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**PURITY FLOUR**

More Bread and Better Bread

## Prohibition a Live Question in Dominion House

Conservative Member Moves and Liberal Ex-Speaker Seconds Demand for Prohibition—How Distillers Could be Compensated.

Ottawa, March 6.—The prohibition discussion was introduced at the opening of the house when H. H. Stevens, Conservative, of Vancouver, moved:

"That in the opinion of the house, at this time when the empire is at war, the conservation of the wealth and the resources of the dominion and the promotion of the efficiency of our nation would be materially aided by the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and legislation for this purpose should be enacted forthwith."

The resolution was seconded by ex-Speaker Charles Marcell, Liberal, of Bonaventure.

Mr. Stevens said he made his motion as a war measure. He was aware that a great many members of the house disliked the issue that he was presenting to them and claimed it was unwise to introduce legislation of this kind. But the speaker held that when a large proportion of the people of Canada demanded consideration be given a certain problem, parliament dare not say them nay.

The Vancouver member then reviewed the liquor situation in the different provinces. Ontario was two thirds dry, 372 municipalities being so classed while 279 were wet. For the so-called wet provinces, the three fifths clause was largely responsible. Belleville, Brantford, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Woodstock and Whitby being municipalities which had given majorities in favor of local option but not large enough to come within the three fifths provision. The provincial government of Ontario, however, had now introduced a measure of total prohibition.

Quebec was three fourths dry, 906 municipalities being without liquor licenses as compared with 237 where liquor was sold. The province of Quebec, however, was according to the statement of its premier, also working toward prohibition.

In New Brunswick 80 per cent of the population were dry. Eleven counties were under the Canada Temperance Act, while seven were still wet. In Nova Scotia there were eighteen dry counties and only one where liquor was sold. Halifax, and that would soon be dry, too. Prince Edward Island was the only all dry province in the dominion.

In Manitoba eighty seven municipalities were dry and seventy one wet, and provincial prohibition would be voted on in the province this week. Saskatchewan was practically under prohibition, liquor being sold only in some twenty government shops. These shops were also gradually being voted out. Alberta has gone dry. The British Columbia provincial government had introduced a law for provincial prohibition.

Mr. Stevens said that he had been receiving literature signed "Personal Liberty League" which was being circulated with a view to creating a feeling that individual rights were being attacked. "These persons," he said, "are asking for personal license, not personal liberty. They are asking freedom to do those things which may be injurious to society as a whole. There is no such thing as personal liberty apart from social responsibility." It had been argued that the question of prohibition should not be advanced while the soldiers were absent from the country. He did not think that the men at the front would object to action which would make for efficiency behind them at home. At the same time he proposed that in legislation which might be brought forward pro-

vision should be made for a compensating vote when the soldiers came home, for instance, a year after the end of the war.

Coming to the subject of compensation for those engaged in the manufacture of liquor, Mr. Stevens said that the capital invested in breweries and distilleries in Canada was \$43,237,000, as compared with \$1,294,000,000 in other industries and that the number of persons employed in the breweries and distilleries of the country was 4,688. He suggested that the Canadian government might solve the question of compensation by following the example of the British government and taking over the distilleries for the purpose of alcohol for medicinal and industrial purposes. He pointed out that a gallon of alcohol was equal to a gallon of gasoline for power production and that alcohol could be used in internal combustion engines in place of the gasoline and petrol now imported. Moreover, the manufacture of denatured alcohol for industrial use would provide a use for many products now wasted on the farms of the country.

Mr. Stevens held that the argument that the question should be left to the provinces was only a subterfuge. In 1898 when a plebiscite was carried it was not acted upon for the reason that all the provinces were not ready for prohibition. Now the provinces had got into line. The provinces, however, could not prohibit the importation and manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Therefore there was a demand for "implementing" legislation by the federal parliament. Mr. Stevens expressed a hope that the house would adopt the resolution and that the government would present legislation to parliament this session and provide for a confining plebiscite a year after the end of the war. It should also take steps to nationalize the manufacture of alcohol for medicinal purposes.

Hon. Charles Marcell seconded the motion. He announced that he was a convert to the cause of prohibition. He had voted against prohibition in the past. He felt, however, that in view of the great cost of carrying out Canada's part in the war, in view of the attitude of the people of his own constituency and of the action taken by the provinces that parliament had a mandate to act and to act promptly.

Mr. Marcell said that in the year ending March 31, 1915, the expenditure in Canada on spirits, wines and malt liquors amounted to \$87,531,654 or \$10.84 per head of the population. He said that as long as the manufacture and importation of liquor was permitted it would be impossible for the provinces to put down the traffic. Therefore, he thought that the dominion parliament should act. He felt, moreover, that if a prohibition measure were put into force for three years, it would never be repealed.

Parliament, said Mr. Marcell, had dealt with the question of prohibition many times, and had never said "No" to it. Parliament had, in fact, agreed to the principle of prohibition and in 1898 a referendum had been submitted to the country. The electors had, unfortunately, not taken that interest in the issue which might have been expected, only half of the voters had voted. However, the net result had been a majority of 14,000 in favor of prohibition. Quebec province had, unfortunately, returned a large majority against it, of 94,344 votes, and as a result of its determined opposition the government of the day had decided not to introduce a prohibitory measure.

immense progress had, however, since been made by Quebec. Out of 73 provincial constituencies 42 were now dry. Mr. Marcell was satisfied that if a referendum were submitted tomorrow in Quebec, prohibition would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Marcell told of the progress toward prohibition in the United States, France and Russia, and said that Germany had since the war began, reduced the production of beer fifty per cent. The time might come, he asserted, when England would have to deal drastically with the liquor problem. If Britain were defeated in the war its downfall would be due to inherent weaknesses due to the liquor traffic. He felt that it was the bounden duty of parliament to give prohibition a trial not only for economic reasons but on the moral ground.

"Our age prevents many of us from doing what we should like to do in this crisis," he continued, "but there is one thing we can do and I intend to do. I intend to give my vote and my influence and my work to retrieve what I did in 1898. I am glad to say that twenty years have ripened my vision and to assert that it is the bounden duty of this parliament to bring in prohibition at least during the war, to let the boys who are going to the front feel that there are doing something for the cause, that we are going away with all these luxuries and all that is unnecessary."

After several other pro and con had spoken, the debate adjourned.

### MODERN WAR BLUDGEONS

A modern war with modern weapons (other preposterous) or like stage talk. Prior to the great convulsion in Europe any one suggesting such an event, even between semi-civilized countries, would be roundly ridiculed. Yet, this greatest of all wars is, to a very great extent, being waged with no less primitive weapons than the ancient epoch of war—dugouts and the nearly equally ancient hand grenade.

With high power rifles that will kill a man at two miles distant, machine guns of almost equal range and firing a steady sheet of bullets, nearly 1,000 to the minute, and shrapnel that can destroy the most impregnable forts from a distance of more than twelve miles and within a few hours, it will seem impossible for the men themselves to get even within sight of each other. But, the construction of trenches has been so developed that each army has been able to creep forward through the trenches toward its enemy while the air above is alive with millions of deadly bullets. At points, the first line trenches of the enemies are often less than fifty yards apart. From this point the hand bombs are thrown over the trench, tossed into the air, just as the men themselves to get even within sight of each other.

The men of these front line trenches are armed with long heavy clubs with an extra-shaped head, thickly studded with nails and spikes, besides their bayoneted rifles. When over chance offers, a man with a club will slip stealthily from his trench, like an Indian, squirm his way across the intervening fifty yards, reach out a "fence" in the enemy trench, club him over the head, and drag him back a prisoner, or, if he cannot take his prisoner he will club hard enough to kill. How is it done? That will have to be told by each individual soldier, according to his own experience. It is desperately dangerous work and there are many hair breadth escapes and not a few meat death or serious injury in the attempt.

### Around Erzerum

(New York Sun)

The strategy of the Grand Duke Nicholas presents no difficult problem. It may be assumed that he will endeavor to take Trebizond with as little delay as possible. Its possession is necessary to the security of Erzerum. Whatever Russia's intentions with regard to Constantinople may be, to push an army south from Erzerum by way of Diarbekr to Nisibin on the route of the Baghdad railway seems imperative. The distance from Erzerum is about 200 miles, as the crow flies. Success in the operation would put an end to the Turkish campaign in Mesopotamia and the Baghdad corps engaged with the British at Kut-el-Amara would be out of it if it did not fall back in time.

It should be remembered, however, that Aleppo is only 200 miles southwest of Nisibin, and Aleppo is the headquarters for the German-Turkish preparations to invade Egypt. At that point there is a large concentration of troops, and heavy reinforcements would naturally be hurried east to strike the Russians at Nisibin. The fall of Erzerum will halt the Egyptian enterprise probably, but there should be a tremendous fight for the Baghdad railway route.

### War Means Universal Ruin

(Rudyard Kipling, in Toronto Globe. "We are passing through dark, damp days, which are not good for the soul.")

"I have known some black moments—doubtless shall know worse. The German is exploiting all the psychological factors he is capable of undertaking, and his press just now is engaged in the idea of a motionless and unbeatable Michael, straddled across Europe and disdant of his little enemies. The idea in beginning to penetrate the Teuton's head that this is not a war of victories, but a war of extermination for his species. We in Britain, are better informed on this point, than we were a year ago.

"When a whole nation goes into the trenches there can be no victories, there can only be killing, and at least three nations desire greedily that the Teuton be killed in retail sin—he cannot be killed in wholesale. The German cannot withdraw from his present lines. He dare not, because he would have to explain that action to his own people. He must use himself up gradually either by advances and winning victories or by staying where he is.

"And when he is used up there will be very little of the German problem to settle. That is the end whereto the destinies are forcing us despite all the efforts we have made to avoid it. The question of indemnity to Germany has disappeared by the force of facts. If she claimed one, it would be cheaper to continue killing. If she demands peace without indemnity returning to the status quo, what guarantee will there be that as soon as civilization is restored, she will not throw herself on us again. The moral law directing her life compels her to do so.

"That is why her shells cannot be allowed to go to sea again. She cannot wage any more war than she is now waging, because she is engaged on all possible fronts. She can defend and consolidate her conquests, but what need is consolidation, when she has to perpetually throw men into the fringe of the burning air around her?

"Allah has decreed that she shall perish by her own act, from the consequence of the law that she professes, and through her own temperament. If the allies had won five or six months ago, they would have left Germany still capable of resisting her lines.

"No Germany will remain. It may sound extravagant, but all that will remain will be a few people living on the eternal defensive in moral, social and political trenches. Granting Germany favors a defensive impossible to break, an influx of food-stuffs which cannot be stopped, a people indefinitely enthusiastic for war—even then, we must hold on—France who has had the flesh of her flesh, Britain with her half million losses and about to pay more, Russia with her dead impossible to count.

"All the rats are before us in the same ditch, and as far as Britain and the empire are concerned, we can put as many men into the line in France to hold the Teutons as the French have.

"Regarding the financial situation, if I were younger I would say a immense wave of prosperity follows every war, but I leave that thesis to people twenty years younger and accept the commoner belief that universal ruin awaits us. But when the whole world is materially ruined, each nation shall be as rich as its neighbor.

"I imagine that in Britain where small subscribers are not numerous a certain proportion of the debt will be simply effaced or repudiated for the just reason that men rich enough to lend big sums to the state are rich enough to lose them. It is immoral but we should only laugh, and so would even the rich man thus forced to lose.

"Perhaps they would receive titles of nobility, a compensation that would be an amicable and practical substitute for our national sobriety."

"Anyhow we shall see funny finances, and the spectacle of central Europe administered like an estate for the

### TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING

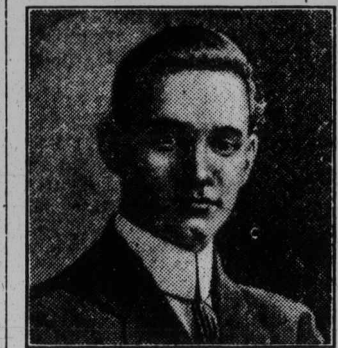
Save your Hair! Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine right now—Also stops itching scalp.

This, 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 lustre, 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. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!

### TOOK THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. L. LABRIE

594 Champlain St., Montreal.

"I have been restored to health by taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I became very weak, had frequent dizzy spells and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints and my hands swollen. A friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the outset, they did me good. After I had started the second box, I felt I was getting well and I persevered in the treatment. I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine that helped me.

LOUIS LABRIE. "FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the famous medicine made from Fruit Juices. 50c. a box, 4 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all druggists or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader on good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. 49-6mos.

**EDDY'S**

WHEN MATCHES ARE WANTED

benefit of France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India and Leitlan.

Canada Had 59,000 Troops in 1914

The report of the militia council for the last fiscal year, shows that the total number of troops trained in Canada during the summer just prior to the outbreak of the war at militia camps or at local headquarters was 59,000.

## ADVERTISING THAT DOES PAY

The class of advertising that pays, and pays well, is that which you see in the clean, well-printed paper, where the type is new and bold, each line showing up nice and clear. The kind that has both individuality and originality. There is a marked distinction between this class of advertising and the kind you see in the poorly printed papers where originality does not exist in their composition. The originality and individuality in the make-up, and the air of professionalism about the advertisements in

### THE UNION ADVOCATE

are among the most noticeable features of the advertising columns of this paper. Advertisers are wise to this, and that is one of the foremost reasons why all the larger display ads. are inserted in The Advocate. There is another very important reason why The Advocate is being used so extensively as an advertising medium, and that is in relation to circulation. The large circulation which The Advocate now has, is a well distributed one among the class of people who read advertisements—not made up of people who take no particular interest in reading either advts. or news matter, and simply placed on to swell the lists. They are bona fide paid up subscribers, and judging by the increased advertising patronage of The Advocate during the past few months, they are desirable ones.

The Advocate in its persistent endeavor to make itself popular with the reading public of the North Shore, is now realizing the good fruits of its determined efforts; and in making itself felt wanted by the people, and gradually winning its way into their homes, it is also increasing its power as an advertising medium, and is carrying to the 10,000 people who read it, the weekly messages of bargains, etc., from the advertisers who patronize its columns. They reach all of the people all of the time.

## The Better Kind OF PRINTING

It does not cost any more to have good stock and ink used in the production of your stationery than to have the same turned out on inferior stock and cheap ink used. Quality is the main feature in stationery, for there is nothing that makes a man's business look so cheap as the use of cheap paper. You want a smart, snappy letter head, on first quality stock that will make a strong bodied ink stand out—something original and up-to-date, so that when the wholesale dealer receives it, he will know, by its appearance, the kind of man he is dealing with, and you may bet he takes notice of this little detail. Do away with that old rubber stamp—it's cheap, alright, but too much so for YOUR business.

There is not a cheap sheet of paper used in the production of printing at The Advocate Job Dept. unless it is the wrapping paper, and then if you will examine that carefully, you will find it of superior quality. Our bonds and notes are picked. We do not buy Job lots because we can get them cheap. We stock only the goods we can assure our patrons a repeat order on, and not have to offer him something "just as good." We carry lines to suit every business, and prices to match. We also carry envelopes to match our bonds, and patrons have no trouble in selecting a suitable stock for their printing. Our inks are also graded, and bought to match each quality of stock used. Patrons who are now having their printing done here, know the truth of these words.

Good stock and high grade ink, harmonized with a touch of that originality and individuality found only in practical printers who make a practice of keeping in touch with all the latest ideas, all tend to make the work turned out of The Advocate Job Dept. superior to all others. Samples of stock and printed prices mailed upon request.

We Specialize on Fine Half-tone and Color Work, Book and Catalogue Printing.

## THE UNION ADVOCATE

Phone 23 NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359

**RED ROSE TEA** "is good tea"