

WE GO OVER THE TOP SATURDAY MORNING at 10 O'clock.

WITH OUR FEBRUARY BARGAIN SALE.

Our objective is to please and

FURNISH CHEAP GOODS FOR FOURTEEN DAYS

With a LARGE DISCOUNT ALLOWANCE on ALL Goods purchased in Our Drapery Department.

TERMS CASH. NO APPROBATION.

BISHOP, SONS & Company, Ltd.



The Swedish System Advocated.

From the Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—It is now over a year since I first pointed out the absurdities and inequities of the Prohibition law. In an attack of the influenza then prevalent, obliged me to discontinue the series of letters which I had planned, and when (in spite of the law) I had sufficiently recovered to continue them, I did not find a sufficient public interest to warrant me in taking up the cudgels again.

In one of my letters at the time, however, I indicated the evil consequences which even then I saw impending, and made the prophecy that before long I would no longer be "a voice crying in the wilderness," but that the whole community would be forced to admit the evil that had been wrought.

It gave me great satisfaction, therefore, to see that His Honour Judge Morris had publicly confirmed my view of the matter on Monday last. He declared that the present evil of "dope" drinking, directly caused by the Prohibition law, had brought about a state of affairs much worse than that which Prohibition had been aimed at, and that some of those who had been most energetic in passing the law and ruining the trade of the publicans, were now reaping large profits from the wholesale distribution of the deadly "dope," for which so many of our citizens, deprived of honest liquor, have acquired a craving. There is no man in the country better qualified than His Honour to judge of this matter, both on account of his unequalled opportunities for observing actual conditions and of his ability, experience and common-sense. His well-considered statement on the subject cannot be lightly disregarded.

The Judge's remarks have already had the excellent result of occasioning considerable discussion in the press and elsewhere. Of the comment that has come to my notice, the news alone recommends the right enforcement of the law, both the Herald and The Post asserting that radical amendments are required.

This is an encouraging sign, and the most apt part of the arguery is that no papers so antagonistic politically could be in substantial agreement on the Prohibition question. It gives rise to the hope that both parties will cooperate to remove the indefensible act of 1916 from the Statute Book, and replace it with some sane and practical measure settled by mutual agreement. There is of course, no means of knowing whether The Post and the Herald represent the views of the Government and Opposition chiefs respectively, but presumably the articles in question would not have appeared without their consent.

Now we come to look for a substitute for Prohibition. I do not think the most pronounced "Anti" in the country would favour a return to the open bar. If we can escape from the mire by any other means, we will not jump back into the frying-pan. Fortunately we are not confined to these alternatives. The name of the one logical and sane method of regulating the liquor trade is on everybody's lips nowadays. It is the Gothenburg or Swedish system.

The principle of this system is that while drink is not regarded as evil per se, all sales and importations of liquor are made by the Government, under the present law, and that instead of licensing the vendor, as was done before 1917, the consumer is the one who has to obtain a license. The consumer is the person who gets drunk, neglects his family, and does all the things which "Prohibition" laws are made to stop; and this system places the wrongdoer himself under the direct and effective control of the State, instead of clumsily attempting to control private vendors, who often are un-

tirely free from blame, but whose interest must always be to sell as much as possible.

The working of it would be roughly as follows:

(1) The Controller, as at present, to be the only legal importer and vendor. Branch dispensaries to be opened wherever necessary and all stocks certified pure by Government Analyst.

(2) All persons of not less than 18 years of age (or whatever the age may be), who have not within the year previous to the proclamation been convicted of drunkenness, vagrancy, or non-support of dependents, to be entitled on payment of (say) \$5, to have licenses issued to them by the Department of the Controller (or the local magistrate.) Such licenses to be numbered in sequence, and every precaution taken against fraud.

(3) The license to entitle the holder to purchase liquors at a given dispensary up to a maximum of, say, two bottles of proof spirits per week.

(4) On conviction of holder for drunkenness, etc., license to be forfeited either permanently or for a period, at the discretion of the magistrate. Magistrate to have same discretion in case of information by dependents, alleging non-support.

(5) Heavy penalties to be prescribed in case of conviction for smuggling, illicit sale and manufacture, forging or improperly transferring licenses, and improper sales by dispensary employees.

These would be the essential features of the Swedish System as applied to this country. In my opinion its success would be made even more certain if:

(a) Ales and wines of low alcoholic content—say, not more than 10%—were exempted from its provisions, and sold without restriction. (There is practically no danger of drunkenness from this source, and it would relieve the Dispensaries of much work. The brewing of light beers harmed no one, and should be revised.) But all essences and other potable liquors with an alcoholic content above 10%, should be placed under the same restrictions as spirits.

(b) Liquors for the Controller were admitted duty free. The Controller could then sell good liquor cheaper than any smuggler or distiller could sell bad liquor, and still sell at such a profit as would materially increase the revenue and help to reduce taxation. Money would also be saved by the reduced police-service necessary.

If any of your readers will give thought to the scheme outlined above, I believe they will see in it great opportunities for bettering present conditions. Any comment they may have to make will be gladly received. Thanking you for space,

Yours very truly,
P. L. C.

Feb. 13, 1920.

The Famous Royal Marines.

There never was a war in which Great Britain was engaged when the marines were known to stay at home. They are the "handy men" of the British Army, and from Sebastopol to Ladysmith, they have compiled a magnificent record of brave deeds. The way these lads held the inner forts of Antwerp at the beginning of the late war, just to cover the orderly retreat of the main Belgian force, was an exploit full worthy to rank with any story of Aboukir or St. Jean d'Acre, of the Taku Forts or of Tel-el-Kebir. The Royal Marines were formed about the middle of February, 1690, to furnish the guards on board our warships, and to constitute an Expedition based on naval operations. Since 1815 they have taken part in every campaign of importance in which British forces have been engaged. For forty years they scarcely had a month at home as a complete unit. The marines were either fighting the Maories in New Zealand or the Kafirs in Africa, the Chinese at Peking, or the Burmese in India. They saw active service in the Baltic and in the Crimea; in Abyssinia, and in Ashanti, in Syria and in the Sudan. In the Manila and Havana campaigns some of the privates netted nearly £500 apiece as their share of prize money. No wonder there was never any want of recruits for the marines. The regiment appealed to every man who had the Englishman's characteristic love of the sea and of adventure, and it had always shared the bluejackets' privileges in the matter of prizes of war. It was a company of marines that faced the first shots fired in the American War of Independence, and later shared in the hard-won honours of Bunker's Hill. A mere handful of marines, only 120 of them, held the Diamond Rock against five French war vessels. The same cool daring was shown in the trenches before Sebastopol, and

in the historic march to the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny. In subsequent engagements Sir Colin Campbell recorded in his dispatches home that the action of the naval brigade was "almost unexampled in war." At the taking of the Taku Forts, in the Peking Campaign, at the bombardment of Alexandria and the subsequent operations in Egypt, they played a memorable part. When in Mexico they mounted a field battery with mules, and harness contrived of ropes.

"Syrup of Figs" Child's Laxative

LOOK AT TONGUE! REMOVE POISONS FROM STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother! You must say "California."

To Marry Negroes.

When the police visited the foreign-going steamer now lying at an East End wharf,—upon which it had been reported that some females were staying nightly with the negroes portion of the crew—they were informed by one of the ladies that everything was all right, quite proper,—as she was to be married to one of the negroes in a day or so, while her chum was engaged to another. Basing their refusal on this, they refused to leave the ship and had to be removed by the officers. And thus is another romance nipped in the bud by the heartless police.

WEATHER ALONG THE LINE.—Along the railway line last night the weather was fine with light N. W. wind. Temperature from 20 to 32 above.

The NEW SENSATION HAT-BRITE.

Why not economize in your wearing apparel, as well as in the other methods which you, no doubt, are practising to-day? Make your old hat do you another season.

If you are not ready to buy a new hat, give the one which you had last year a coat of Hat-Brite, and you will be surprised with the results you obtain. You will practically have a new hat for the coming year. Very often you require a second hat in order to save the one which you have just bought, or intend to buy, using last year's old straw hat for ordinary wear, and the new one for special occasions. Pin marks, stains, dirt, finger marks, etc., can be obliterated with Hat-Brite.

Make your old hat a new one by shaping it, then applying a coat of Hat-Brite to the straw. The changing of a shape can easily be accomplished by moistening the straw, and then when it is thoroughly dry, apply Hat-Brite, and you will have a new hat for this season.

Hat-Brite is the result of very careful tests, exhaustive experiments, and expert knowledge in handling the necessary ingredients to make a permanent durable finish for straw hats. The material is put up in attractive bottles, each in a carton with a brush. It is prepared ready for use, and requires very little time to renovate and make an old straw hat into a new one. It penetrates right into the straw, presenting a permanent and durable finish that withstands exposure. It is the most satisfactory hat finish on the market to-day, and anyone can be proud of hat finished with Hat-Brite, and tastefully trimmed.

Hat-Brite also is a superior product for finishing all kinds and classes of straw goods, leather, rattan, wicker, baskets, basketry, wood, metals, glass or similar material, also satin, silk and canvas slippers.

35c. per bottle.

MARTIN-ROYAL STORES HARDWARE CO., Limited.

Dry crusts of bread browned in the oven are most appetizing with cheese and fruit. The sewing room will be all the better of a commercial letter file to keep patterns in. Open windows in a bedroom are not sufficient; there must be a good circulation of air.

"Reg'lar Fellers"



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By Gene Byrnes