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JOHN S. SCOTT, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1919

Farm Settlement Scheme Likely to Start Near Newcastle

Plans seem to be developing for the establishment of the provincial government's first community settlement near Newcastle.

On Monday Messrs. John Fisher, supervisor of the Illustration Station of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; W. L. Graham, Field Husbandman of the same farm, accompanied Ald. C. C. Hayward of the Advisory Board, Newcastle; and J. S. Gilchrist, of the Farm Settlement Board, on an inspection of the block of land at Beaver Brook Station, nine miles north of Newcastle, which has been selected as one of the possible sites for a community of returned soldiers and other qualified settlers.

The party covered two blocks, one on each side of the railway, and each 1 1/2 miles square. The western block lies between Beaver Brook and the settlements of Trout Brook and Maple Glen. Good land was found here, which is thought to be part of an extensive area of excellent agricultural land stretching clear west to the two settlements above mentioned. Good land was also found in the eastern block between Beaver Brook and Douglastown. The party found enough good land in each block on their first days examination to warrant the recommendation of a detailed survey of the whole district, which will take about three weeks. The plan is to have it possible to provide for a settlement of 4 miles square, with an experimental farm in the centre, to teach the farmers, and supply them with the necessary help.

Tuesday the same party examined the section back of Whitneyville towards Maple Glen on the other side of the latter from Beaver Brook. Good land was found there, but in smaller quantities. The settlement will probably be located on both sides of the C. G. R. with Beaver Brook station as a centre. 120 families are expected to take land under the new government settlement plan at this point.

To meet again for the first time in half a century, after having come to school together as boy and girl, while all that time living within seven miles of each other, was the odd experience of Mrs. Geo. Hubbard, of Cassis, and Mayor C. E. Fish last Thursday noon when they were introduced as strangers at the Waverley Hotel dinner table.

"I think we went to school together at the old Harkins Academy here," observed Mrs. Hubbard after taking a good look at the Mayor.

For a moment the town's chief magistrate looked puzzled. Then recognition dawned upon him, and he said: "Were you Miss Whitney?" Mrs. Hubbard admitted that such was her maiden name, and then both their memories flitted back to the days of their youth when they attended school together at the Academy, which was in their school days the smaller structure which is now a part of the present Academy building. Many of the boys and girls who frequented the class rooms and playgrounds with them have passed beyond human ken, but some still remain. Among the latter Mrs. Hubbard recalls Mr. Percy Williston, of Newcastle, who she said, in his school days was a "regular little scamp," who was noted for his good natured and harmless pranks. Mrs. Hubbard was in Newcastle making arrangements for a journey to Monominee, Mich., where she intends spending the coming winter with her son, Edward R. Hubbard, who is a contractor there. Another son, Geo. B., lives at the same place. A daughter, Miss Myrtle Hubbard, lives near Chicago, and has risen very high in the nursing profession, having obtained an enviable degree and several diplomas.

Mrs. Hubbard will make the trip to Michigan alone, as she considers herself quite capable of getting around without having anyone to look after her.

EXCITING STRUGGLE MARKS CLOSE OF BIG CONTEST

(Continued from page 1) scriptions which will be accepted with final reports. Should contestants hold eloques, or money orders for subscriptions, it will be necessary to have them converted into cash, before handing in such subscriptions. If the desire to have votes therefor counted. When all the reports shall have been received by the judges, these gentlemen will immediately begin auditing the votes, and as soon as their work is completed the results will be announced and the prizes awarded.

Names of Judges The gentlemen who have kindly agreed to act as judges for the purpose of reviewing the conduct of the campaign auditing the votes and deciding upon the prize winners are: Mayor C. E. Fish, Ex-Mayor G. G. Stothart, Rev. S. J. MacArthur.

The judges' decision will probably be announced about noon on Wednesday and will be published in the next issue of the Union Advocate.

Scott Act Repeal is Gaining Favor

Nightly Meetings Arousing Interest of Community Leaders Throughout the County

The movement for the repeal of the Town Council and the liquor sellers—Scott Act in Northumberland county, it is claimed by those supporting the movement, is making very satisfactory progress.

Rev. W. D. Wilson, secretary of the S. B. Branch of the Dominion Alliance addressed a meeting in behalf of the Repeal of the Scott Act in Holtville Thursday night. Rev. Geo. Tilley of Boiestown presided, and addressed the meeting. James Fowler is circulating the Repeal petition in Holtville; and J. E. MacNab in Boiestown. At Blackville

Friday night a meeting was held at Blackville. Councillor D. C. Schofield presided, and Rev. W. D. Wilson addressed the meeting. Councillor Schofield will superintend the circulation of the petition. Sunday morning Rev. W. D. Wilson preached in St. John's Presbyterian Church, Chatham; Sunday afternoon in St. James' Presbyterian church, Nelson; and Sunday evening in St. Luke's Methodist church, Chatham.

Mass Meeting at Chatham A mass meeting was held at the church services, in Chatham Temperance hall, and every seat was filled.

The following were present from Newcastle, Revs. S. Gray and Rev. S. J. MacArthur, Ald. C. C. Hayward, T. A. Shribner and H. H. Stuart, and Messrs. J. A. E. Locke, E. A. McCurdy and Jas. M. Troy.

Rev. J. J. Pinkerton of St. Luke's church called the meeting to order, and on motion, Ald. J. L. Stewart, Mr. Stewart in a few very well-chosen words explained the object of the meeting and called on Rev. W. D. Wilson to give the first address. Mr. Wilson very carefully and fully explained the New Brunswick Prohibition Act, and compared it with the Scott Act, from his view point, showing the great superiority of the N. B. Act.

Rev. John Harris of St. John's church, was the next speaker. He said, in part, There would be a big battle in Chatham. The Scott Act was a good act—it had many good qualities, like the Ten Commandments, but the difficulty was to enforce it.

Rev. Mr. Harris then took up the article in Saturday's Chatham World. The World was a fearless paper. You don't have to read it twice to see on which side the editor stands. The article in question attacked the Union Advocate for alleging that Chatham has a virtual license system.

Only a blind man was unable to see that in Chatham there is an implied understanding between the liquor sellers and those in authority. He protested against the administration of the Scott Act in Chatham. He did not care what all the worlds said—he would make the statement that there is an implied understanding.

The chairman—Between whom? Rev. Mr. Harris—Between the persons who have the power to administer the Scott Act and the people who sell liquor.

Rev. S. J. MacArthur—That there is an implied understanding was practically admitted by Mr. W. B. Snowball at the last meeting in this hall.

Rev. Mr. MacArthur heartily agreed with all Rev. Mr. Harris had said. The responsibility rested with the church. When he came to the Miramichi, he was of opinion that drinking was a man's own business, but he had seen so much ruin caused by liquor in this county that he had soon changed his mind. He now felt that any amount of drinking injured a man. Re difficulty of enforcing the Scott Act: several months ago papers went over from Newcastle to Fredericton re Scott Act violation. These papers were needed to enable a higher offence to be charged. They were sent for, but only a certificate came back—not the originals—and the proceedings were blocked. The originals had not arrived up to 10 days ago. Chairman Hayward might know.

Ald. Hayward—They are back now, a day or two ago.

Rev. Mr. MacArthur—No such delay could happen under Prohibition. Under it officers can be dismissed for non-performance of duty. He wished to state that he knew that the great Roman Catholic church was solid against the illegal liquor traffic. The parish priests in this county were all Temperance workers. Whether or not any particular town might oppose Prohibition, the vote of the county as a whole would be overwhelmingly in its favor.

Rev. Dr. Wylie, the new pastor of St. Andrew's church, was the next speaker. He wished to put himself on record as in favor of the New Act. He said we needed an Act that will help us conserve our resources. Ontario was better off under Prohibition. Our new act has 99% better chance of working than has the Scott Act, so we want to get rid of the Scott Act.

Rev. J. J. Pinkerton repeated his cordial endorsement of Prohibition. He respected the opinions of those who honestly thought that the Scott Act was the better Act, and would like to hear from them.

The chairman invited any alderman in the audience to speak on the alleged agreement or implied understanding.

None responded. The chairman, himself, then rose and stated that there was no agreement, no implied understanding, and no mutual understanding between the

open to public view.

To Dr. Marven, Rev. W. D. Wilson said that the Chief Inspector would be appointed by the government, who had promised to satisfy the Temperance people, and all local Inspectors by the Chief Inspector. The government would be solely responsible for the administration of the law.

To D. T. Johnston, the chairman said that the Prohibition Act had been shown to be as far ahead of the Scott Act as temperance sentiment now is ahead of what it was years ago.

The meeting unanimously declared in favor of Repeal of the Scott Act. W. S. Lizzie, Dr. Marven and Alex. MacKinnon, with power to add to their number, were appointed a committee to superintend the distribution of the Repeal petition in Chatham.

NEWCASTLE MEETING Another meeting was held in Newcastle Town Hall Monday night, Mayor C. E. Fish presiding.

The speakers were the chairman, Rev. W. D. Wilson, Rev. P. W. Dixon, Rev. S. J. MacArthur and E. A. McCurdy.

Mayor Fish said he remembered when there were 14 licensed saloons here, and nearly everybody drank. Then the Scott Act came in, and made a great change for the better. And he believed the new Act would make a vastly greater improvement.

Rev. Mr. Wilson explained the Prohibition Act, and urged its adoption. Rev. P. W. Dixon, pastor of St. Luke's church, made an urgent plea for prohibition. He had no doubt that St. Paul's allowance of a little liquor to Timothy for his stomach's sake was strictly medical advice, probably received from his beloved companion, St. Luke the physician. As doctors now give small doses of poison to cure people, so would St. Luke authorize small amounts of wine, no doubt, much diluted, for sickness.

It was hinted in some quarters that the Catholic Church is not strong on the Temperance question. He wanted to correct that impression. When you hear that the Catholic church is opposed to total abstinence, tell them that Father Theobald Matthew, the greatest temperance reformer that ever existed or probably will ever exist. He who influenced Father Matthew to take up the work was Wm. Martin, the Quaker. Father Matthew began his campaign in 1838, sixty others did not believe anyone need fear that signing the total abstinence pledge a change of government would affect after him, at his first meeting. In a few months some 50,000 had signed. Soon in Cork and surroundings 120,000 were pledged. Then in the Limerick district 150,000 signed. In Glasgow great crowds did likewise. Then shortly after Prohibition. While our new Act allows importation for per-sonal use from other provinces and England, invited to the U. S. A. centres, so does the Scott Act. But over 500,000 people signed. In his all other respects Prohibition is lifetime he gave the total abstinence away ahead of the Scott Act. The pledge to 7,000,000 people. The province of Quebec, continued responsibility on the carrier of liquor than does the Scott Act. Quebec can be done. But just a few weeks ago, a delegation of different classes of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor all over Canada. Pro-Gouin and his cabinet called for prohibition in Russia was a wonderful Provincial Prohibition, and were well-performed men. The delegation was of the could be very much worse in Chatham and Temperance, and he urged a union of all shades of politics to get Prohibition. Vote for Prohibition, and at Alliance; Sir F. X. Lemieux, head of the election vote only for pledged Temperance men. Ald. H. H. Stuart, Mr. J. A. E. Locke, and Methodist ministers, and Rev. W. D. Wilson explained that many others.

no provincial law could prevent importation for personal use. Under the new Act druggists could sell only on prescriptions, which would be the delegates for prohibition, and

BLANKETS

NOW is the time you will feel the good of a pair of warm BLANKETS, and if you want to get in on last seasons prices you'd better buy your supply now.

Pure wool Blankets are mighty scarce these days and prices are mighty high, raw wool having more than doubled.

OUR STOCK OF BLANKETS were all purchased more than a year ago, protecting you against high prices—Now we can offer you a big variety of all weights, practically, as low as ever before—WHEN YOU BUY YOUR BLANKETS HERE YOU SAVE.

Grey Blankets, \$2.00 to \$4.00 White Wool Blankets 3.50 to 8.00



WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

their statement of the trend of public opinion towards prohibition, and the paper's own opinion that the time for Prohibition was at hand. Sir F. X. Lemieux reminded the Premier that there had once been some 1700 licenses in P. Q. and the provincial finances were in a very bad condition. In 10 years the licenses had been reduced by 700 or 800, and the Province's credit is now better than ever, and the people more prosperous. He (Lemieux) hoped that Quebec would soon be in line with the other provinces on prohibition.

The delegates, said Father Dixon, represented the majority of the people of Quebec. Quebec was the first province to have Temperance legislation, and she should complete her course. Mr. Calder, one of the delegates had pointed out that now 46 of the 72 counties, 9 of the 15 cities, and 1158 villages had no licenses.

The auxiliary Archbishop of Quebec, another delegate, told the Premier that a Prohibition law was demanded by the majority of the people. Great changes had come in the last 10 years in popular feeling. And so, Judge Lafontaine and the other speakers.

A bishop of France also demanded Prohibition, for the salvation of France, American prelates, Archbishop of Ireland and others, were prohibitionists.

Father Dixon declared the liquor seller was the greatest enemy in our town. It was horrible to think that while brave soldiers were dying in the trenches for their country, people at home were poisoning young men with drink, rendering them incapable of taking their turn to defend their land. The man who drinks even beer has not the physical strength of him who does not. The liquor seller should be treated as a firebug or thief. It was shameful to see liquor dealers flaunting their rich dresses bought with the money which belonged to the poor wives and children of the drunkards, who were being reduced by rum to the level of beasts. The Germans are a beer-drinking nation, and are brutalized

thereby—do we want to be Germans? Father Dixon took an emphatic stand in regard to the alleged understanding concerning the sale of liquor in Chatham. If such an understanding exists between the town council and the liquor sellers he declared the members of the council should be impeached.

Do away with Scotch and Irish whiskey, wine and beer, and drink pure water! It was the duty of every man to practice temperance and refuse to associate with a rum seller. If we are worthy of ourselves—fit to be citizens of a great country, we must be sober. Then our descendants will be proud of us.

Rev. Mr. MacArthur spoke in his usual vigorous manner and Mr. McCurdy explained the method of procedure in canvassing for the some 2000 signatures needed to the petitions for Repeal of the Scott Act before the Dominion Government could be asked to name a day for a vote on whether or not we shall repeal the Act.

On motion it was decided to ask the Town Improvement League to name a committee to superintend the distribution of the petitions.

Adjourned with the National Anthem. T. I. L. MEETING Immediately at the close of the public meeting, the T. I. L. Executive met in special session.

The following committee were appointed, with power to add to their number—Ald. C. C. Hayward, Mr. E. A. McCurdy, Ald. H. H. Stuart, Mr. J. A. E. Locke, Mr. J. M. Troy.

Another enthusiastic meeting in behalf of Repeal was held in Renous public hall Tuesday night.

Rev. Father E. S. Murdoch presided and gave a vigorous address in favor of the new Prohibition Law.

Father Murdoch said, in part, that he was pleased to be present at such a meeting. People who knew of the conditions of years ago when every second, third, fourth or fifth house sold liquor, legally or illegally, noticed a wonderful change since that time. The Scott Act had made a

great change. It was safe to say there was now no bar in the country districts. That vicinity had been peopled with liquor before the days of the Scott Act, and the sore had sometimes broken out again. The new Act would, he believed, cauterize the old sore and completely heal it, so it will never break out again. If Prohibition should be as successful here as it had been in other provinces and counties, and in Halifax city, etc., it would be a great blessing. Men who now spend their hard-earned money for liquor when they visit the towns, in which the Scott Act does not seem to be an entire success, will under Prohibition have that money to give to their good wives for the benefit of themselves and their families. There was very little trouble in the country any time now, but in the towns there was still temptation, and in spring-time some men go to town flush with money—go sober, and come back howling maniacs. What we need is a sober people. Most of the boys now are pledged to total abstinence till 21 years of age, and after that many renew for 8 or 10 years, and so the country is becoming vastly improved.

The Scott Act was good, if enforced but unfortunately it had not been properly enforced in towns. He had great pleasure in introducing Rev. Mr. Wilson, the secretary of the Temperance Alliance, who would explain the new law that it was proposed to put in place of the Scott Act.

Addresses were also given by Revs. W. D. Wilson and S. J. MacArthur, Mr. E. A. McCurdy and Ald. H. H. Stuart.

There was a very successful meeting at Black River last night. Rev. Geo. A. Grant presided and the speakers, all in favor of Prohibition were the Chairman, Rev. W. D. Wilson, Joseph A. Grant, Donald MacNaughton, Councillor Donald Watling.

The meeting declared for Repeal, and the following committee were chosen to circulate petitions: Rev. G. A. Grant, Donald MacNaughton, James Godfrey, Ale. X. Dick, Ralph Sealie, A. G. Dickson and Rev. Father Doucet of St. Margarets.

Happy Hour-Big Specials

FRIDAY FAMOUS PLAYERS PRESENT Wallace Reid and Cleo Ridgby



"The Selfish Woman" FIVE ACTS An elaborate feature photoplay By Hector Turnbull

SATURDAY FAMOUS PLAYERS PRESENT HAZEL DAWN "The Masqueraders"



Henry Arthur Jones Famous Dramatic Success Five Acts

TUESDAY NOV. 7TH. The British Government Official WAR Pictures "Britain Prepared" IN 10 REELS 10



MATINEE AND NIGHT Matinee at 3.30 sharp Night at 8.00 Price 10 cents and 25 cents reserved Seats on sale at Dickson & Troy. The last seven rows 35 cents

EXTRA SPECIAL FRIDAY AND SATURDAY "Shanghied" The Worlds Greatest Comedian Charles Chaplin in A riot of fun from start to finish