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In order to ensure changes
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publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather
Fresh southwest winds with
showers in most places. Fri-
day fresh west winds, scatter-
ed showers but mostly fair.

VOL. XXVI., No. 159 FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920 TWO CENTS PER COPY

MUNICIPAL HOME WITH CAPACITY FOR SIXTY INMATES AT LEAST, WILL BE ERECTED BY COUNTY

**VARIOUS OPINIONS
WERE EXPRESSED**

**Object Taken to Ward System
for the Home—Coun. Dou-
gan Believes That Time is
Wasted—Municipal Home
Commission Will Have Di-
rection of Extension.**

The Municipal Council by vote Thursday morning decided that the capacity of the new Municipal Home should be at least sixty inmates. There was lengthy discussion concerning the probable number of inmates of the home which will be established on the Pine Grove property at Nashwaakisis recently purchased by the County.

The council resumed at 10 a. m. Thursday. Warden Everett informed the Council that he had reported the decision of the council re the war memorial to Hon. O. S. Crockett, chairman of the committee on the memorial. Judge Crockett intimated that probably the memorial could be delayed and hoped there would be cooperation at a later date. The Warden said he could not give any assurance concerning that.

Municipal Home
Discussion ensued concerning the powers of the Municipal Home Commission and the details of the workings of the home.

Coun. Fleming cited the case of a blind man who was comfortably situated at present. He believed it would be a hardship to place the man in the Municipal Home.

Coun. Kitchen cited the case of a woman with a son fifteen years old from whom she did not wish to be separated. Could the Commission take that boy away from the mother in case she was placed in the Municipal Home?

County Solicitor Richards said that his opinion was that the Commission could take the son.

Long Discussion
There was discussion concerning the average number of paupers supported in the county and the cost of their support. It was decided that forty-five was the average number. The Secretary Treasurer reported that the total cost of the support of poor last year had been \$7,145.25.

Coun. Brewer said that the total number of paupers had been reduced in counties in which had established Municipal Homes. The same would be true in York County. There were many who had relatives or friends for whom they applied for aid from the parish and considered rather as an asset. With a home established they would hesitate to let them be sent there.

Against Ward System
Coun. Cowperthwaite urged that it would be more economical to erect a large building at first than make additions in the future. He also favored separate rooms instead of wards.

Coun. Walker said that a system of wards or dormitories was used in the St. John Municipal Home because it was considered more sanitary.

Coun. Lawson and Coun. Manuel spoke against the ward system. Coun. Manuel wanted not more than two.

Coun. Stairs moved that the Commission be instructed to erect a home for at least sixty inmates.

Coun. Brewer objected to instructions being given to the Commission. The latter should have a free hand.

Coun. Dougan suggested that the Department of Public Health be asked for advice and instruction concerning the home. Time was being lost.

Coun. Cowperthwaite objected to any attempt to head off discussion.

Coun. Grant said that if information was needed in the council was the place to get it.

Coun. Lawson said that there had been discussion for an hour and a half and he would like to know what information had been received.

The motion of Coun. Stairs was passed.

DENIAL GIVEN TO A REPORT

Fredericton July 7, 1920.
Rev. W. D. Wilson,
Chief Inspector, City.
Dear Mr. Wilson:—
There has come to my ears a story which I believe is quite generally circulated to the effect that not long ago in the dead hours of the night a quantity of intoxicating liquor was seen entering your residence, the inference being that it was going there improperly.
As the source of the information is I believe a reputable one and the story is likely to spread broadcast, I men-

MINISTER TO MAKE TRIP TO NORTH WOODS

Hon. Dr. Smith, Minister of Lands and Mines, will leave early next week on a trip to the North woods to be absent about ten days. It is his intention to start up the Tobique River, make the portage to Bathurst Lake and proceed by canoe down the Nepisiquit River to Bathurst Village. Mr. Burt Moore of this city, who is a son of Mr. Adam Moore will accompany the Minister as guide. While on the trip it is the intention of Hon. Dr. Smith to look over the site of the proposed game sanctuary near the headquarters of the Nepisiquit, and ascertain whether or not it would be advisable to make any change in the location. The minister is a skilful angler and anticipates having some good sport during the trip.

SEIZURE IN RAID WEDNESDAY ON ROADHOUSE

Chief Inspector W. D. Wilson was informed by telephone last night that a well known roadhouse on the road between Houlton and Woodstock was raided by officers acting under the Prohibition Act Wednesday afternoon the proprietor Frank McKinnon arrested and a large quantity of liquor was seized.

McKinnon was taken to Woodstock where a conviction against him was made before a magistrate. He was held on further charges.

The raid was made by Sub-Inspectors Denning, McRae and Avery who operate in Carleton County.

O CANADA! WE STAND ON GUARD

On the 10th of July we shall go to the polls to prove by our act in casting our ballots whether or not we are the true Canadians of Canada. Shall we by voting for retaining the Prohibition Act as we now have it, by voting for the needed amendments of this Act which we shall demand to make its effective enforcement possible, prove that we are worthy of the trust that is reposed in us as electors, as women and men who are charged with the tremendous responsibility of protecting our Country, our children, and the children of those who are unable to protect themselves from the terrible appetite for strong drink? We must vote for Prohibition and against the sale of light wines and beer, against the sale of lager, weiss, beer and the other kinds of intoxicating beers, if we are true patriots, true lovers of our country, and mindful of the welfare of those less fortunate.

Think of the homes that have been blasted, the useful lives that have been destroyed, the children who have been subjected to live in homes of vice, misery and squalor through the effects of strong drink, then make up your minds that you will never lose an opportunity to record your vote against the sale of intoxicating liquor in any form for beverage purposes. Vote on the 10th for country, for home and for God.

tion it to you so that you may be in a position to make a statement if you so desire.

Yours sincerely,
W. G. McMULLEN.

Fredericton July 7, 1920.
W. E. McMullen, Esq.,
City.

Dear Mr. McMullen:—
Your communication regarding a story being circulated to the effect that not long ago in the dead hours of the night a quantity of intoxicating liquor was seen entering my residence is received and noted.

In reply permit me to say that this story like many others being circulated at present is most absurd and not true.

All seized liquors on arrival in Fredericton are taken direct either to the storeroom in the Departmental Bldg. or if that is closed to the Prohibition Office on King Street.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) W. D. WILSON,
Chief Inspector.

Death at Barker's Point.
Mrs. Marjorie Parker daughter of W. C. E. Rickard of Barker's Point died this morning after a lengthy illness. The funeral will take place at 1.30 Friday with interment at Sunnybank Cemetery. Rev. H. H. Ferguson will conduct the service.

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN TO SUCCEED SIR R. L. BORDEN AS PREMIER OF CANADA

After a Strenuous Day at the Capital it was Announced That the Premier Would Resign on Saturday and Would Recommend Hon. Mr. Meighen as His Successor—The Cabinet to be Reorganized.

OTTAWA, July 7.—Sir Robert Borden will formally resign as Prime Minister of Canada next Saturday morning. He will be succeeded by Hon. Arthur Meighen, who has been called by the Governor General to attempt the formation of a new cabinet. From an authoritative source the press gallery was informed that the new Prime Minister would have the undivided support of his present colleagues on his accession to office with the exception of the Hon. N. W. Rowell and Hon. Martin Burrell, the latter becoming Parliamentary librarian.

Just what preceded the according of that undivided support is as yet hidden in the minds of the cabinet ministers who attended the all afternoon session at which the matter was discussed. Members of the press gallery who were notified that a statement would be given out at 4 o'clock, found on arrival their way barred to the hall which leads to the privy council room by a number of mounted police. No one has ever heard the voice of a minister pierce the thick felt covered doors between the hall and the room where the cabinet meets, but those in authority were taking no chances, and evidently expecting that there would be high voices took precautions.

HAD A LONG WAIT.

After waiting some time, Sir Robert Borden appeared, and personally informed the waiting correspondents that the statement could not be given out until 8 o'clock in the evening. At 8 o'clock the correspondents were informed that they would be notified when the statement could be given out, and eventually they were told to come at 10.30 o'clock. They did so, and after 11 o'clock, Sir Robert Borden returned from Rideau Hall and told the news. It had ceased to be news for some time before that, because few in the vicinity of the parliament buildings failed to note that one by one the new premier had been having interviews with his old colleagues. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne refused to make any statement either on entering to see Hon. Mr. Meighen of when leaving, but his face indicated that he considered that a most momentous and serious step had been taken.

A STRENUOUS DAY.

It was a significant that for a long time before Sir Robert Borden called Hon. Arthur Meighen into his office at 1.15 this afternoon to let him know that he would be the next premier, he had been closeted for a long time with Hon. J. A. Calder, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne and the Hon. J. D. Reid. The turmoil of the past will always be in the minds of these and some other ministers and it will require all the tact and strategy Hon. Arthur Meighen can muster to avoid ticklish questions. For the time being, however, the crisis is weathered. The Hon. Mr. Rowell has departed and it was stated that his departure has nothing to do with the choice of leader, that he told the prime minister four months ago that he would leave at the end of this session. However, he saw his liberal Unionist friends this week and it would not be surprising if they told him they could not agree to his remaining in a government which now the Conservatives had captured stock, lock and barrel.

It has been a day of strenuous endeavor for the ministers.

NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN HARD HIT BY THE INCREASING COSTS

Ottawa, July 8.—The increased price for newsprint which went in to effect on July 1st, represents an increase in production costs for Canadian newspapers of eight million per annum while the increased posted rates will mean a further increase of almost one million dollars. The increased price for newsprint is only applicable to the quarter beginning on July 1st.

BOLSHEVIKI FORCES SMASHING THEIR WAY THROUGH POLISH FRONT

LONDON, July 8.—Russian Bolsheviki forces have smashed their way forward on the southern flank of the Polish front and Soviet military authorities claim success in a series of battles near Staro Konstantinov, towards which town they are driving the Poles according to a Bolsheviki statement received here by wireless.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR

Warsaw, July 8.—Volunteers for immediate service against the advancing Russian Bolsheviki forces are called for by the Polish National Council of defence in a manifesto just issued.

ROCKEFELLER IS EIGHTY-ONE

Tarrytown, N. Y., July 8.—John D. Rockefeller celebrated his eighty-first birthday at his Pocantico Hills estate today.

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN WHO IS TO SUCCEED TO THE PREMIERSHIP IS KNOWN AS A BITTER PARTIZAN

PROHIBITION DISCUSSED BY K. A. BAIRD

To the Editor of The Mail.
Dear Sir:—

Kindly allow space in your columns for a brief statement of the issues involved in the coming referendum. The vote is to decide two questions; but the Prohibition forces claim the questions about light wines and beers is only another form of the first. Their three-fold argument is well taken; viz., that there is no guarantee as to how strong the so-called "light" wines and beers may become; that in any case the drinker can take enough to intoxicate; and that, when even a prohibitory law is broken, it is reasonable to suppose that any law which allows alcoholic beverages up to a certain strength to be sold will simply open the way for the boot-legger and many others to import and sell more deadly liquors under cover of the law. The man or woman who votes "For light wines and beers" is therefore cancelling the force of any vote he or she may cast "For Prohibition." The issue is then, "Do the people want intoxicating liquors sold or not?"

No man needs alcohol in his system. It is listed in medical books as a poison. The leading physicians of Great Britain, France, United States, and Canada, and even of Germany, are practically unanimous in stating that the usefulness of alcohol as a medicine is much exaggerated; that any good it does can be better done by some other drug; and that in the fevers, especially pneumonia, it does much harm whether taken moderately before the disease or during the attack. Such well known authorities as the Medical world as Sir William Osler, Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. W. A. Evans, Dr. Wm. B. Swan, as well as Prof. Debove, Dr. Faisans, and other authorities on the continent of Europe, are agreed that alcohol is not a food but a drug with serious consequences to the habitual though moderate user. This decision is corroborated by the findings of government investigators, and the unanimous testimony of life insurance companies. Authorities are agreed that alcohol is a fruitful source of crime, accident and insanity; and it causes insanity, epilepsy, degeneracy, idiocy, in the children of drinking parents. In these days of high-priced food-stuffs the business of making alcoholic drinks takes vast quantities of grain and molasses and turns them into a drug which, when used as a beverage, destroys life, weakens resistance to disease, creates unhappiness, breeds crime, forces cheap labor on the market, and lessens the demand for necessities and luxuries.

The question for the people of New Brunswick to decide is whether they want alcoholic beverages enough to put up with the consequences; but they should not blind their eyes to the fact that the consequences are very real. When York County buys a poor farm, the people should remember that many of the people who make such an institution necessary are paupers because of drink. In Kansas State, where they have had prohibition for a good many years, 40 poor farms have been changed to agricultural stations, because there are no poor to occupy them.

A great many letters and statements attempt to turn the minds of the electors away from the real issue as above stated, by raising side-issues. All criticisms of the present Prohibition Act lose much force when it is pointed out that the Provincial Government, in case Prohibition carries by a large majority, will be required to take steps to put into force two laws already existing but not yet applied; one a Dominion law which would prohibit importation of alcoholic liquors into the province; the other placing the distribution of alcohol for medicinal and scientific purposes in the hands of the government itself, instead of private vendors. To vote for Prohibition and against light wines and beers will be to cast one's influence in favor of enforcement of these additional laws.

Claims that the present law is a "rich man's law" are misleading. In the first place both poor and rich will be unable to import liquor if prohibition is sustained, as above shown. Moreover the poor man does not need alcoholic drinks, and neither does the rich man. As a beverage they weaken his resistance to disease, injure innocent unborn children, and tend to keep the poor man poor. Alcohol is not needed in any house as a medicine, any more than opium or strychnine. The leading doctors of the world unite in declaring that the indiscriminate giving of alcohol in disease does far more harm than good. It is especially harmful in pneumonia patients, 18.5 per cent abstainers die, as compared with 25.4 per cent moderate drinkers, and 52.8 per cent steady or heavy drinkers.

The prohibition law is broken. So are all other laws. It is not that the law breeds crime, but that criminals break the law. Will the same men be more virtuous when tempted to break

THE YOUNGEST PREMIER IN CANADA'S HISTORY

Comes from Manitoba, But He Does Not Voice Up to Date Political Sentiment in the West—Has Been Known as the Hair Splitter of the Tory Party.

Ottawa, July 8.—Hon. Arthur Meighen is believed to be the youngest prime minister Canada has had since confederation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called to the leadership of the Liberal party when he was forty-six years old and he was fifty-five when he became prime minister. Sir Robert Borden was forty-seven when he became leader of the Conservative party and fifty-seven when in 1911 he was called to the premiership. Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal opposition is the same age as the new premier, and Hon. T. A. Crerar is one day younger than Hon. Mr. Meighen, who was forty-four years old on June 16 last, therefore the leadership and destinies of the Canadian government and parties are now in the hands of comparatively young men. All "old hands" agree that they will need all their youth and energy for the times that are ahead when various parties will go more or less into the meeting pot, groups emerge, coalesce and fuse until once again the two historic parties will stand forth, possibly under changed names, but standing for Liberal and Conservative ideas as of yore.

A partizan.
The new premier is a strong, bitter partizan. He has been a capable administrator of the various departments under his charge, but his chief claim to admiration from his Conservative followers has been his capacity for satirical and annihilating criticism. He is destructive and devastating when dealing with opposition made on small issues. He seldom finds anything good in an opponent's argument and never anything wrong with the deeds or words a political friend. A kindly humour never plays through his speech as it does through Sir George Foster's later speeches.

The fine ring of sincerity which is in everything, Hon. W. S. Fielding says also shines out in contrast to the partizan earnestness of Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Parcels For Africa.
Arrangements have been made whereby parcels may be forwarded direct to the Union of South Africa in addition to the present service via the United Kingdom. The rate of postage will be 18 cents for each pound or fraction thereof, and the limit of weight 11 pounds. The service is to be monthly and will go into effect with the first sailing in July, which will be that of the S. S. "New Brooklyn" sailing from Montreal on or about the 15th of July.

the weaker law which anti-prohibitionists urge.

Neither License nor Government Ownership of the liquor traffic can ever stop the trade, because they make no pretense of doing so, and they will allow a new crop of drinkers to acquire the appetite for alcohol. They are simply ways by which the citizens of the country, through their elected representatives, enter into a partnership with the liquor seller; and accept part or all of the profits of the business of poisoning the people who will drink alcohol.

We are well aware that many medical men object to accepting the responsibility for authorizing the obtaining of alcoholic liquors. Is not this largely because it is so hard to get away from the popular fallacy that liquor is a beverage with beneficial results, and to adopt in daily practice the modern scientific attitude, which all doctors know in theory, that alcohol is a drug to be administered with care just as opium or belladonna.

Prohibition is needed to help the man who wants to stop drinking, to restrain the man who will drink in spite of the consequences to himself, his neighbors and his children, and most of all to prevent the formation of another generation who will be so tied by the drug habit that they will drink lemon extract and shoe polish in order to satisfy their cravings for the poison alcohol.

Surely it would be a step backward for this province to begin dispensing poison to its people, so as to raise up another generation of drinkers and drunkards. If we are to hold our young people with bodies not poisoned by alcohol, and with minds untainted by the influences of that drug, Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space in which to give what attempts to be a fair statement of the issues involved. I am,

Yours truly,
K. A. BAIRD, M. D.
Fredericton, N. B., July 7, 1920.