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Scientific men tell us that Life, Light and Heat is vibration, that everything that lives and moves is vibrating, that is why the wonderful little machine called the "VEEDEE VIBRATOR" is so successful in assisting nature to throw off Pain and disease.

It is made for Home use and, like all great inventions, it is very simple, adjusted in a moment and always ready for use, and it will be only a matter of a few minutes, when the relief from that torturing Headache, Toothache, Backache—The sickening smothering of Asthma, Bronchitis, or the Maddening Head-noises, Catarrhal Deafness, or the agonizing pain of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc., will speak more strongly of the value and results obtained from using the wonderful little "VEEDEE" than we possibly can.



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If not, don't fail to attend one of the **LAST TWO FREE LECTURE-DEMONSTRATIONS** which, owing to the great success of those given this week, will be repeated.

NEXT MONDAY, at Three and Eight p. m.
At the Institute Hall, 119 Princess Street
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Admission and all seats are free, and if you are a sufferer, avail yourself of this opportunity of securing a Free Treatment with this marvellous little instrument.

The Veedee Demonstrator's visit to St. John is now drawing to a close, and the stock of instruments they brought from England is rapidly becoming exhausted, on account of the great demands from all parts of New Brunswick.

Nearly every sale within the last week was to people who had been advised by their friends—who are "VEEDEE" users—to "get a VEEDIE" and so enjoy the relief from pain and the invigorating of the whole system sure to result from using it.

The Veedee Demonstrators, for the benefit of Sufferers desirous of consulting them privately, give

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78 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, opposite the Lyric Theatre, from 11 a. m. until 6 p. m. Also on Saturday evening, from 8 to 9.

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OFFICERS ELECTED

At an enthusiastic meeting of Marlborough Lodge, Sons of England, last evening, the following were elected as officers for 1913:

President—P. J. Steele.
Vice-President—B. Lawrence.
Chaplain—R. Englem.
Secretary—C. Ledford.
Treasurer—R. I. Carlos.
First Guide—J. I. Lord.
Second Guide—H. Tabbot.
Third Guide—J. Whitehouse.
Fourth Guide—G. H. Waldron.
Fifth Guide—A. L. H. Stephens.
Sixth Guide—C. Mates.
Inside Guide—P. P. Smith.
Outside Guide—A. F. Webb.
Jr. Past President—H. Holland.
Physician—G. A. B. Addy.
Auditors—A. R. Carlos, W. G. Fry, A. F. Webb.

Trustees—T. W. Pils, B. W. Thorne, Alf Carlos.
Several candidates were initiated and the year has been a very prosperous one numerically and financially.
Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 40, P. A. P. B., Fairville, has elected: Worshipful master, Wm. Morrison; deputy master, Frank Linton; chaplain, Fred Cusack; recording secretary, William Turnbull; financial secretary, John Mahaley; treasurer, Thomas Rout; outside tiler, Harry Smith; inside tiler, Fred Whalen; director of ceremonies, George Hill; executive, P. E. Durand (foreman), Charles Hill, Wm. McGee, Wm. Wright, John Ewart; finance committee, R. H. Morreyweather; Asst. D. of C., R. P. McKell; lecturers, Wm. McGee and Charles Hill.

25 CENT "DANDERINE" FOR FALLING HAIR AND DANDRUFF—GROWS HAIR

Don't Pay 50 Cents For Worthless Hair Tonics—Use Old, Reliable,
Harmless "Danderine"—Get Results

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its life, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast.

A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application you will see it is the best investment you ever made. Your hair will immediately take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which it should have. It will become soft, pliant and healthy. It will grow again, and just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC NAVAL UNITS FOR CANADA; THE TRUE IMPERIAL POLICY

Overseas Dominions Should Replace Portions of British Fleet Called to Home Waters--Ours Should be Built, Manned and Maintained by Canada--Historic Speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—The policy of establishing effective and permanent Canadian fleet units of the British navy on the Atlantic and Pacific, instead of an emergency contribution when there is no emergency was set forth this afternoon in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in one of the greatest speeches of his career.

Sir Wilfrid's pronouncement was a revelation of the policy which has been held consistently by the Liberal party and which has had the unanimous approval of the Conservative party until political exigencies led them to desert the policy to gain the support of the Nationalists in the last campaign.

The floors of the house and the galleries alike were crowded to hear the chief minister and his speech was received with marks of the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in opening, said it would not be out of place to refer to the fact that some months ago a document, signed by important citizens on both sides of politics reached him, as well as Premier Borden, urging that the subject of imperial defence should be removed from the domain of contentious politics.

"The motive which animated these citizens was worthy and met with my approval, but I may be permitted to observe that if the question of imperial defence has been introduced into the domain of contentious politics the blame is not to be imputed to anyone sitting on this side of the house."

Sir Wilfrid recalled the fact that four years ago Hon. Geo. E. Foster introduced a resolution to provide naval defence and that resolution, after being amended, was agreed to by parties on both sides. The subject was then referred to a committee of the House of Commons, and it was then that the duty of Canada to the empire would not be properly discharged by the construction of a Canadian navy but that there should be contributions from the Canadian treasury. The other section proposed against the idea of contribution or the construction of a Canadian navy.

"This was introducing with a vengeance into contentious politics the question of imperial defence, and it also freed passions which we hoped would be brought to rest. But the subject has been too long too heated, by such means we will not be helped to act by such means we do not desire to win."

Will Consider Question on Its Merits.

Never, he added, had he uttered a word calculated to fan the flame, which unfortunately this subject had brought into existence. As he had stated before, he would consider measure before the house rely upon its merits.

"After the statement which Mr. Borden made to the house after consulting the admiralty, it was notable that after British statements had time and again asserted that England was prepared to meet any emergency, there still appeared to be an apprehension of mysterious danger. But it is a merciful thing that the inquiry to our ministers she answers: 'Here are the facts set forth in this paper. Judge for yourselves and act as you please.' This is the language and it is no other than we could expect from English statesmen and the English people."

The document also showed that while there was no emergency and that England was in no danger, either imminent or prospective, there had been going on in Europe for some years systematic increase of her armaments by the great powers which had compelled England to alter the strategic lines which hitherto had been regarded as essential for her security. Thus, to maintain security in her own waters England had been obliged to withdraw some of her naval force from the distant seas. Such was the situation. What is the duty of the people of Canada? But before proceeding to answer this he would review the situation in this country which had been brought about by the division of the two parties during the last electoral contest.

It had been Canada owned nothing to England because in the long history she had sacrificed Canadian interests in the adjustment of boundary line difficulties with the United States. Sir Wilfrid, however, did not draw from this the conclusion that England was indifferent to the dominion's interests but that local matters were always better dealt with by those responsible for local administration.

He appealed to those in Quebec province who would not recognize the truth from another point of view as well—that of selfishness.

Canada Not Immune from Invasion

It could not be said today that Canada was immune from invasion by the sea. Although the entire cordiality between England and France had brought these two countries into such close friendship that war between them would be practically impossible, there were other maritime powers to which this country was exposed.

Sir Wilfrid did not apprehend any attack from these nor did he believe that any war contemplated here when increased armament was going on Canada could not be immune from invasion.

Sir Wilfrid then came back to the question of the admiralty memorandum. As a result of the arguments going on in Europe, England had had to reduce the naval forces in outlying seas. The remedy, said the speaker, was that wherever "on the

LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN'S NAVAL POLICY IN BRIEF

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's naval amendment is as follows:

"That all the words after the word 'that' be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:

"This House declines to concur in the said resolution and orders that the same be referred back to the committee with instructions to amend the same in the following particulars, namely to strike out all the words after clause A and substitute therefor the following:

"The memorandum prepared by the Board of Admiralty on the general naval situation of the empire and communicated to this House by the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister on December 6, shows that several of the most important of the foreign powers have adopted a definite policy of rapidly increasing their naval strength.

"That this condition has compelled the United Kingdom to concentrate its naval forces in home waters, involving the withdrawal of ships from the outlying portions of the empire;

"That such withdrawal renders it necessary that Canada, WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY, SHOULD ENTER ACTIVELY UPON A PERMANENT POLICY OF NAVAL DEFENCE;

"That any measure of Canadian aid to imperial naval defence which does not embody a permanent policy of participation by ships OWNED, MANNED AND MAINTAINED BY CANADA, AND CONTEMPLATING CONSTRUCTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN CANADA, IS NOT AN ADEQUATE OR SATISFACTORY EXPRESSION OF THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE IN REGARD TO NAVAL DEFENCE, AND IS NOT AN ASSUMPTION BY CANADA OF HER FAIR SHARE IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE EMPIRE.

"This House regrets to learn the intention of the government to INDEFINITELY POSTPONE THE CARRYING OUT BY CANADA OF A PERMANENT NAVAL POLICY."

"It is the intention of this House that MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN AT THE PRESENT SESSION TO GIVE EFFECT, ACTIVELY AND SPEEDILY, TO THE PERMANENT NAVAL POLICY EMBODIED IN THE NAVAL SERVICE ACT OF 1910, passed pursuant to the resolution UNANIMOUSLY approved by this House in March, 1909.

"This House is, further, of the opinion that to increase the power and mobility of the imperial navy by the ADDITION OF TWO FLEET UNITS TO BE STATIONED ON THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS OF CANADA RESPECTIVELY, RATHER THAN BY A CONTRIBUTION OF MONEY OR SHIPS, IS the policy best calculated to afford relief to the United Kingdom in respect of the burden of imperial naval defence, and in the words of the admiralty memorandum, to 'restore greater freedom to the movements of the British squadrons in every sea and directly promote the security of the Dominions'; and that the government of Canada should take such steps as shall lead to the accomplishment of this purpose as speedily as possible."

Clause "A" in Borden's resolution reads:

(A)—That from and out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding thirty-five millions of dollars for the purpose of immediately increasing the effective naval force of the empire.

leave it to England to supply the home and sinew on board these ships."

Sir Wilfrid said that England did not desire Canadian money and deprecated the statement that a contribution would produce a strong impression in European affairs. Instead of the money contribution the nations of Europe were to be the young daughters of the Empire building fleets of their own, would it not create a greater impression? It would result, also, in the rehabilitation of the full quota of British ships in distant seas.

It might be said this was not the policy recommended to Canada by the admiralty but Sir Wilfrid denied it. It was evident that the premier had not gone to England to consult the admiralty about a policy, but had already abandoned the policy of a Canadian navy. He had gone to ask what England would accept in the case of an emergency though there was no emergency. Australia had tried contributions but found they did not work and had now come to the conclusion that now sitting on the government benches about of their alliance with the Nationalist party of Quebec.

England's Wars Are Canada's

The leader of the opposition then went on to declare, what had been alleged, that the Laurier navy was to be a separate one and liable to be neutral in time of war. But it does not actually follow that because we are at war we are actually in the conflict.

Sir Wilfrid gave the list of British wars in which Canada had engaged.

I would like to discuss another aspect of this question. Some objections have been made to our naval act because it was said that the British admiralty could not count at all times upon the support of the Canadian navy. The Canadian naval station on the Pacific is north of 30 north latitude, and west of the meridian of 120 west longitude. The Canadian naval station on the Pacific includes waters north of 30 north latitude, and east of the meridian of 180 west longitude.

"No the British admiralty knew that at all times in those areas of waters there

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were Canadian ships on guard, and the moment an enemy of England appeared in these waters, it was the duty of our navy to pounce upon them, grapple with them and sink them in the same manner as if the enemy's ship had been in the harbor of Halifax."

"That is the interpretation I place upon it. My honorable friends, opposite, however, today have the administration of the act. They interpret it themselves, but surely they will not interpret it, in the way it is said they could. If they are sincere, as I hope they are, they cannot put any other construction than the construction I put on this act. I see, however, that you will have the same interpretation on this point as we have had of a permanent policy."

"I have now to urge upon my right hon. friend, that the present policy which he proposes will have the same result as the policy which you have to deal with must be a permanent one for today, tomorrow and every day, so long as armaments grow in Europe. And the duty you owe to yourselves, to Canada and the empire, in the enactment of a permanent policy."

No End to Contributions.

"As regards the creation of a Canadian navy, you have apparently decided against that. In respect to contribution, did you imagine that you will have only one contribution? They must recur and again recur, and in the words of my friend from North Toronto (Mr. Foster), they have no trace behind them."

"As I understand from the speech of my right hon. friend, he does not want to have a permanent policy on this subject, because as he says, before we have a permanent policy, we must have a voice in all questions of peace or war, this is a very large contract. I am not prepared to discuss it here today, but I say to my right hon. friend that if we are to have a discussion of that question it is not the time for it. It is not germane to the question we have before us today. We have the question of defence to deal with."

"When we have to deal with the danger of an enemy running upon us whom we must stop, we are to fold our arms and do nothing, until we have settled the question of whether or not we shall have a voice in all questions of war or peace? My hon. friend is like a late emperor who went to Italy to discuss questions of theology, while his city was being assaulted by the Turks and finally carried off."

"We go on discussing the question of having a voice in matters of peace and war, the enemy may be upon us before we have settled the question. It is a very important question, and I do not minimize it in any way. But it must be discussed separately, not in conjunction with this question, or we do as a standstill. I would not at the present time pronounce upon the question of our having a voice in all questions of peace and war, but there are certain objections, that

present themselves at once to my mind. "The diplomatic service of England is carried on by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and it is today in as good hands as ever it was. Those transactions are very minute, very serious, and sometimes must be carried on with great secrecy. I understand that my right hon. friend proposes to the English admiralty that there should be a representative of the Canadian government at all times in England to confer with the secretary of state for foreign affairs on all questions when war may arise. If this is done for Canada it must be done for Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and I doubt very much if the secretary of state for foreign affairs will receive much assistance from such a multitude of advisers."

One Thing at a Time.

"I do not wish now to condemn the view taken by the right honorable gentleman, I do not approve it or condemn it. The subject is too new, but the point upon which I appeal to him and to which I ask the attention of the house is this, that we cannot postpone our preparations for defence till this question is settled. It may take a long time to settle it, therefore let it be settled by itself, but in the meantime let our preparations go on."

My right honorable friend, in concluding, closed the argumentative part of his speech with the statement when I claim for the overseas dominions, the

(Continued on page 10, fifth column)

MORE OUT-DOOR LIVING

And Death Rate Will be Lowered

Statistics prove that the death rate is very much greater in the winter months than in summer, and that the lack of fresh air is largely responsible for this condition.

If the system becomes rundown, blood thin and watery, circulation poor, no appetite, don't dose with drugs, but take our delicious cod liver and iron tonic Vinol, not a patent medicine, as everything in it is named on every package and if it does not give you a hearty appetite, enrich the blood and create strength, we will return your money; that shows our faith in Vinol.

A case has just come to our attention from Albany, N. Y. Mrs. H. Hartman says: "I was in a run-down condition for about five years until this spring, when I learned what a good tonic and strengthener Vinol is. It is certainly the best tonic I have ever used and it has done wonders for me."

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