

Movement For Municipal Home Was Defeated

Municipal Council Passed Amendment Postponing Establishment of Home by Vote of 17 to 12--Motion to Appoint County C. T. A. Inspector Defeated--Councillors Harry Smith, Hunter and Sloat Bid Farewell to Municipal Politics--Presentation to Warden Neill.

The Municipal Council of York County closed its July session yesterday afternoon. The chief feature of the closing session was the defeat of the proposition to have a Municipal Home, by the vote of 17 to 12, including the vote of the Warden, which was for the establishment of a home and the purchase of the McMulken property in Gibson as a site.

A proposal to appoint a County Canada Temperance Act inspector was defeated by the close vote of 11 to 10.

On behalf of the Council, Coun. Hunter made a presentation and read an address to Warden Neill, who completed his last session in the Warden's chair.

The Council resumed business at 2.45 p. m. Thursday.

Municipal Home.



Coun. A. Brewer

Coun. Alex. Brewer spoke on the matter of establishing a Municipal Home. The resolution passed in January last under which commissioners were appointed had gone through hurriedly. At the time it had been

promised that no heavy expense should be incurred, and the promise had been fulfilled. In April the commissioners had met and arranged to visit several of the Municipal Homes of the province. Offers of sites also were called for, and those offered were Mr. John McConnell's place in Marysville, Mr. Herbert Morgan's in Douglas and Mr. McMulken's in Gibson.

The latter was considered the most suitable, the price being \$5,500. There was more land than was required, and much of it could be sold and thus reduce the cost of the Home. It was a sound business proposition. Money could be obtained for it, as it was obtained for the Patriotic Fund, Belgian Relief Fund and other funds.

The Municipal Home at St. John was a magnificent institution, but too large to be reproduced in York county.

There also was a fine home at Chatham, in Northumberland county.

Coun. Brewer proceeded to give statistics of the cost in Northumberland. The town of Chatham paid \$1,100 per year for the Municipal Home, instead of \$3,500 while supporting its own poor. The weekly cost of feeding the inmates was 82½ cents each and the annual cost of clothing per inmate was four dollars.

The speaker stated that York county in the present year would spend almost \$10,000 for the support of the poor. Last year the cost was \$7,000.

The original cost of the building at Chatham was \$8,000. On account of the increased cost of materials the cost of such a building now would be greater. He wished to take the opportunity of thanking the officials of the homes visited for the courtesy shown.

Coun. Brewer proceeded to deal with the moral side of the question. The general increase in the prosperity of the country had made it increasingly difficult to place a pauper. In many districts of York county paupers could not be placed under proper care. In many instances they were with people morally, intellectually and spiritually their inferiors. He could say that many of them never could hear a chapter of the Bible read. The establishment of a Municipal Home was the only solution of the problem. The poor deserved well of the community. The fact that a man had become poor did not mean that he had done no good for the country.

Opposition Expressed.



Coun. Stairs

Coun. Stairs was pleased to hear so detailed a report from Coun. Brewer. Personally he was in favor of a Municipal Home. There could be no comparison between the Municipal Home of St. John and one for York county. With Northumberland the comparison was better. If the cost of maintenance was so low as stated, York should import some men from Northumberland to run the affairs, for the county jail had cost much to maintain and was in a terrible condition. Under similar

operation a Municipal Home would be also in an awful condition.

He did not think that a Municipal Home should be located so near Fredericton as at the place proposed, and he firmly believed that the expenditure proposed should be postponed until after the war.

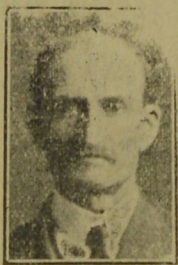
On request, Mr. McMulken, owner of the property proposed as a site, made a statement to the effect that there were 75 acres of upland.

An Amendment Moved.

Coun. T. W. Brewer, seconded by Coun. Hugh Smith, moved in amendment that the Council was in sympathy with the establishment of a Municipal Home, but was of the opinion that owing to the increased burden of taxation the municipality should not proceed at the present time with the establishment of a Municipal Home.

Coun. Allen said he would oppose the amendment, and called for a record of the vote.

Coun. P. Graham said that during the war there was no reason why a Municipal Home should be established. The resolution passed in January was brought in to satisfy a certain small section of the county, and it had been introduced in such a manner that some of the Councillors did not understand what was the meaning of the resolution. He would support the amendment. He knew the people of his parish were opposed to a Municipal Home.



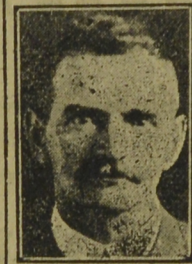
Coun. P. Graham

Coun. Douglass.

Coun. Douglass stated that the proposition to establish a Municipal Home had not been smuggled through. Committees had been appointed and had thoroughly considered the matter. The appointment of the commissioners in January last had been unanimous.

During the past thirty years nearly 10,000 patents have been granted to women in the United States, their inventions including almost everything from a baby jumper to a deep-sea telescope.

no vote being taken on the question. The will of the majority should prevail.



Coun. R. Graham

Coun. Robt. Graham claimed that the appointment of commissioners in January had not been made with the understanding that the commissioners had any further power than to investigate the matter and obtain information.

Coun. Lawson said he would not want anyone to think that he could vote on a question in January and not know what he was doing. He (Lawson) knew what he had done. He always had favored a Municipal Home and the people of McAdam were of the same opinion.

Coun. Stairs said that Coun. Alex. Brewer had given his word that no expenditure would be incurred except to a very slight extent, by the commissioners.

Coun. Hunter said that there was no time for waiting. The Municipal Home should be established at once and the McMulken site was admirably suited.

Coun. Harry Smith.

Coun. Harry Smith spoke strongly in favor of establishing a home. He claimed that a fifteen year bond issue of \$20,000 to establish a home would be more economical than the present parish system. The weekly cost per patient placed at two dollars would make an annual total cost of \$6,400. He figured that a municipal home could be established at a total saving of \$18,405 in fifteen years, at the end of which period the county would own the home and farm.

Coun. Pat Graham interrupted to say that Coun. Smith had waited until he had become a resident of the city of Fredericton before he attempted to force the municipal home issue on the council.

Coun. Smith retorted that all the time he had been a member of the council, he had consistently supported the proposition. Continuing he said that the McMulken farm proposition was the best from a business point of view, that ever had come before the municipal council.

Coun. Stairs argued that if the proposition to establish the home were delayed until after the war, a bond issue would be unnecessary.

Coun. Grant said he was opposed to a municipal home and wanted the people of Canterbury to know it.

Coun. Hugh Smith suggested that the parishes desirous of establishing the home should go ahead and establish one. The other parishes could come in when they wanted to.

Coun. Pat Graham argued that instead of establishing a municipal home, provision should be made for caring for the crippled soldiers who would be coming home.

Coun. Clarkson and Coun. Manuel both declared against the establish-

ment of a municipal home at the present time.

The amendment was carried on the following vote:

Yea — Pat Graham, Stairs, T. W. Brewer, Manuel, Goodine, Everett, Robt. Graham, King, Sloat, Reynolds, Jones, Nason, Clarkson, Wetmore, Gould, Grant, Hugh Smith—17.

Nay—Thompson, Hunter, Douglass, Young, Lawson, Harry Smith, Emberton, Alex. Brewer, Hallett, Pickard, Allen, Neill—12.

The motion to adopt the report of the commissioners was adopted.

Coun. Lawson asked what was to be done concerning Canada Temperance Act enforcement. There was no county inspector. In McAdam the parish was enforcing the act itself and he believed that the parish should be entitled to fines collected.

No action was taken the solicitor-

(Continued on page 5.)

THERE SURE ARE CONTRARY THINGS IN THIS WORLD

The Auto Had a Yellow Streak All Right—But at That It Had Nothing on Dobbin.

(Chicago News.)

"I never have any luck," complained the retired farmer. "I own a good car, two years old that I want to dispose of in order to get a bigger one. I don't like to trade it in to a dealer, so I have been trying to sell it myself, and have had several prospective customers, but they all got away."

"Whenever I take my family out in the car it behaves beautifully, but just as sure as I want to show it to a possible buyer the thing throws some fits. Yesterday I told Cumbuck about the old boat, saying it was as good as new and in perfect order, and in the evening he came around to take a ride and see how it acted. All day the blamed thing had been working as smooth as the solar system, but when Cumbuck entered it it bucked and it heaved until he was seasick, and he said he wouldn't be found dead in a junk yard with such a car, and he had his opinion of the man who would try to work off such a thing on a friend. He actually had the money with him to buy the car, and if it had behaved respectfully would have taken it home with him."

"Most of us have had that kind of trouble at one time or another," observed the liveryman. "Anybody who has dealt in horses knows all there is to know about such perversity. When Judge Bigfelter died I bought his family horse. The judge had driven it around for years and everybody in town knew it was perfectly gentle and reliable."

"I had the nag all slicked up and put a nice harness on him, and drove him around, and he surely was something to be proud of. He had style and gait and was absolutely gentle and fool-proof, and that was an unusual combination."

"I believe to this day that Dobbin had the situation sized up to a hair. He had the best box stall in the barn, wore a glad harness and had all the delicacies of the season to eat. He wanted to stay right where he was, and so he knocked the bottom out of every sale I framed."

"Grigg, the lawyer, came around one day and said he'd always wanted that horse and if I'd sell him reasonably he believed he'd buy. He'd like to see Dobbin hitched up once, just to see that the valuable animal was in his usual form. He was standing by the box stall at the time, and that steed took in every word. I hitched him up to my best buggy and Grigg and I climbed in. I felt that the money was as good as in my pocket and the price I was asking was a long one."

"Well, sir, we hadn't driven a block before Dobbin gave a whoop and pushed his hind feet through the dashboard of the buggy. Grigg was so scared that he yelled for the fire department and jumped out of the buggy, dislocating a shoulder or something, and he has been suing me for damages ever since."

"It sounds like a fairy tale, but every time I tried to show Dobbin off to a customer the ornery critter would back the buggy into a tree or kick holes through the radiator or bust up something, and I finally had to raffle him off to get rid of him at all."

The Peril of the Moderate Drinker

Like the contemptible German Spy who lived upon our friendship while all the while he was stabbing in the dark, Alcohol in moderate doses is **poison**. Of course you know that the lining of your stomach is just as sensitive as the ball of your eye. Just try putting a drop of whiskey in your eyeball—keep on doing it off and on for years—think of the result!

If you want to know what is going on in the system of the moderate drinker, look at a man who is dead drunk. Scientists say the only difference is that the drunkard reaches the climax quicker than the tippler. The effects are alike; the first thing Alcohol destroys is the mental power of defence against the appetite for drink. All drunkards begin as moderate drinkers.

Above the falls of Niagara there is a point in the current where each man's strength can yet take him back to safety. Beyond that invisible point he is lost. No man knows where lies that invisible line in his make-up, where ends his ability to say, "I can" or "I can't" stop drinking liquor.

After seventy-four years of investigation—economic, sociological, medical, ethical—the Insurance Companies ought to know. They declare that Alcohol, even in the smallest quantities, is a destructive **poison**. They turn away hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of business on the strength of their knowledge. Taking two million policy-holders as a test they know that the teetotaler lives much longer than the moderate drinker; "the man who occasionally gets tight

suffers a death rate just one-half greater than strictly temperance men. Other men who drink more than that, but still not enough to bar them from insurance, show an appalling mortality of almost double that of men who were never introduced to John Barleycorn."

Every man and woman in this province shares the responsibility for the proper enforcement of Prohibition—not the officers of the law alone. **Your** duty is clear.

MODERATE DRINKERS

Life insurance men declare that MODERATE drinkers shorten life on an average from 10 to 13 years by their occasional alcoholic drink.



Help to Enforce

Prohibition

No matter where you live, whether the Canada Temperance Act or the new Prohibitory Law operates in your district, you are urged to use every legitimate means within your power to heartily support and aid the officers in their sworn duty of enforcing the law.

Dominion Temperance Alliance

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