

THE PROHIBITION ACT VERSUS THE SCOTT ACT

Reasons Given by the Executive of the N. B. Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance Why the People of New Brunswick Should Adopt the New Measure

Because the Act grants Provincial Prohibition; the goal which the temperance reformers of the Province have tried to reach for the past fifty years. It will close every licensed bar, saloon the moment it comes into operation. This is not merely prohibition in spots, small areas, or even in counties, such as exists at present under the local option feature of the license system, or under the Scott Act, but absolute Prohibition throughout the length and breadth of New Brunswick. There will be no licensed wholesale dealers in St. John or in other places of New Brunswick, to ship their goods into prohibited areas—the great weakness of local option. The new legislation is more comprehensive in scope and administration, and more stringent in character than existing laws, and it should be more efficient than these in destroying the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Because the adoption of the new Act enables the Province to take full advantage of the recent Dominion temperance legislation forbidding the importation of intoxicating liquors into provinces that have adopted prohibition.

Because the counties now under the Scott Act should help the rest of the Province to make the new law a success. On the first day of May, 1917 the new measure becomes law in every county under the present license system, but as the Scott Act is Dominion legislation, the Government of New Brunswick cannot annul it or make the new law operative in counties under it until such counties by direct vote repeal the Scott Act. These counties should repeal the Scott Act at once, for the following reasons:

It is better to have one prohibition law exercising jurisdiction over the entire province than to have two such laws with different methods of administration, and with confusion and weakness. The adoption of the new measure in Scott Act counties is essential to secure the most efficient administration in the rest of the Province, since the wider the area of its operation the greater will be its success.

The Scott Act counties should be the very areas where the new Act could most successfully be administered and enforced. They are more advanced in temperance sentiment, and have more experience in the enforcement of prohibitory legislation than the other parts of the Province. The new law should profit by this sentiment and experience in its period of trial. To limit its operation during its initial period to the present license areas is to test it in the most unfavorable areas and under adverse conditions. The new law is to be put on trial and if it fails it will put back the cause of prohibition for many years.

After the prohibitory Act has been tested, its continuance as the law of the land will rest entirely upon a verdict given by popular vote of the people living in the counties where it has been in operation. Shall the new law be tried out and voted upon by those parts of the Province least fitted for its enforcement, or will the other counties repeal the Scott Act at once, and give the new measure Province-wide trial and verdict?

Having forced upon licensed counties a far more drastic law than the Scott Act, it would seem that these counties are morally obligated to repeal the Scott Act and so come under the Prohibitory Law.

The Scott Act counties should repeal the present Act and adopt the new Prohibitory Law for themselves, because the latter is superior to the Dominion legislation as an instrument for the suppression of the liquor traffic. A comparison between the two measures will show the following advantages:

Under the Scott Act, even as it has been amended during the last session of the House of Commons, the penalty for first offence is not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment for one month, and for a second and every subsequent offence imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months.

Under the new Act the penalty for first offence is not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), and in default of immediate payment imprisonment will be imposed for a term not less than three months nor more than six months.

For a second offence the offender will go to jail for not less than six nor more than twelve months. And for a third offence a term of imprisonment of not less than nine months nor more than twelve months; and for every subsequent offence the penalty is one year in jail.

Under the Scott Act a search can only be made with a warrant.

Under the new Act any inspector, constable or peace officer, or policeman, may at any time enter into any and every part of any place except a private dwelling house, and make a search for liquor, and this can be done without a search warrant.

A private dwelling house can be searched by the officers with a warrant, and when once the owner of the house or the tenant is convicted, the dwelling house shall have lost its immunity and can no longer be regarded as such.

Under the Scott Act it is difficult to prove previous convictions, through losing papers, and so on.

Under the new Act a magistrate must send forthwith to the Chief Inspector a certificate of conviction, which will be prima facie evidence of previous convictions.

Under the new Act the proper officers may, without warrant, seize and remove liquor from any warehouse or any other place where it is unlawfully kept for sale.

Other good features of the Prohibitory Act are:

Bringing or sending in liquors for others is punishable.

Liquor shipped must show on the package the name of the shipper and the person to whom the liquor is sent, and the kind and quantity of liquor; otherwise the shipper is liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), for the first offence.

A carrier of liquor not properly labelled is liable to a fine of not less than twenty dollars (\$20.00).

Clubs are not permitted to sell or keep liquor.

Pedlars may be searched by the proper officers and the liquor seized, and the finding of the liquor shall be prima facie proof that the same was kept for sale.

The proper officers may examine any package they suspect to contain liquor.

By this new measure treating and offering to treat in public places is prohibited, and it is a punishable offence to treat or drink in any street car or railway train in this Province.

Any liquor seized and thereafter claimed must be claimed within thirty (30) days and the person claiming the same must prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate that such liquor was not intended to be sold or kept for any unlawful purpose. If the liquor is not claimed it will be destroyed, or if the magistrate is satisfied that it was brought for an unlawful purpose, he will order it to be destroyed.

All Express Companies and common carriers shall keep a record of each delivery of liquor. This record shall show the name and address of

the person to whom the liquor was delivered. This record shall also be open at all times to any inspector.

Any person in a state of intoxication or under the influence of liquor, or with liquor in his possession, can be asked by the proper officers to go before a Justice or Town Clerk, and tell whether he was drinking liquors, and where he obtained the same, and being to do so, he may be placed under arrest for a period of not more than twenty-four (24) hours.

No property rights shall exist in liquors or in the vessels kept or used for the purpose of violating this Act.

If an incorporated company is convicted of any offence under this Act for which a pecuniary penalty must be paid by them, such penalty may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such corporation.

The only liquor that can be sold under this new Act must be used for either medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes. A prescription from an inspector, doctor or clergyman is necessary before any liquor can be obtained in this Province.

Under the new Act a civil remedy is provided. When anyone has lost his life while in a state of intoxication, the legal representative of such person can bring action against the person or persons who gave deceased the liquor; and the court may allow the family of the deceased to recover damages of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00).

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NEW ACT

A Chief Inspector will be appointed by the Government for the enforcement of the Act. Local Inspectors will be appointed for the different counties, towns or cities or municipalities, who will be responsible for the enforcement of the Act.

For every default of the duty of an Inspector, said Inspector shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00).

It is the duty of police officers, policemen and constables to enforce all the provision of this Act.

Another improvement in this new Act is that no Judge, magistrate, justice or anyone, shall have power or authority to remit or suspend or compromise any penalty or punishment under it.

The presiding judge or magistrate is required to make a return of the case and pay all fines immediately or receiving the same.

All fines and costs assessed for any violation of this Act shall be a lien upon the real estate of such person until paid.

When petitions are being circulated for the repeal of the Scott Act in your district, can we depend upon your co-operation?

Want R. A. Lawlor for Judge

Following is the resolution adopted, without a dissenting voice, by Newcastle Town Council on the 8th instant:

"Whereas by reason of the death of the late Sir Pierre A. Landry an appointment is to be made to the Supreme Court Bench of the Province; and whereas the business interests of the North Shore of the Province call for the appointment of a Judge in this section;

"And whereas we are aware of the personal and professional qualifications of Mr. Richard A. Lawlor, K. C., which eminently fit him for the proper discharge of the duties of this high office;

"Therefore resolved that this Council do hereby express its appreciation of Mr. Lawlor's qualifications for said appointment, and do respectfully submit to the proper authorities its desire that he be so appointed;

"And further resolved that the Town Clerk do forward a copy of this Resolution to Honorable J. D. Hazen and Honorable C. J. Doherty."

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought The Joy Of Health After Two Years' Suffering



MADAM LAPLANTE
35 St. Rose St., Montreal, April 4th.
"For over two years I was sick and miserable. I suffered from constant Headaches, and had Palpitation of the Heart so badly that I feared I would die. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach and the Constipation was dreadful. I suffered from Pain in the Back and Kidney Disease.

I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried "Fruit-a-tives" as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was greatly improved and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no Headaches, no Palpitation, no Heart Trouble, no Constipation, no Pain or Kidney Trouble and I feel like a new being—and it was "Fruit-a-tives" that gave me back my health".

MADAM ARTHUR LAPLANTE.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

An Anxious Time For All Parents

Children Often Seem to Pine Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Them

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helena Taylor, West Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was badly run down with anæmia that some of my friends did not believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two months of the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me in the least. A friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor's medicine had failed, I thought they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be the means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Stumpage this Year about \$350,000

Up to August 1st, the last date for payment of stumpage, the Dept. of Lands and Mines received about \$250,000 in stumpage dues. This amount, while smaller than last year, is larger than was expected a year ago as it was freely predicted that the lumber cut in New Brunswick last year would be at least forty per cent. less than normal. Conditions improved, however, as is shown by the fact that the cut last winter was actually about 240,000,000 feet, which is 50,000,000 feet less than the previous winter, a decrease of about fifteen per cent. The falling off in the cut last winter was particularly noticeable on the Southwest Miramichi where operations were considerably smaller than for some years past. The Bathurst Lumber Company pay the largest stumpage this year, their account being \$67,193.63, while other large amounts are: Richards Mfg. Company, \$31,313.44; Shives Lumber Company, \$25,190.57; J. B. Snowball Company, \$21,505.17; and Dominion Pulp Company, \$17,871.92.

Will You Help?

Timely Suggestions by the Nova Scotia Underwriters' Agency

If more fires could be prevented, Fire Insurance could be issued at lower cost to Property Owners.

The funds held by Fire Insurance Companies are for the common protection of all their Policy holders. An unusually large number of fires concern all the Policy holders because the price charged for insurance is based on averages.

Will you help to make both property and life safer from fire by trying to prevent fires on your own premises?

- Suggestions**
- 1.—Do not allow children to play with matches. Buy only Safety matches and keep them out of the reach of the children.
 - 2.—After using a match, be sure the flame is extinguished before throwing the match away.
 - 3.—Do not leave matches in clothing that is to be put away, as in a closet, or in a trunk.
 - 4.—Do not allow kerosene to be built on your own premises. Wood fences and wooden roofs, etc., are easily ignited by sparks.
 - 5.—Be sure at all times there are no breaks in stove pipes, chimneys, etc., where sparks might escape and start fires.
 - 6.—Do not put hot ashes in wooden boxes or wooden barrels, nor on wooden floors.
 - 7.—Do not leave dampers in stove-pipes open when you go to bed, or go out of the house. Overheated stoves can start fires.
 - 8.—Do not allow curtains, etc., to come near open lights, stoves, hot irons, etc.
 - 9.—Do not leave hot irons standing on anything that will burn.
 - 10.—Do not wind electric wires around nails or any other metal support.
 - 11.—Do not clean with gasoline inside of your building, nor near an open fire of any kind.
 - 12.—Do not allow incandescent electric lamps to remain in contact with curtains, towels, or any other inflammable material.

Why Conscription?

In order to make it fair and equitable to young men of right age and physically fit, instead of the way it is under the voluntary system, whereby one young man is coerced into going and his neighbor slips into the good job left vacant by the willing recruit, and stays at home to tea, theatres, nickels, etc., while the voluntary recruit is ordered to Europe to tramp through mud and wet, endure all kinds of hardships, as much for the benefit of the boy left at home, as for the dependents of the voluntary fighter.

Looked at from a financial standpoint, the situation is fast reaching the stage whereby the cost to Canada must be considered, as it is already estimated at over Twenty Million Dollars per month, and steadily increasing.

If the young and single men were lined up in place of the married men with families, see how they could make themselves doubly valuable.

If a single young man offers, he saves Canada \$20.00 per month in separation money to begin with. He saves Canada from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per month additional in Patriotic Fund money. If he is called upon to give up his life, he saves Canada from the Pension Fund, which from appearances is likely to grow to a

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Newcastle, N. B., Branch — E. A. McCurdy, Manager

very large additional sum.

From the above it is apparent that the young man would have a chance to show to Canada, that they realize all that Canada has been to them, and this would be the opportunity for them to show what they can be to Canada, if given a fair square deal from coast to coast, and all get treated alike, by the Government of the Country.

"E. A. SCHOFIELD."

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. 25¢ a box, or three for \$1.00, at drug stores. Shipped to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

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- SUNDAY SERVICES**
- UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH**
Rev. W. B. Crowell, (supply).
Morning service, 11 a. m.
Sunday School, 2.30 p. m.
Evening service, Derby, 3 p. m.
Mid-Week Service—Wednesdays
Prayer and testimony meeting 7.30 p. m.
- ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH**
Anglican
Rev. W. J. Bate
Holy Communion—Every Sunday at 8.00 a. m. and first Sunday in month at 11.00 a. m.
Morning and Evening Prayer—Matins at 11.00 (except 3rd Sunday in month, no service.) Evenings at 7.00.
Daily Prayers 7.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Wednesday Evenings 7.30 p. m.
- ST. MARY'S CHURCH**
(Catholic)
(During winter months from November to May.)
Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9.00 a. m.
Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11.00 a. m.
St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1.30
Children baptized, when there are baptisms, 2.00 p. m.
Sunday School Classes, 2.30 p. m.
Vespers, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7.00 p. m.
- METHODIST CHURCH**
Rev. Dr. Squires
Sunday Services 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.
- THE KIRK**
St. James Presbyterian Church
Rev. S. J. MacArthur, M. A., B. D.
Worship, Sunday, 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Sabbath School, 2.30 p. m.
- SALVATION ARMY**
Holiness Meeting—11 a. m.
Praise and Testimony Meeting—3.00 p. m.
Salvation Meeting—8 p. m.
Public Meetings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—8.00 p. m.

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