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Prohibition Meeting At Wellington

A prohibition meeting was held in Wellington Station Hall, January 8th, to discuss the coming plebiscite. The meeting legally opened at 7.30 p.m. Mr. James A. McNeil was appointed chairman.

Rev. Mr. Stavert was the first speaker called on to take the stage. He gave a strong speech, upholding prohibition, and did all in his power to convince the audience to vote in favor of prohibition on Jan. 22.

Rev. Mr. Stavert stated that the liquor question is the greatest problem before the people today, and he tended to solve this problem in a very energetic way. He said: "In all the leading cities of Canada the greatest number of vices have been caused by the use of intoxicating liquors."

Looking into the condition of the common people, if they would save the money which they spend on liquor, it would greatly tend to better their condition. The use of liquors has placed many people in low positions, and has caused many deaths, diseases, and consumptions of the province. It has caused 70 per cent. of the inmates in the poor house to be there, 45 per cent. of the insane people of Massachusetts to be insane, and 25 per cent. of the vices, calamities, and disasters in Canada.

You see the great number of school children deprived of education on account of liquor traffic. Something must be done to root out this evil which is linked up with all the vices of the land. The license system given to certain men of the province is today a thing of the past. In 1900 there were 14 saloons in Summerside, and a tavern about every five miles along the main roads. The Scott Act, Dominion law, was the first Act passed in Canada as regards liquor. Then came prohibition, which is in six provinces of Canada. Quebec has Government Control. She has a population of 2,000,000 people, and spends \$3,000,000 to get a revenue of \$4,000,000. Look into the insane asylums, the hospitals, and see the invalids caused by the use of liquors. Then we will see the folly of the Quebec Act regarding liquor.

Quebec would vote for prohibition had she the suitable circumstances. British Columbia has Government control. There are 230 club houses in Vancouver where you can buy intoxicating liquors. Today there are not enough jails in Vancouver to hold the criminals. Young ladies daughters of men who introduced Government Control, are drinking whiskey in Vancouver. The Scott Act was extensive, but hard to enforce. Ontario has been dry for six years. I have travelled over Canada, and I can say that our island people are amongst the noblest Canadians; so we must amend the liquor law and give our people every chance. Gladstone said that many deaths were caused by liquor. The local prohibitory law, section 52, provides that anyone possessing liquor without the vendor's stamp is strictly exposed to a fine of \$200 or a term in prison. There are four wholesale liquor merchants in Charlottetown, from each of which the Government takes \$5,000 a year. Seventy-five tons of liquor went through Borden in one year to those wholesale merchants in town.

The Canadian Temperance Act, part 4, cuts out the importation and exportation of all liquors. The coming plebiscite, which we, the prohibitionists, wish to carry with a majority, deals with the importation of liquors. There are over 38,000 people entitled to vote in the coming election. The speaker says that those who vote against prohibition are holding up their hands against their God, and are not fighting the true battle of their fellowmen. The speaker stated that the sum of \$20,000 was paid last year to the Provincial Committee by the Prohibition Committee. He then concluded his speech by advising the

audience how to vote, and telling them to mark their ballot with an X opposite the word "Yes." Dr. Cosgrove, a citizen of Wellington, was the second speaker. Dr. Cosgrove began by the stage. Dr. Cosgrove began by addressing the chairman, previous speaker and the audience very politely. He then hits the topic of discussion and proves to be an able speaker and a worthy opponent of the Rev. Mr. Stavert, who is considered by his fellow-prohibitionists to be their star. The doctor's first weighty statement is: "I am a temperance man, but not a prohibitionist. I am an advocate of temperance and moderation in all things. Temperance means moderate appetites or passions, in respect to appetites, total abstinence, patience, brother's keeper, and not my brother's cut-throat. This is my motto, and in this I speak to my fellowmen. I detest and abhor the sight of a drunken man. Your present prohibition laws produce crime, sin and shame: 1st, sin in introducing false swearing to take your brother out of prohibition troubles; 2nd, shame of imprisonment under your laws; 3rd, crime of breaking up families, ruin of others that I will relate on this platform, prohibition, I cannot support you. Now, let me relate to you one instance: A man was taken into my office one night early in the summer, after having had an automobile accident. I was called out of my bed. On going to my office I found a man bleeding profusely from a severed artery in the head. I stopped the bleeding, but the patient was so weakened from the loss of blood that he fainted. To revive his weak condition I gave him a mixture of the following: 2 oz. of hot water, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of a sweet spirit of nitre, 2 teaspoonful of good whiskey; charging him to hold it for my professional advice, doing it for purely brotherly love, and a real danger. For this act of kindness I was threatened with a fine of \$200 under your prohibition laws. I was completely ignorant of the fact that I was violating this law. Now I ask the intelligent audience: Will you support an Act that would imprison a man for kindness to his fellowman. Let me quote you another instance which runs in this manner: A farmer, who never sold a glass of beer, and who worked, honest men, for the water of whose wells was not fit for human use, made a mixture for the dry hay-making season, consisting of water, molasses, and some yeast cake, a most wholesome drink. Two months after hay-making, this was reported to prohibition authorities, who searched the homes of these men and found two barrels, each containing about six ounces of this mixture, which was sent to Charlottetown to be analyzed, and it tested 3 1/2%. Consequently, those two farmers were fined \$200. This is a taste of your prohibition brotherly love."

The doctor stated that the Prohibition Commissioners are responsible to the electorate of this province. They come in power in front of the Local Government, and to them was given the sole right to manage the liquor question during the war. After the war the six clergy, three priests and three ministers, who were in this committee, resigned their office, because they saw that the prohibition question was becoming too rotten, and they saw that the Government was tampering with both rum, and legitimate rum-sellers having the only right to wholesale and retail rum, the real cause of illicit stills, bootlegging, home-brew making, and extract-drinking, etc., which floods our province today under the present Prohibition Act, which I claim has produced and fostered all those evils. Then it was the duty of the Government to issue a plebiscite to give the people a vote in this question. Will we vote for prohibition? No, we will not!

A handful of old drones, with a few graders, who saw that it was a golden opportunity to flourish, formed a new committee under laborious tasks to get any man to act as a commissioner. They succeeded in getting a few hay-makers with a slight sprinkle of other professionals, to pick up the cudgels and to fight the war. There are about fifty doctors practicing in this country; therefore, about \$35,000 worth of rum is yearly sold under the prohibition law through the hands of doctors. How much of this liquor is sold for truly medical purposes? Electors, sit up and take notice. The "script" they give their doctors to give to you is but a cloak to legalize their sale of rum. Their wholesale warehouse down the main street is full of rum. They come to you to buy from them, and then alone, regardless of quality, quantity, or price, and to stand all the taunts and insults of their officers, ransacking your houses and cupboards, seizing wines of every kind—rhubarb, cherry, strawberry, blueberry—that your wife has made for family use. If they contain more than 3 1/2% alcohol, which they all do, they will confiscate it and have it analyzed, bring it before the court, and the judge must fine you according to their Act, and you have no appeal. Another of their criminal offences: They will try to in-

duce your neighbor by a bribe of money to bring them information to convict you. In this Act I am not surprised, for when our Blessed Lord was crucified a Judas had to be found to betray Him for thirty pieces of silver; and they will find today a man who will betray his neighbor for twenty-five pieces of silver; and let me go further, the will our clergymen when the wines of different churches when their sacraments that they require for their holy altars to be purchased at the Charlottetown Prohibition Wholesale Rum Store at the request of those grafters? I saw myself on one occasion in the town of Alberton, a boarder take extremely sick with diarrhoea. I called in a doctor and that doctor prescribed a bottle of brandy to be used with milk and some biscuit. I took that "script" to the vendor, or rum-seller, who at that time was a Sunday school teacher. I paid \$4 for the bottle, and over the door of that room or closet where the brandy was stored away was the motto on the wall: "In God we Trust." I thought the motto wasn't in its place over a barrel of rum. I have seen some bottles different in bar-rooms, which I thought suited the bar-room much better, reading this way: "My liquor is good, and my measure is just; pay today and tomorrow trust."

The speaker also showed that the large revenue derived in the province of Quebec for revenue purposes by their liquor laws, in 1922 was \$4,000,000. Hon. Mr. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, dealing with revenues under liquor laws, said that not only had the law been good revenue producer, but it had also been most satisfactory from a moral point of view. New Brunswick has this year \$500,000 for revenue purposes also produced by liquor laws. P. E. Island lies strangled under the Prohibition laws.

The doctor quoted from the Bible, (1st Timothy, 6th Chap, 23rd verse). The doctor said: "Prohibition challenge their clearest duty before an intelligent audience and discuss this question on its true merits. After thanking the audience for their hour and a half attention, requesting them to be early at the polls on the 22nd, and put their X opposite "No," and save the country from the hands of those Goths and Vandals the doctor resumed his seat amid prolonged applause.

The meeting was then adjourned with speakers shaking hands, and all singing the National Anthem, "God Save the King." (Signed) JOHN F. ARSENAULT, Secretary. A. A. FITZSIMMONS, Assistant Secretary.

A Glass Too Much It is said that a glass of wine changed the history of France for a quarter of a century. Louis Philippe, King of France, and heir to the throne, who always drank only a certain number of glasses of wine, because even one more made him intoxicated. The day he left Paris to join his regiment he breakfasted with friends, and took one more than usual. As he entered his carriage he stumbled, frightening his horses and causing them to run. The duke, with a steady head, might have leaped from the carriage safely, but in the attempt his head struck the pavement and he soon died. That glass of wine overthrew the Orleans rule, confiscated their property of \$100,000,000, and sent the whole family into exile.

Comb Sage Tea In Hair To Darken It It's Grandmother's Recipe to Keep Her Locks Dark, Glossy, Beautiful! The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage. Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixtures at home. All drug stores sell a certain ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." It is very popular, because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it, and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand hair at a time; by morning the gray has disappeared, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair at a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive.

Losing Weight? Canadian News in Condensed Form

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The total value of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island for 1922, will be upwards of \$1,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over 1921 according to the Inspector of Fisheries. It is on the lobster that the fishermen of the Island mainly depend, and the catch this year for the early and late seasons, was 41,611 cases valued at \$1,248,450, plus 2,606 cwts. sold in shell valued at \$26,060, making a total of \$1,274,510 compared with \$646,548 for 1921 about a hundred per cent. increase.

LUNenburg.—The Lunenburg fishing fleet landed a record catch of 312,075 quintals of fish during the past season, it is announced. This is 16,925 quintals in excess of the 1919 record. The estimated value is over \$2,000,000. The average catch per vessel was 3,151 quintals.

FREDERICTON.—Increased yields per acre in practically all crops, with the exception of potatoes, is recorded by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the past season. Yields of some of the more important farm products are as follows: spring wheat 419,000 bushels; oats 10,271,000; barley 223,000; beans 64,100; buckwheat 1,392,000; mixed grain 123,000; potatoes 12,288,000; turnips, etc. 6,436,000; hay and clover, tons 1,051,000; fodder, corn, tons, 41,000.

FREDERICTON.—The new paper mill of the Bathurst Co., Ltd., which is course of construction, will cost \$2,000,000, according to the president of the company. It is estimated that, including the pulp and paper, lumber mills and logging operations in both New Brunswick and Quebec, 2,000 to 3,000 men will be required by the company when all its plants are working at full capacity. About 50,000,000 feet of logs and pulpwood will be the minimum annual requirements.

ST. JOHN.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture has issued statistics which indicate that the past year in farming in New Brunswick was characterized by an increased acreage, due particularly to increases in the growing of oats and hay. There were increased yields per acre in practically all crops.

QUEBEC.—A bill is now before the Provincial Legislature, which will in all likelihood be ratified providing for the creation of a Maritime Fisheries Bureau which will organize fishermen's co-operative associations, instruct in the best methods of preparing and marketing fish, and supervise cold storage warehouses which the administration will subsidize to the extent of \$400,000 in ten years.

QUEBEC.—The development of 50,000 h.p. of electrical energy on the Riviere des Prairies by the Lord Oxford, then Captain General and in chief of His Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean. It was made, says the historian, in a fountain in a garden. This was the middle of four walks, all covered overhead with lemon and orange trees, and in every walk was a table, "the whole length of it covered with whole collations," in the fountain had been mixed the following ingredients: Four hogheads of brandy, eight hogheads of water, 25,000 lemons, 20 gallons of lime juice, 1,300 weight of fine white Lisbon sugar, 5 pounds of grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits and last a pipe of dry mountain Malaga. Over the fountain a large canopy was built to keep off the rain; "and there was built on purpose a little boat, where in was a boy belonging to the fleet, and who rowed round the fountain and filled cups of the company, and in probability more than 6,000 men drank thereof."

MONTREAL.—Exports of pulp and paper from Canada during the month of November, 1922 amounted in value to \$11,245,998, which was an increase of \$1,020,545 over the previous month, and of \$1,934,148 over November, 1921, according to a statement issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Exports to the United States were valued at \$9,711,732, the United Kingdom \$1,020,607, and other countries \$693,659.

MONTREAL.—It is announced by the Canadian Pacific that many steamer reservations are being made by Canadian business men who will attend the British Industrial Fair to be held in London and Birmingham, from February 19th to March 2 next.

MONTREAL.—Canada figures as the greatest wheat exporting country in the world in the latest bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The exportable surplus estimated as of August 1 by the Institute for the principal exporting countries of the world is as follows: Canada 312,000,000 bushels; United States 305,000,000; British India 37,000,000; Argentina, 20,000,000; Australia 33,000,000; and other countries 29,000,000.

The Life Of A Home

A healthy, happy, contented wife is the life and joy of the home and the greatest inspiration a man can have, yet how many homes in America are blighted by the ill-health and sufferings of the wife and mother. It may be backache, headaches, or the tortures of a displacement or some other ailment peculiar to her sex, which makes her irritable, despondent, and her whole life a burden. Every woman in this condition should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from roots and herbs to restore her to health and happiness, for statistics prove that it benefits 98 out of every 100 women who try it.

the eggs collected by the Department, 600,000 rainbow trout eggs and 980,000 speckled trout eggs were purchased from commercial firms; 601,000 rainbow trout eggs, 200,000 cut-throat trout eggs, 300,000 speckled trout eggs, and 85,000 brown trout eggs were received from the Federal and State Departments of the United States in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs.

OTTAWA.—Leading the United States by \$28,693,008, Great Britain was Canada's best customer during the twelve months ending November 30, 1922. During the period, Canadian exports to Great Britain reached a value of \$361,009,140, as compared with Canadian exports to the United States valued at \$322,326,132. During the corresponding period the United States led Great Britain as Canada's best customer by \$52,380,459.

TORONTO.—Authorized capital of \$25,900,000 is represented by companies whose incorporations were reported during the week past, compared with \$12,893,900 the previous week. Of this total Dominion incorporations, \$18,590,000, Alberta \$280,000, New Brunswick \$24,000, Ontario \$4,450,000, Quebec \$1,133,000, and Saskatchewan \$83,000.

NORTH BAY.—Fur pelts valued at \$11,000 were shipped from Bisset during the past week. Fur trapping in the district seems to have been very successful as a number of Indians came into Jack Fish, Heron Bay and White River, bringing with them about \$1,000 worth of pelts each.

WINNIPEG.—It is estimated that Western Canada's wheat crop this year will bring a profit of \$46,560,625, divided as follows: Manitoba \$8,198,750 Saskatchewan \$28,777,250 and Alberta \$8,654,625. These figures are based on the last Government estimate of return.

A FAMOUS BOWL OF PUNCH Probably the largest bowl of punch ever brewed was made on Oct. 25, 1694 on an island in the Mediterranean by Edward Russell, Lord Oxford, then Captain General and in chief of His Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean. It was made, says the historian, in a fountain in a garden. This was the middle of four walks, all covered overhead with lemon and orange trees, and in every walk was a table, "the whole length of it covered with whole collations," in the fountain had been mixed the following ingredients: Four hogheads of brandy, eight hogheads of water, 25,000 lemons, 20 gallons of lime juice, 1,300 weight of fine white Lisbon sugar, 5 pounds of grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits and last a pipe of dry mountain Malaga. Over the fountain a large canopy was built to keep off the rain; "and there was built on purpose a little boat, where in was a boy belonging to the fleet, and who rowed round the fountain and filled cups of the company, and in probability more than 6,000 men drank thereof."

BACK COMBS Back combs are again featured in the new collures—that is the plain sort we used to see before the Spanish comb became so much the vogue. The most elegant ones are those of plain tortoise shell, the more elaborate ones come in case, embroidery or brocade to make the smartest of afternoon gowns.

OTTAWA.—The total volume of sea fish landed on both coasts during the month of November was 461,792 cwts, as compared with 487,542 cwts in November, 1921, according to a statement issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The value of the catch to the fishermen was \$1,361,831 in November, 1922 as against \$1,332,116 in the same month a year ago.

OTTAWA.—Fish eggs of different species to the number of more than 1,122,000,000 were collected by the Hatcher's Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries during 1921, according to a report made by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries. In addition to

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29.50 MEN'S FUR COATS Black Dog Coats ..... \$28.00 Silka Beaver ..... \$29.00 Wombat ..... \$52.00 Wallaby ..... \$52.00 Racoon \$150.00 ..... \$105.00 Racoon, \$225.00 ..... \$157.50

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Advertisement for Macdonald's Brier Cigarettes, featuring a large illustration of a pack and the text "MACDONALD'S BRIER Cigarettes" and "The Tobacco with a heart".