few months, they are desirable ones.

The Advocate in its persistent endeavor to make itself popular with the reading public of the North Shore, is now realizing the good fruits of its determined efforts; and in making itself felt wanted by the people, and gradually working its way into their homes, it is also increasing its power as an advertising medium, and is carrying to the 10,000 people who read it, the weekly messages of bargains, etc., from the advertisers who patronize its columns. They reach all of the people all of the time.

The Better Kind OF PRINTING

It does not cost any more to have good stock and ink used in the production of your stationery than to have the same turned out on inferior stock and cheap ink used. Quality is the main feature in stationery, for there is nothing that makes a man's business look so cheap as the use of cheap paper. You want a smart, snappy letter head, on first quality stock that will make a strong bodied ink stand out—something original and up-to-date, so that when the wholesale dealer receives it, he will know, by its appearance, the kind of man he is dealing with, and you may bet he takes notice of this little detail. Do away with that old rubber stamp—it's cheap, alright, but too much so for YOUR business.

There is not a cheap sheet of paper used in the production of printing at The Advocate Job Dept. unless it is the wrapping paper, and then if you will examine that carefully, you will find it of superior quality. Our bonds and notes are picked. We do not buy Job lots because we can get them cheap. We stock only the goods we can assure our patrons a repeat order on, and not have to offer him something "just as good." We carry lines to suit every business, and prices to match. We also carry envelopes to match our bonds, and patrons have no trouble in selecting a suitable stock for their printing. Our inks are also graded, and bought to match each quality of stock used. Patrons who are now having their printing done here, know the truth of these words.

Good stock and high grade ink, harmonized with a touch of that originality and individuality found only in practical printers who make a practice of keeping in touch with all the latest ideas, all tend to make the work turned out of The Advocate Job Dept. superior to all others. Samples of stock and printed prices mailed upon request.

We Specialize on Fine Half-tone and Color Work, Book and Catalogue Printing.

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Phone 23 NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359