

The New Prohibition Act Compared With Scott Act

Reasons Given by the Executive of 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 or 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 the entire Province 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 of 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 one 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 Prohibition 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 failing 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 provisions 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 on 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?

AROOSTOCK POTATOES SELLING AT \$1.75

(Fort Fairfield Review.)

The potato crop looks first rate, and seems to be doing nicely. A spot or two of rust is reported here and there but it does not seem to amount to much, occurring only in the very low places where there seems to have been a little too much water.

F. P. Fisher and Gardner Chapin are already buying Cobblers in Fort Fairfield, having loaded each a car and engaged in loading more. They are paying \$1.75.

The tubers are very fine, only so green that they may reach market a little skinned and darkened. Those who are digging say they are getting from 80 to 90 barrels an acre, which is of course a good crop for this time of the year.

Not much will be done in shipping, probably, until week after next, while digging in real earnest will probably not be begun until after the Northern Maine Fair at Presque Isle, which occurs Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8. It is a common expectation that potatoes will soon be bought in the Aroostock towns for \$1.50 a barrel or a little less, although on account of the apparent scarcity of potatoes in other parts of the United States it is doubtful if very many can be bought except in special instances at much less than that figure. The quantity of potatoes contracted this year does not seem to be quite so great as formerly.

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A set worth mentioning shows a hat and neckpiece to match. Black and pink are the colors combined, with steel buttons on hatband and buttoning up the cape, coat fashion.

Your suit is strictly and beautifully tailored, you may carry with it a short walking stick.

Grosgrain ribbons make whole hats of the mushroom variety.

Velvet crowns continue to be smart with straw brims. panne velvet is a trifle newer than the other.

Fur clothes may make their appearance this summer because of the acceptance of summer furs. Some new ones have appeared.

White peacock feathers made a smart trimming for the white hat.

How is this for an unusual hat combination? A crown of yellow angora wool is combined with a brim of black patent leather.

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Usually it comes with a cold. Being slight, it is neglected—but the seed is sown for a dangerous harvest, perhaps consumption. To cure it once, inhale Catarrhzone. It destroys the germs of Catarrh, clears away mucus, cleanses the passage of the nose and throat. The hacking cough and sneezing back soon disappear and health is yours again. Nothing known for colds, catarrh and throat trouble that is so curative as Catarrhzone. It cures by a new method that never yet failed. The one dollar outfit includes the inhaler and is guaranteed to cure. Smaller sizes, 25c. and 50c., sold everywhere.

WORLDLY WISDOM.

Bad handwriting is often used to cover a lot of poor orthography.

Don't imagine that there is anything harder to keep than an umbrella.

It is easier for a man to be the architect of his own fortune than to be the builder.

Vices are among the oldest things on record, yet history doesn't mention the loss of a single one.

We believe that any man who would attempt to match his logic against a woman's tears is one kind of a padded cell candidate.

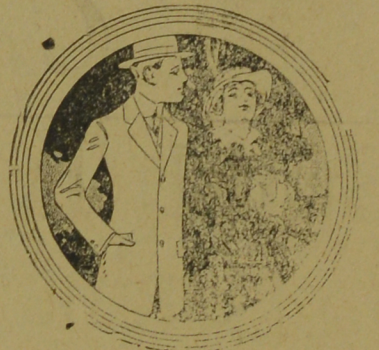
When we hear what some men say while chopping kindling wood we can't help wondering why some missionary don't go down town and buy them a gas stove.

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KODAKS

Time to think about one for the summer. No la Autographic Kodak Junior, rectangular pictures 2 1/2 x 4 1/4, price \$11.00 and \$13.00, is worth looking over. Simplicity marks it in every respect. Let us show you one.

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