

LENGTHY DISCUSSION ON SCOTT ACT ENFORCEMENT

Inspector Timmins Heard at the Closing Session of the Municipal Council Declares That He Enforces the Act Without Fear or Favor---First Offences Provide the Money to Defray Expenses---Reports Adopted and Committees Appointed

The Municipal Council closed its January session yesterday afternoon. The afternoon sitting saw a considerable amount of business done. Deputy Sheriff Timmins answered some queries of the councillors concerning the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act and was re-appointed Scott Act inspector for the ensuing year. Inspector Timmins, in reply to a query, said that out of fifteen men known to be violating the Canada Temperance Act in the county, three had been put out of business and the amount of liquor sold in the county was less than it had been the year before. Several of the councillors, speaking of conditions in their own parishes, corroborated Mr. Timmins' statement.

The county officials were re-appointed for the year and the assessment for county purposes and the parish assessments passed and other business cleared up.

SCOTT ACT MATTERS.

Scott Act matters being declared to be the first item of business when the council resumed at 2.30 p.m. Coun. Walker suggested that the councillors give a statement of how the Canada Temperance Act was enforced in their parishes. Ex-Inspector McFarlane had said that twice the amount of liquor was being sold in the county that was sold two years ago. He could not credit that statement.

On motion, Inspector Timmins was heard by the council. He stated that he wished it distinctly understood that when he had asked for the help and support of the councillors in enforcing the Canada Temperance Act he had not meant individual assistance. A report that such was the meaning of his remark was abroad through the county. It was not correct.

COUN. STERLING OBJECTS.

Coun. Sterling said he was glad that matter had been referred to. In his own parish, Stanley, he and his colleague, Coun. Griffin, had been caused much inconvenience on account of the belief which was prevalent that Inspector Timmins had stated that in parishes where councillors wanted the Canada Temperance Act enforced it would be enforced. Where enforcement was not wanted by the councillors there would be no enforcements. He wanted it understood that his relation to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act was that of any other citizen.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Inspector Timmins, continuing, stated that he received numerous letters containing information. He hoped that in future citizens would either sign their names to such letters or not send them at all. Such communications he would treat as confidential.

To Coun. Griffin, Inspector Timmins said that he never had said he would dry up the parish of Stanley if the councillors wanted it. He had been misrepresented or some remark of his misunderstood.

COUNCILLORS' OPINION.

To Coun. Harry Smith, the inspector said that three places had been put out of business of fifteen that had been running. There was less liquor sold in the county than there was a year ago. Croft of Stanley, had moved from the place he had been in and had promised not to sell any more.

Coun. Harry Smith said he had been informed that one or two small lives were in operation in the upper end of Douglas. He hoped that they would be stamped out.

Coun. Skene said conditions in McAdam were not satisfactory but he recognized that the inspector had a hard task and worked under difficulties.

Coun. Merrithew stated that he

would stand by the inspector in enforcing the law in the upper or the lower end of Douglas.

Coun. Sloat said that the inspector had to fight the devil and his angels. Personally he would like to see some second offences.

Coun. Greene thought that heavier fines and imprisonment would result in putting the liquor sellers out of business.

The inspector stated that he had been informed that if a second offence was obtained a first could not again be obtained. Without first offences where were the expenses to come from?

Coun. Sloat said it would be better for the liquor traffic to be stamped out and the inspector paid out of county funds.

Coun. Everett and Coun. J. H. Noble stated that in their respective parishes the inspector had done all that could be expected.

On motion, Deputy Sheriff Timmins was re-appointed Canada Temperance Act inspector.

ASSESSMENT REPORT.

Coun. Sterling presented the following report from the Committee on Assessment for County Purposes: To the Warden and County Councillors of the Municipality of York: Your Committee on Assessment for County Purposes beg to report as follows:

We recommend that the following amounts be assessed on the county for county purposes for the year 1913:

To pay contingencies, viz:	
Constables	\$200.00
Coroners	200.00
County buildings	2,500.00
Lunatics	200.00
Miscellaneous	2,100.00
Postage and printing	800.00
Revisors	600.00
Salaries	2,225.00
Sheriff	300.00
Witnesses	100.00
	\$9,625.00
Less Fredericton's share of administration of justice Account	1,438.00
	\$8,187.00
To pay Board of Health	500.00
	\$8,687.00

(Continued on page 5)

WILL BURN REFUSE FROM HIS SAWMILL

Mr. Elwood Burt of Burt's Corner Has Installed Big Smoke-stack

Mr. Elwood Burt, the enterprising millman of Burt's Corner, has just raised his large smoke-stack in the new burner which is completed to take care of the waste from the mill. This stack is seventy feet high, sitting on a fifteen foot high base made of concrete and brick, making the total of eighty-five feet.

Mr. Burt has complied with the laws of the country by building this burner at a large cost and he is as yet one of very few who have made a move in this direction.

Speaking of the matter to a Mail representative recently, Mr. Burt remarked that one of his friends who had feared that he (Burt) was going to dump his sawdust on the ice this winter and had frequently reported to Ottawa to that effect, would be disappointed.

"He should now," said Mr. Burt, "turn his attention to some of his political friends and see what steps they are taking to comply with the law."

LLOYD-GEORGE'S INSURANCE ACT

Much-discussed Measure Goes Into Force Next Week in England

A Social Reform Measure of Great Magnitude---Medical Men Strongly Opposed It

London, Jan. 11.—Next Wednesday is the day on which the benefit provisions of the much-discussed National Insurance Act will come into effect. The act, it will be recalled, is a measure for insuring working people against illness or disability by means of a fund to which the workers themselves, their employers and the government contribute in certain specified proportions. It will affect more than 13,000,000 persons of all ages, sexes and occupations. Under its provisions all workers are entitled to get free medical attendance when they are ill and if permanently incapacitated from earning a living for themselves, a benefit until their seventieth year, when they will be entitled to enjoy the benefit of the Lloyd-George old-age pension law of 1909.

No other social reform measure ever passed in Great Britain equals in magnitude or importance the National Insurance Act. The measure is of necessity a highly complex one and will take much time and patience to get it into smoothly running order. The greatest opposition to its enforcement has naturally come from the medical profession, who see in its operation a big decrease in their revenues. For a time it looked as though the opposition of the physicians would prove an insurmountable obstacle. The British Medical Association openly declared a boycott and took steps to prevent any of its members from complying with the act. But with mutual concessions on both sides, the difficulties that at first confronted the government in its enforcement of the act appear to have been largely overcome. Many physicians are still holding out but many have offered their services under the new terms and it now looks as though the government will be able to put the act into effect on the day set.

NEWS FORECAST FOR THE COMING WEEK

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—William Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, is expected to appear Monday as a witness before the Pujo Committee of the House of Representatives investigating the Money Trust. Mr. Rockefeller's testimony is naturally awaited with great public interest, which his strenuous efforts to evade a subpoena have only served to increase.

The House Ways and Means Committee will resume its hearings on tariff revision Monday, taking up the schedules on wood and manufactures and silk and silk goods. Later in the week the important items of sugar, liquors, tobacco, pulp, paper and books will receive attention.

A national conference of the Prohibition party is to assemble in Indianapolis early in the week to plan for aggressive work in all parts of the country during the next four years.

The Custom Court in Washington will hear arguments Tuesday regarding the wood pulp and paper cases; in which European nations claim the right to send these commodities into the United States free of duty under the most favored nation clause of their treaties because free entry is granted Canada by the only reciprocity agreement.

President Taft will go to Philadelphia Friday evening to attend a dinner to be given by the Clover Club of that city.

Plans for the celebration of the Perry Centennial next year will be discussed at Sandusky, O., Tuesday, at a meeting of the several boards and committees of the Perry Centennial Commission.

New governors will take office in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, North Carolina, Kansas and several other States.

M. POINCARÉ THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN FRANCE

National Assembly Will Meet on Friday Next to Elect a New President For the Term of Six Years--Unless all Signs Fail Poincaré Will be the Choice--His Election Will Mean a Radical Departure and a New Era in French Government

Paris, Jan. 11.—On Friday of next week the National Assembly, composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, will meet to elect a new president of the French republic for a term of six years, and, unless all indications fail, their choice will fall upon M. Raymond Poincaré, the present premier. There is only one other candidate of prominence in the field, Senator Ribot, but it is generally conceded that his chances against the brilliant premier are exceedingly slim. In view of the fact that for the past twenty years, that is, since President Grevy was in office, it has been the custom to elect to the presidency men of rather small calibre, not always weak, but inaggressive and willing to become figureheads, mere creatures of the chambers, limiting themselves to presiding at public functions and promulgating the decrees of the legislative body, the election of M. Poincaré would mean a radical departure from precedent, perhaps the beginning of a new era in the evolution of the government of France.

M. Poincaré was born at Barla-Duc, Department of the Meuse, in 1856. He studied law and literature in Paris and received his degree as soon as he was of age. He was then appointed secretary to the Advocates' Conference, took up the distillery interest far his specialty at the bar and in a few years became noted for his unusual ability and brilliancy. In January, 1886, he obtained his first government position as chief clerk of the ministry of agriculture, holding that place until June, 1887. In that year he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies at a by-election in the Department of the Meuse. He was made reporter of the Budget Committee in 1892, and in April, 1893, declined the ministry of finance offered to him by M. Dupuy, accepting, however, the position of minister of public instruction.

When the downfall came of the first Dupuy cabinet, in December of that year, M. Poincaré was again made reporter of the Budget Committee, and had charge in the Chamber of Deputies, in January, 1894, of the bill reducing the rate of interest on Rentes. When M. Dupuy formed his second cabinet at the close of May, 1894, M. Poincaré was made minister of finance. At that time he was strenuously opposed to an income tax and declared that he would resign rather than contemplate its imposition. Subsequently he consented to daily with its extremist form, the progressive income tax, but finally, on the break-up of the second Dupuy cabinet in January, 1895, he refused to enter the new ministry, if it should contain both himself and M. Cavaignac, the special champion of the income tax.

In 1896 M. Poincaré returned to the cabinet under Clemenceau, serving as minister of finance, and after his chief's fall in the senate as the representative from the Department of the Meuse. For a short time he was minister of public works and after the fall of the Caillaux ministry, President Faillieres, in January, 1912, offered him the premiership. M. Poincaré did not at once consent, but requested time for deliberation. Not until after he had ascertained that he would be able to form a strong and acceptable cabinet did he accept the premiership. It was a critical moment in the history of the French republic and the whole world realized that it would require a strong and skilful hand at the rudder of the ship of state to prevent the craft from becoming hopelessly wrecked upon the dangerous rocks in its path. M. Poincaré proved himself fully equal to the task and with infinite tact and skill guided the affairs of his country upon safe ground.

M. Poincaré is a man of exceptional ability and brilliancy and an unlimited capacity for work. He did not, at first, like politics, but embarked upon a public career when

duty called him. He is a man of strong character, independent in his views and free from any suspicion of being in any way connected with political intrigues or identified with any dishonest schemes. He is a man of undoubted integrity and of high ideals, of keen perception, great analytical and administrative ability and one of the best parliamentary and academic orators in France, with a versatility almost encyclopaedic.

At one time in his life M. Poincaré was a journalist, on the staff of *The Voltaire*, and in recognition of literary and political achievements, he was elected a member of the French Academy in 1909, one year after his equally famous cousin, Jules Henri Poincaré, the mathematician, had become a member. The latter died a short time ago. M. Poincaré is a thorough man of the world. He has a fine house near the Bois de Boulogne, where he entertains liberally and is fond of the theatre and of racing.

VERY ENJOYABLE

SOCIAL FUNCTION

Mrs. W. J. Osborne Entertained a Large Number of Friends Yesterday

One of the most brilliant social functions of the season was the "at home" given by Mrs. J. W. Osborne from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday at her beautiful home, Church Street in honor of her guest, Mrs. Allen of Toronto. Upwards of two hundred ladies were in attendance. The house had been darkened for the occasion and illuminated by numerous candles. Mrs. Osborne who proved herself a most amiable hostess received her guests in a Parisian gown with beaded overdress and diamond and pearl ornaments. Mrs. W. C. Crockett showed the guests to the dining room and Mrs. J. G. McNally and Mrs. G. C. VanWart poured. The dining room presented a very attractive appearance, American beauty roses and smilax composing the table decorations. A bevy of young ladies consisting of Misses Vera VanBuskirk, Crockett, Cooper Cunningham and Sampson served the salads, while Mrs. J. S. Neil and Mrs. T. G. Loggie served tea and coffee. The ices were served by Misses Kitchen, Weddall, Edgecombe and Taylor. O'Brien's orchestra was in attendance and rendered a choice program of music during the progress of the reception. It was easily one of the most enjoyable social functions of the year, and Mrs. Osborne was the recipient of many well deserved compliments on her success as a hostess.

BUSINESS FAILURES

IN UNITED STATES

New York, Jan. 11.—Bradstreet's report 378 business failures in the United States as against 287 for the previous week. Reports show that there is a general of conservative optimism in commercial and industrial channels.

LEWIS NIXON FOR

SECRETARY TO NAVY

New York, Jan. 11.—Mr. Lewis Nixon is said to be the choice of President Wilson for the position of Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. B. M. Beckwith of St. John is among the commercial men in the city. He is registered at the Queen.

TURKEY IS STANDING PAT

Will Not Yield Up Adrianople to the Balkan Allies

Government Tells Peace Envoys That Joint Action by the Powers Would be a Failure

London, Jan. 11.—A Vienna despatch says that the Turkish Government has advised its peace delegation that joint action by the powers would be a failure and Turkey will not give up Adrianople or the Aegean Islands.

The despatch asks the delegates to return home. London, Jan. 10.—The pendulum of peace in the Balkans swings between the fall of Adrianople and action by the powers of Europe. Advice, suggestions, good offices, pressure and friendly offers—all that diplomatic terminology has been able to invent—have been tried by the powers to bring the conflicting parties to terms over Adrianople, but the reluctance of Turkey to cede the "Holy City" is only surpassed by the determination of the allies to win their point to have it included in the territory of Bulgaria.

Several so-called intermediate courses for solving the problem, by neither entirely separating Adrianople from Turkey nor entirely giving it to Bulgaria, have been refused by both sides.

As an indication of the stand the allies have taken in the premises, one of the Bulgarian delegates said today: "Adrianople is the Alsace-Lorraine of our war." Turkey's hopes that she may be able to save Adrianople undoubtedly have been revived by the threatening attitude of Roumania. In this attitude Roumania is believed to be backed by Austria, as other wise she would not urge her claim so energetically against Bulgaria in contrast with the pacific position she had assumed a fortnight ago.

JOINT NOTE TO TURKEY

The powers are awaiting the result of the representations to be made in the Constantinople government by their ambassadors in the Ottoman capital. Their note probably will be delivered next Monday to the Turkish government.

The ambassadorial conference met at the Foreign office today, but the only information given out concerning the meeting was that it had arrived at no important decision and had been adjourned until Monday. The ambassadors would not confirm the report that a naval demonstration had been planned as a last resort to bring pressure to bear upon Turkey.

The threat of Turkey to withdraw her peace delegates early next week if the allies refuse a further compromise in their demands was discussed at today's sitting of the ambassadors, but was not considered a serious one. The delegates of the allies, have replied to Turkey with a counter threat that they will give notice of a termination of the armistice now in effect in southeastern Europe if the Turks leave the peace conference.

BIG AUTO SHOW

OPENS IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 11.—Madison Square Garden opens its doors tonight for the thirteenth National Automobile Show under the auspices of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. If the number, variety and high class of the exhibits count for anything the show this year is certain to establish a new record for general success. Nearly 2,000 producers of various makers are included in the display, the exhibits ranging from completed cars of the most luxurious pattern to the smallest fittings used in automobile manufacture. The decorations of the interior of the Garden are of a most elaborate nature. The general scheme is a reproduction of the Palace of Versailles.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie, ex-Lieutenant-Governor arrived in the city this morning. He is at the Queen.