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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 16th, 1916

A NEW RECRUITING SYSTEM

It would seem that the recent triumph progress of the Allied armies instead of leading the Canadian military authorities to regard the matter of recruiting as less pressing, has had quite the contrary effect, and a further and more complete and concentrated effort is now about to be launched to get more men. Men in plenty are still all over the country, and the feeling of the military authorities is that these men only need the necessary persuasion to make them see their duty regarding enlistment.

Under the plans now being worked out at Ottawa, returned soldiers are to be used for recruiting purposes and they will make personal appeals to all eligible men. A recruiting office is to be placed in every town and village in the country, and a magistrate or some other responsible person will be appointed to fill out the necessary forms without remuneration. The medical examination will be carried out under the present system of having a local doctor do the work at the current fee.

The returned soldiers will be used to stimulate the movement in every county a selection of two things will be made. One of these will be the location of the "Country Company" to be raised in that district, and the other will be the name of some returned soldier who will be eligible to take a commissioned rank. He will be appointed a provisional lieutenant, and will then organize the campaign for that county. Other returned soldiers will be put on regular pay and then "turned loose." They will act under instructions not to press the men too hard, but to frankly and truthfully tell the story of their experiences while in uniform. The returned soldiers, and every recruit, will then become a recruiting agent. This plan will be inexpensive, and it will answer the question of an organized system that is lacking at the present time, and will also move the responsibility of recruiting largely away from the military authorities on to the shoulders of the civilian population.

THE QUESTION OF REPRISALS

Periodically demands are made that the British Government should carry out some form of reprisals against German subjects for the barbarities the Kaiser and his underlings are practicing against Britain and her Allies. The policy of turning the other cheek is not one that commands itself to the British people; they would prefer to see the cheek of the enemy handled, and not gently at that.

It would seem from some remarks that fell from the Marquis of Landsdowne a few days ago that the British Government is at last seriously thinking of taking some sort of reprisals against the enemy, but it will take the somewhat mild form of confiscation of all German-owned property and funds in Britain. It is estimated that there is German property in Britain to the value of \$400,000,000, a very much larger figure than British holdings in Germany. If the position had been reversed, it is not difficult to imagine what Germany would have done long ago.

How the process of confiscation will be carried out has not yet been decided, but it is reported that the Government is consulting commercial and banking authorities as to the best plan to adopt to carry the matter through. There will of course be a howl of indignation from the inspired German press, but this will not trouble Britain or her allies. It has been suggested that the funds realized will be banked till the end of the war, and held as a fund to supplement any shortage there may be in the indemnity to be paid by Germany in case the financial structure of that country should collapse.

This is probably a somewhat mild way to retaliate for the German atrocities that the world has witnessed during the past couple of

years, and it may be doubted whether every one will approve of it in view of the deep feeling of indignation and resentment in regard to the Zeppelin raids and the murder of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt. Prussian militarism however will not like it, for with its dollars and cents or their German equivalent, count for much more than human life.

SHALL NEWCASTLE

LOSE A GOOD OFFICER

We understand that Mr. W. H. Finley has received the appointment as Chief of Police and Scott Act Inspector of Fredericton, with increase of salary. This appointment confirms the opinion previously expressed in this paper regarding the efficient and honorable manner in which Chief Finley has performed his duties here. The citizens of Newcastle, in view of the excellent work Mr. Finley has done here, will do well to use every effort to persuade him to remain with us. Such a valuable officer, as Mr. Finley has proved himself, is hard to obtain. His receiving such an offer from Fredericton shows that a good Scott Act Inspector is appreciated in this province, and that the days are past, or are fast passing, when the public will tolerate any looseness in the enforcement of laws against the liquor traffic. The latter has already reached its high water mark and is rapidly on the down grade.

Mrs. Harold Russell, with her children, is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Stout, Campbellton.

Methodist Picnic Last Wednesday

The Newcastle Methodist Sunday school held its annual picnic on the beautiful grounds of Judge Wilkinson, Bushville, Wednesday. Nearly 100 persons attended, the day was fine, and a good time was spent.

Several hours after dinner the following program of sports was carried out, prizes being awarded those who came out first in each game:

Free-for-all: 1—Rev. Dr. C. W. Squires and party.
Three-legged race: Men—James and Ray Ashford; Boys—Hammond Atkinson and J. Walter Stuart.
Sack Race: Men—Ray Ashford; boys—Hammond Atkinson.
Tug-of-war—John H. Ashford and party.

Running Races: Girls
Under 6 years: 1—Mary Crocker; Louise Allison.
6-8 years: 1—Lillian Gough; 2—Dora Palmer.
8-10 years: 1—Eileen R. Stuart; 2—Jessie Masson.
10-12 years: 1—Maggie Thompson; 2—Annie Palmer; 3—Ema Hare.
12-14 years: 1—Annie Macdonald; Ladies: 1—Miss Ethel Allison; 2—Miss Maud Atkinson.

Running Races: Boys
Under 6 years: 1—Eddie Wiseman; 2—Byron Petrie.
6-8 years: 1—Dixon Ashford; 2—Tommy Matchett.
8-10 years: 1—Ralph MacMichael; 2—Russell Allison.
10-12 years: 1—Hammond Atkinson; 2—Gerald Black.
12-14 years: 1—Frank MacMichael; 2—Claude Masson.
Mens: 1—Dr. Gordon Atkinson; 2—Ray Ashford.

Will Work to
Repeal Scott Act

(Continued from page 1)
The entire administration of the Act would be in the hands of the government.
Rev. Mr. Wilson stated that the chief Inspector will be appointed by the Government, and they had been told by the government that the man whom the Temperance people should agree upon will likely be appointed. The Chief Inspector appoints all local inspectors. All fines collected go to the Government and the latter bears all the expenses.
An Inspector failing to do his duty can be fined.
Coun. Anderson said that now when a charge is made against a Scott Act Inspector the Municipality discharges him.
Rev. Mr. Wilson—So can the Prohibition Inspector be dismissed.
Rev. Mr. Marshall said it was very hard to have some Scott Act Inspectors dismissed, as he knew by experience and it was hard to get local inspectors to co-operate in law enforcement. Under Prohibition the

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enforcement would all be in the hands of the central authority and thus be uniform.

Mrs. Leard asked if doctors were to be allowed to give prescriptions indiscriminately.

Mr. Wilson said that in a P. E. I. village a doctor had given 525 liquor prescriptions one month, 486 the next but in the third, when the law got after him, he gave but 25. Under new Act all prescriptions will be returned to Inspector monthly.

J. W. S. Babbirk—How much can a doctor give each day?

Rev. Mr. Marshall—The Doctor must give for bona fide medical purposes only. A druggist can sell only on a doctor's prescription.

Rev. Mr. MacArthur—Was not the law made as it is at the request of the doctors?

Rev. Mr. Wilson—Yes and the doctor must keep account of what he prescribes and why.

Rev. Dr. Squires—What about the penalty for doctors violating the law?

Rev. Mr. Wilson—\$25 to \$100 for first offense or imprisonment for two to four months for first offense—\$50 to \$100.00 or imprisonment for second, if doctor gives prescription improperly.

Motion favoring repeal of the Scott Act carried—no one voting nay.

Rev. S. J. MacArthur took the chair. The chairman said the next business would be the organization of the County.

On request, Rev. Mr. Wilson explained He suggested the formation of a County branch of Dominion Alliance.

Ali Hayward moved, seconded by Rev. Dr. Squires, that we proceed to organize a Northumberland Co. Alliance as an auxiliary to the N. B. Branch of the Dominion Alliance.

Government Ownership Supported.

Ald. Stuart agreed with the motion. He thought the new Prohibition Act a very good one. It lacked very little except what must finally be added to it and all such—government ownership, operation and control of the traffic in all alcohol and alcoholic liquors considered necessary for medical, mechanical and sacramental purposes.

Motion carried unanimously.

The following were appointed a nominating committee to select an executive: Robert Loggie, Coun. Anderson, Revs. G. P. Tattrie and P. W. Dixon and Ald. Hayward.

The chairman explained how to canvass for signatures to petition for repeal.

Rev. Dr. Squires proposed a Publicity Committee to superintend the distribution of literature, etc.

Ald. Stuart said the Press was a most valuable aid. The Union Advocate would help all it could in the work, and doubtless one or two other county papers would.

Dev. Mr. Wilson said the method of procedure in repealing the Scott Act was:

1—Get 25% of the votes for repeal.
2—Advise that fact in local papers for two weeks.
3—The petitions must lie in the Registry office or the Sheriff's office for 10 days.

4—The petitions to be sent to the secretary of State, at Ottawa, who will determine date of election.

5—Within 30 days after Repeal has been carried, the date of the Scott Act coming into force will be determined by the Dominion Government.

Rev. Mr. Marshall said that now the liquor dealers' only hope was that the Temperance people might disagree among themselves. If we agree the liquor traffic will lose the battle.

J. H. Ashford—How long does an officer hold office?

Rev. Mr. Marshall—During good behaviour. He may be dismissed for cause.

The recommendation of the Nominating Committee was as follows:

President—E. A. McCurdy, Newcastle.
Vice-Pres—D. P. MacLachlan, ex-M. L. A. Chatham.

Sec.—Joseph Ander, Newcastle.
Treas.—A. L. Kerr, Newcastle.

Additional members of executive: Ludlow—John Pond.
Blissfield—F. D. Swim, M. L. A. Doaktown.

Nelson—John O'Brien and Hon. J. P. Burchill.
Dorchester—Christopher Crocker, Millerton.

South Esk—Rev. J. F. McCurdy, Redbank.
North Esk—Peter Forsyth, Whiteville.

Newcastle—R. H. Jessamin, Douglastown.
Annapolis—Rev. Father Sweeney, Annapolis.

St. John's—Rev. Father Sweeney, St. John's.

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WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

however, an honorable and a necessary one. The only comment on those who employed the man here was that they did not know the character of the man they were using. He considered it was proper to have a detective secure evidence. The right kind of a detective would not need to go upon the witness stand. Detectives were properly used in many instances. The Police Committee were perfectly justified in employing a detective—the only trouble was that they did not get the proper man—a gentleman of honor. To entice people to do wrong is not permissible in a detective. Temperance people must solve the problem of where to find good detectives.

Rev. Father Dixon said he did not object to the principle of employing detectives, but he did not support any underhand and dishonorable methods of securing evidence. Mr. Fraser—If I bought liquor from a man who was in the habit of selling it unlawfully—

Rev. Father Dixon—You'd be doing a wrong.

Rev. Mr. Marshall said he did not see how the law could be enforced without sometimes employing a detective.

Mr. Troy—You can't do it.

Rev. Mr. Marshall said the profession of detective was honorable.

Ald. Stuart agreed with Rev. Father Dixon and other speakers that the only permissible employment of a detective was for the securing of evidence as to crime having been or being committed. Detectives had no right to act as "agents-provocateurs," deceiving people to do wrong, as was so frequently done, even in this country.

Ald. Hayward said that when the Police Committee had decided to employ a detective they had calculated upon getting one who would use only honorable methods. They had aimed at the right thing. They had acted with due consideration and had been deceived.

Rev. Mr. Wilson said that if a detective were employed it should be done well. Good detectives were high-priced. But they were better in the end. A reliable Detective Agency was needed. The cheapest men were generally the poorest.

Mr. McCurdy would like to have Mr. Fraser stay over for next day's Convention.

Mr. Fraser said that he could give only the four days of the week already past to the work this week. He had to go home next day to attend to some business. He would come back again and help in the work.

Mr. Troy thanked Mr. Fraser on behalf of the League, and said it was a grand thing to have such a large employer of labor in active service for the Temperance cause. There was no way employees could be so limited as by their employer setting the example of Temperance himself. He hoped more employers of labor would follow Mr. Fraser's example. Many workmen in Newcastle were spending for drink the money that was needed otherwise, and losing many days from work during the year because of drink.

Following were chosen a committee to arrange the program for next evening's public meeting: Messrs. Troy, Hayward, Ander and McCurdy.

Following committee were appointed to arrange for the afternoon meeting of the Convention: Ald. Stables and Scribner and Messrs. J. R. Allison and F. E. Locke.

Adjourned.

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For Particulars Apply to Canadian Gear Works Ltd. Newcastle N. B.

Teacher Wanted

Second Class Female Teacher for School District No. 8, Parish South Esk. Apply stating salary to FRED CHAMBERS, Secretary to Trustees, Halcob P. O., N. B.

Teacher Wanted

A Second-class female teacher for Shool District No. 11, Parish of North Esk. (Whitneyville). Apply stating salary to ALFRED SINCLAIR, Whitneyville North'd Co., N. B.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted in district No. 2, Blissfield. Apply stating salary to RONALD HURLEY, Secretary of Trustees, Blissfield, Gills P. O., N. B.

Teachers Wanted

Wanted for the Town of Newcastle: Two Female Teachers; One holding First or Second Class License, and one holding First Class or Superior License to teach Grade Seven. Applications received by the undersigned up to August 21st. J. E. T. LINDON, Sec. School Trustees.

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With a 6 Inch Top and sole leather sole and heel, made of waterproof leather, are light and comfortable, yet strong and durable, and can be easily repaired when sole wears through. The Biggest Value in footwear on the market.

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J. W. Howard of Kent Junction, was in town yesterday

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