

The Advocate Union

VOL., 45.—NO 16.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., FEBRUARY 29, 1912

PRICE THREE CENTS

THE PROVINCIAL DAIRY SCHOOL

The next session of the New Brunswick Dairy School will open at Sussex on March 19th next, when there will first be a ten days course in butter making both for creamery and home butter makers, with a full course of lectures upon the production and care of milk and cream, covering the selection, testing, care and feeding of dairy cattle as well as the prevention of and remedies for common ailments. Instruction will be given on the care and operation of hard and factory separators and for those who desire it, there will be training in soft cheese making for home dairies.

During this course, to which ladies are especially invited, lectures upon the production and marketing of poultry and eggs will be given by Seth Jones, Provincial Poultry Superintendent. Lectures upon animal and field husbandry will be given by Prof. E. S. Archibald and on Veterinary Science by Prof. John Standish, both of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. This course will close on the 29th March, and on the 2nd April a course in cheese making will begin continuing till April 12th. During both courses instruction in milk testing will be given. It is expected that all those who are intending to operate creamery or cheese factories will attend one or both of these courses. Tuition is free and board can be obtained at reasonable rates.

The staff in addition to the special lecturers above mentioned, will consist of C. W. McDougall, Superintendent and Lecturer; L. C. Daigle, instructor in milk testing and cheese making; George Ransom, instructor on Hand Separators; Albert Conrad, instructor in butter making. Applications stating which course the applicant desires to take, should be sent to C. W. McDougall, Supt. Sussex, N. B. from whom all information may be obtained.

ASK FOR
NEWSON'S
Unshrinkable
UNDERWEAR

"5000 Facts about
Canada" for 1912

The 1912 Edition of the popular and indispensable booklet, "5000 Facts about Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh, the widely known writer and lecturer, and author of "Through the Heart of Canada," is now out and is replete with new matter, including an outline map of Canada, a calendar and the new Census figures. In compact form is found a wealth of facts and figures of the Dominion that will prove a revelation of our natural resources and growth. The mass of information, gathered with infinite pains, should be in the hands of every intelligent Canadian, and the wide sale and popularity of the publication is easily understood. Copies may be had for 25 cents from The Canadian Facts Publishing Co. 667 Spadina Ave. Toronto.



Hebert Marriage Declared Legal.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—In a carefully prepared fifty two page document, Mr. Justice Charbonneau this morning rendered his judgment in the famous Hebert marriage case. His Lordship's findings are in short as follows:

1. That the marriage ceremony performed by Rev. Wm. Timberlake, Methodist clergyman, between Emma Marie Clouatre and Eugene Hebert on July 14, 1908, is valid and their children legitimate.
2. That annulment of marriage by the Catholic church authorities on November 12, 1909, is null and void.
3. That Mr Justice Laurondeau, erred when on March 23, 1911, he gave civil sanction to the decree of the church, annulling the marriage.
4. That the N. T. Temerec decree is of no force as far as the civil law of Quebec with reference to marriage is concerned.

Tea Lords Philanthropic, or seem To Be So.

Signs in the East Herald a Rise in the Price of Tea.

London, Feb. 4.—The tea world knows no famine, at least, not now, yet, signs in the east assuredly indicate a rise in the price of the national beverage. Cheerfully we have sipped our favorite blends of Ceylon and Indian teas without giving a moment's thought to the inevitable rise in price these times were bound to bring. Tea-drinkers have been exceedingly lucky up till now, because tea is about the only article of everyday diet that has remained within the reach of the average housekeeper's buying power. Perhaps a word of praise for the far-sighted policy of the tea lords is in keeping. The growing tide of the higher cost of living has swept against the fundamental policy of their business in vain. That policy has been immense sales with a low margin of profit. However, the time is at hand when they will be compelled to revise the retail price of their different blends—indeed, some merchants have already done so.

Numerous conditions contribute towards a higher price for tea. First in order, comes the universal tendency that makes for more of the comforts and luxuries of life—a tendency which is largely responsible for the higher cost of living. Second, the world is hungry for more rubber, and tea lands can be readily and profitably turned into rubber plantations. Thousands of acres of these lands are acquired by rubber planters year after year, so that even now the decrease in the world's tea area is quite perceptible. Thirdly, while the tea area of India—and Ceylon especially—is decreasing, the market for tea is constantly widening. Moscow tea buyers now compete with the representatives of the New York and London Tea Lords, and it's a certainty that if the market continues to widen, while the world's tea area decreases, the housewife will have to pay more for her favorite beverage.

Special Meeting of Town Council

Refuses to Touch the Scott Act Even to Propose Amendments That Would Make It Workable.—Delegates Appointed to Immigration Convention But None to Further Taxation Reform.—Proposal to License Outsiders Withdrawn by the Mover.

Newcastle Town Council met in special session for general business on the 22nd, Mayor Pedolin in the chair. Aldermen present: T. W. Butler, John Clark, J. G. Kethro, S. A. Russell, Charles Sargeant and H. H. Stuart.

Communications were read from the promoters of the Immigration Convention to be held in Fredericton on the 8th March. Invitations were extended to the Council to suggest additional topics for discussion at the Convention and to send the Mayor and one alderman as delegates to the said convention.

MAYOR PEDOLIN heartily endorsed the idea of holding such a convention. If the eastern provinces had a good show they should go ahead as fast as the West.

ALD. BUTLER said that, if our own boys were encouraged to remain at home and assisted in settling upon land to the extent of as much money as is now spent on immigration, it would be better for this province. Quebec took no interest in attracting immigrants but took pains to look after their own young people, helped them to obtain farms, and gave a bonus to the heads of large families. He would like to see New Brunswick follow Quebec's example in this regard.

ALD. CLARK, seconded by Ald. Kethro, moved that the Mayor and Ald. Butler be delegates to attend the convention.

ALD. KETHRO in endorsing that topic of the convention concerning the re-creation of settlements, spoke of a block of crown land between Newcastle, Chaplin Island Road and Protectionville, which should be opened up to settlement. Only a road was needed. The lumber and wood was being rapidly stripped off the land.

ALD. CLARK said that there was a prejudice in the country against both farming and the bringing in of immigrants, by people who professed to think that the country needed only new industries in the towns. But this was a mistake. Farming was the basis of industrial development. More people on the land would create a demand for more manufacturing in the towns.

The Mayor and Ald. Butler were unanimously accepted as delegates to the convention, and instructed to bring in bills for their expenses in attending.

ALD. STUART said that, as the officials of the coming convention had requested the council to suggest additional topics for discussion thereat, it would be well to suggest to them the discussion of the much-talked-of taxation problem. This question bore directly on the colonization of new and old settlements. It would make a great difference to intending settlers to know whether they would be taxed on the land value only or have to pay additional taxes on every bit of improvements they might put upon their land. He moved:

That the Immigration Convention be asked, in considering the matter of colonization, to take up

the question of taxation of land values, exemption in whole or in part of improvements, etc.

This was seconded by Ald. Butler, who said that, although the convention executive might not adopt the suggestion, the recommendation was certainly in order and would do no harm.

ALD. CLARK thought that this matter was foreign to the idea of the convention. The question of taxation was being looked after by the Union of N. B. Municipalities. He would oppose the motion.

ALD. KETHRO had no use for the land tax. He thought it was revolutionary and would take all ambition out of the man on the land and out of the man who wanted to get land.

The motion was lost on the following vote:

Yea—Ald. Stuart and Butler. Nay—Ald. Clark, Kethro, Russell and Sargeant.

ALD. BUTLER moved that the convention be asked to consider some energetic policy in regard to encouraging and assisting settlement of our native-born citizens.

This was seconded by Ald. Stuart, and carried without division.

ALD. STUART, in accordance with notice given at previous meeting, moved the following resolution:

That this council appoint a committee to consider and recommend any changes in legislation necessary to enable municipalities to effectively cope with the liquor and kindred evils.

In response to questions by Ald. Clark and Butler, Ald. Stuart explained that the evils referred to in the motion as kindred to the liquor traffic were the sale and use of opium, cocaine and any other harmful substance used as a substitute for alcohol.

MAYOR PEDOLIN here remarked that the amount of opium and cocaine used was surprisingly large.

ALD. STUART urged the adoption of the resolution. He said that the Canada Temperance Act was a full of ophobias as to make its effective enforcement very difficult. It was evidently intended, while keeping quiet a section of the temperance people, to be as harmless as possible to the liquor interests. The government's allowing intoxicants to be manufactured upon payment of an excise duty or imported from foreign countries upon payment of customs duty, virtually guaranteed an opportunity of sale to those who so manufactured or imported it. The freedom of importing liquor for personal use from other parts of Canada into districts under the C. T. A., the absence of a provision compelling men arrested for drunkenness to tell from whom they got their liquor, the ease with which "first" offences follow each other instead of "second" and "third" having to follow in regular order, and the throwing of the responsibility of enforcing the act upon the local authorities instead of it being carried out by Dominion or Pro-

vincial officers were among the weak points of the C. T. A. that needed strengthening. Similar objections might be urged against the provincial license laws. It was the right and the duty of this council, several of whose members had publicly declared that the C. T. A. could not be enforced, to seek a remedy and recommend it to the government concerned. The Council were supposed to be the guardians of the town's welfare, and they should show that they realized and were striving to live up to the responsibility they had assumed when they had taken office.

ALD. CLARK said he would like to see greater restriction of the liquor traffic, but he did not think the town council should take hold of the matter in the way the resolution proposed. It was a matter for the Temperance bodies, rather than for the council. It would cost the town too much.

ALD. BUTLER seconded the resolution, but explained that he did so, merely to make the discussion in order. He did not believe we could ever make sober men with law or angels with whip handles. Any moral reform would never be accomplished with any show of success with the whip. When we got rid of whiskey, men would fly to cocaine, etc. Education, Christian spirit, moral disposition, desire to get rid of the liquor appetite, would be effective.

As to appointing a committee, he had some time ago made suggestions, which, if applied to the C. T. A., would have made it more effective. His ideas had, through Ald. Stuart, been adopted by several temperance bodies and sent up by them to Dominion and Provincial governments and had been laughed at by both.

These suggestions had been sufficient, and he did not see why the council should take action unless to endorse what the temperance societies had already recommended to both governments in the way of amending liquor laws.

ALD. CLARK said that Ald. Butler's ideas of not punishing people to make them good was somewhat out of harmony with views he had expressed on other subjects. He (Clark) would like to lay the whip on hard to the man who sells liquor. While we feel certain that the liquor traffic is an evil the question is how to get at it. There's a disposition on the part of our people not to punish liquor sellers. But for the council to memorialize the Dominion government would be only to make a laughing stock of themselves.

ALD. BUTLER said that Ald. Clark had lost sight of the fact that some things were crimes in themselves while others were only crimes by law. He presumed that in Canada today 80 per cent. of the people did not think it a crime to drink liquor, yet the law in many places made it a crime, while, on the other hand, fornication—a crime in itself and probably as frequently committed as selling liquor—is not punishable by law.

Continued on page 4.

HON. G. P. GRAHAM AGAIN IN COMMONS

Probable Successor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Reenters Parliament.

Renfrew, Ont., Feb. 22.—Hon. Geo. P. Graham, ex-minister of railways and canals, who lost his seat in the House of Commons in the election of September 21, when he was defeated in Brockville by John Webster, regained a place today, when, in the by-election in South Renfrew, necessitated by the resignation of T. A. Low, he scored a victory over Dr. Maloney, the Conservative candidate.

With only 4 small polls to hear from, the Liberal majority stood at 203.

THE WEARY SMILE THAT COVERS PAIN

Women are Themselves to Blame for Much of Their Suffering.

Women are weak, yet under a smile they will try to hide pain and suffering that any man could not bear patiently. If women would only remember that their frequent failures of health arise from feeble or impure blood their lives would be smoother and they would longer retain their natural charm.

When the blood fails then begin those dragging backaches and headaches; unrefreshing sleep that causes dark lines under the eyes; dizziness, fits of depression; palpitation or rapid fluttering of the heart; hot flashes and indigestion. Then the cheeks grow pale, the eyes dull and the complexion blemished.

Women should know that much of this suffering is needless and can be promptly remedied. Purify and enrich the blood through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and your suffering will vanish. Thousands of women know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have brightened their lives by making the new, good blood of health, and so toning up the vital organs into healthy, vigorous action. Here is an instance from among many. Miss Cora A. Cornell, St. Catharines, Ont. says:—"Ever since the age of fourteen I have suffered terribly with pains in my back, and severe headaches. I was also much troubled with indigestion and had to be extremely careful as to my diet, and sometimes did not feel like eating at all. Some two years ago the headaches became so bad that I had to give up my position, which was clerking in a store, where, of course, I was constantly on my feet. I took a position in an office, where I could be seated most of the time, but even then I suffered terribly most of the time. As the medicine I had been taking did not help me I finally decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a supply, and soon felt they were helping me and I continued taking the pills for several months until I felt perfectly well. Although my doctor advised me not to go back to my old position, I decided to do so, and have not felt any ill effect. I never have backache now, seldom a headache, and all traces of the indigestion have disappeared. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I hope this letter will help someone who suffered as I used to."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.