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THE BUSY BEE - 143 -
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Police Court Cases Yesterday

Further Hearing in the John Edmen Liquor Case—James McAnn Gets Two Years' Sentence for Breaking Into Summer Cottages.

In the police court, yesterday afternoon, further hearing was given the case of John Edmen, of 20 Pond street, charged with selling liquor without a license. Charles Ackleson, the informant, was put on the stand and identified the defendant as the man from whom he had bought the bottle of gin produced in evidence. The witness stated that he bought the crackers and cheese from the defendant in his front shop and then went into the back shop, where the defendant put a bottle of gin in the pocket of witness and received \$4.50 for it. Inspector McAlinsh stated that the

had accompanied the witness to the defendant's shop, where witness pointed out the defendant as the man who had sold him the bottle of gin. The case was postponed to next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A two-year sentence in the Dorchester penitentiary was given James McAnn by the magistrate at the morning sitting of the court. He was charged with breaking and entering and stealing from the summer cottages of F. E. Williams, Siran Robertson and Fred deForest, Loch Lomond. He had pleaded guilty at a previous hearing to having some of the goods in his possession, but was remanded until some further evidence could be made about his character.

There were no other prisoners to be dealt with, as the police report a clean sheet for the preceding night.

OBITUARY.

Special to The Standard.
Mrs. Harold G. Carter
St. Stephen, N. B., July 8.—The death occurred here this morning of Mrs. Carter, wife of Harold C. Carter, of this town. Mrs. Carter has a large

WEDDINGS.

White-Fanjoy.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening, July 7, at 189 Millidge avenue, the home of Mrs. J. Parks, grandmother of the bride. The groom, Arthur Frederick White, of the Narrows, Queens Co., N. B., was supported by his brother, Stanley, and the brides, Miss Daisy Irene Fanjoy, of McDonald's Corner, N. B., was attended by Miss Martha M. Carpenter, of Cambridge, N. B. The bride was gowned in navy satin and Georgette crepe and carried a bouquet of pink roses and maiden hair fern. The bridesmaid wore a dress of blue crepe de chene. Rev. J. Chas. B. Appol officiated. The large number of presents of silver, cut glass, linen, etc., testified to the great popularity of the young couple. After a short trip to Nova Scotia Mr. and Mrs. White will reside at the Narrows, N. B.

circle of friends who will hear of her death with much surprise and regret. Besides her husband she leaves six small children, the youngest being about a week old.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL

To the Editor of The Standard:
Sir.—Many eminent people are being quoted by the Prohibitionists as advocating Prohibition. Up to date I haven't seen that two of the greatest temperance workers in this world have had their opinions of Prohibition quoted. I refer to His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and to Lady Henry Somerset, the one a worker for temperance in the United States, and the other a worker for temperance in Great Britain.

Cardinal Gibbons when asked by the Anti Saloon party as the Prohibitionists are known in the U.S.—to endorse Prohibition refused to do so, and volunteered his reason as follows: "I do not think this course the public. You can educate but you cannot force."

Lady Henry Somerset who has been one of the world's foremost advocates of temperance all her life and who has preached it in many countries, and from many platforms, came out strongly against Prohibition when it was announced that American invasion of Passifooters would attempt to force Prohibition on Great Britain. Her remarks were almost identical with those of Cardinal Gibbons. Briefly they were that Great Britain was not ready for Prohibition, and that if it were attempted there would be a revolt against such a law even if it were passed, and that it would undo all the good that she and others who had worked for and preached temperance all their lives had accomplished.

Of course to fanatical prohibitionists opinions of people like the above mentioned will count as nothing, and I don't expect that this letter will influence them in any way, but it may have an effect on temperance people. I count myself among that class. On rare occasions I take a glass of beer, wine, or whiskey and intend to do so whenever I want it in spite of all the laws. For a Prohibition law I have no respect whatever, particularly one that has been passed like this one was.

A few days ago a writer in your columns I think, in discussing the assertion previously made that drink had ruined Great Britain and almost lost the war, said that Great Britain was a beer drinking nation, and had managed to do very well in the scrimmage. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson came back with the query that if beer drinkers were a factor in winning the war why was it that Germany who was admitted to be the greatest beer drinking nation in the world had not won the war? I would like to ask Mr. Hutchinson if Prohibition is such a wonderful success and would have been such a factor in winning the war why was it that the Turks, who are the best living examples of Prohibition outside of the U.S. and Canadian specimens, didn't win the war? I would also ask him if he is proud of his fellow prohibitionists, the Turks, a leader of whom recently sent a message of congratulation to his fellow prohibitionists in the U.S.?

I was informed today from what I consider a very reliable source that at least one member of the Prohibition executive has been showing with in the last few days a letter from Premier Foster in which it is stated that if Prohibition is carried tomorrow that within four weeks a law will be passed making New Brunswick DRY.

Now Mr. and Mrs. Voter unless you want to become a Turk there is only one way to vote tomorrow and that is to vote for light wines and beer and also against the present Prohibition law. A vote for the present law and one for light wines and beer will only mean that your vote will go to assist the Prohibitionists, for remember that the majority of votes cast will carry the day, therefore if you to put a little black back in place of the wishbone that the majority of our politicians possess.

Some months ago I was very reluctantly informed that one of the total membership of the local house at one of the sessions since Prohibition came in there was just exactly seventy-five per cent of them became so sick while attending to their legislative duties that they were forced to secure prescriptions from doctors in order to ward off the "FLU".

Yours truly,
QUILLER FOX.

To the Editor of The Standard.
Dear Sir.—Magistrate Ritchie's endorsement of the Prohibition Act, as published in the advertising columns of the press today is most amusing in view of his recent statement, after the day that St. John was going to the devil, but then the magistrate was a "politician" at one time and it is often hard to break away from old associations. We often hear today that the world is upside-down. In view of the recent disclosures of the Prohibition propaganda one would be inclined to think that more than the world was upside-down.

Ex-Commissioner McEellan, a man who has seen a little of human nature found it necessary this morning to pay his respects to Fredericton's Chief of Police, whose face also looked out from the press columns upon an unsuspecting people. This same Mr. Finley was at one time on the police force here under Mr. McEellan's guardianship. The ex-commissioner asks why he left the force? I do not think the ex-commissioner was looking for information. As the magistrate said to the lemon extract victims "Onward Christian Soldiers."

DARE TO BE A DANIEL.
St. John, July 8.

BANK CLEARINGS.
The St. John bank clearings this week were \$4,659. Last year in the corresponding week they were \$2,908,640, and in 1918, \$2,561,910. Halifax bank clearings were: 1920, \$7,391,492; 1919, \$5,707,948. Clearings this week in other cities: Sherbrooke were \$1,783,244.73; Quebec, \$9,294,554; Ottawa, \$12,913,162.

POISON OR NOT.

To the Editor of The Standard:
Dear Sir.—Kindly allow space in your columns for a brief statement of the issues involved in the coming referendum.

The vote is to decide two questions, but the Prohibition forces claim the question about light wines and beers is only another form of the first. Their three-point argument is well taken; viz, that there is no guarantee as to how strong the so-called "light" wines and beers may become; that in any case the drinker can take enough to intoxicate; and that, when even a prohibitory law is enacted, it is reasonable to suppose that any law which allows alcoholic beverages up to a certain strength to be sold will simply open the way for the bootlegger and many others to import and sell more deadly liquors under cover of the law. The man or woman who votes "for light wines and beers" is therefore cancelling the force of any vote he or she may cast "for Prohibition." The issue is then, "Do the people want intoxicating liquors sold or not?"

No man needs alcohol in his system. It is listed in medical books as a poison. The leading physicians of Great Britain, France, United States and Canada, and even of Germany, are practically unanimous in stating that the usefulness of alcohol as a medicine is much exaggerated, and any good it does can be better done by some other drug; and that in the fevers, especially pneumonia, it does much harm, whether taken moderately before the disease or during the attack. Such well known authorities in the medical world as Sir William Osler, Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. W. A. Evans, Dr. Wm. B. Swan, as well as Prof. Delbove, Dr. Faisans and other authorities on the continent of Europe, are agreed that alcohol is not a food but a drug with serious consequences to the habitual though moderate user. This decision is corroborated by the findings of government investigators, and the unanimous testimony of life insurance companies. Authorities are agreed that alcohol is a fruitful source of crime, accidents and insanity; and it causes insanity, epilepsy, degeneracy, idioey, in the children of drinking parents. In these days of high-priced food-stuffs, the business of making alcoholic drinks takes vast quantities of grain and molasses and turns them into drugs which, when used as a beverage, destroy life, weaken resistance to disease, creates unhappiness, breeds crime, forces cheap labor on the market, and lessens the demand for necessities and luxuries.

The question for the people of New Brunswick to decide is whether they want alcoholic beverages enough to put up with the consequences, but they should not blind their eyes to the fact that the consequences are very real. When York county buys a poor farm, the people should remember that many of the people who make such an institution necessary are paupers because of drink. In Kansas state, where they have had prohibition for a good many years, 40 poor farms have been changed to agricultural stations, because there are no poor to occupy them.

A great many letters and statements attempt to turn the minds of the electors away from the real issue as above stated, by raising side-issues.

All criticisms of the present Prohibition Act lose much force when it is pointed out that the Provincial Government, in case prohibition carries by a large majority, will be required to take steps to put into force two laws already existing but not yet applied, one a Dominion law which would prohibit importation of alcoholic liquors into the province; the other placing the distribution of alcohol for medicinal and scientific purposes in the hands of the government instead of private vendors. To vote for prohibition and against light wines and beers will be to cast one's influence in favor of enforcement of these additional laws.

Claims that the present law is a "rich man's law" are misleading. In the first place both poor and rich will be unable to import liquor if prohibition is sustained, as above shown. Moreover, the poor man does not need alcoholic drinks, and neither does the rich man. As a beverage they work on his resistance to disease, injure innocent unborn children, and tend to keep the poor man poor. Alcohol is not needed in any house as a medicine, any more than opium or strychnine. The leading doctors of the world unite in declaring that the prohibition giving of alcohol in disease does far more harm than good. It is especially harmful in pneumonia, such as often complicates influenza. Osler says that among pneumonia patients 18.5 per cent. abstainers die, as compared with 25.4 per cent. moderate drinkers, and 52.8 per cent. steady or heavy drinkers.

The Prohibition law is broken. So are all other laws. It is not that the law breeds crime, but that criminals break the law. Will the same men be more virtuous when tempted to break the weaker law which anti-prohibitionists urge.

Neither license nor Government ownership of the liquor traffic can ever stop the trade, because they make no pretence of doing so, and they will allow a new crop of drinkers to acquire the appetite for alcohol. They are simply ways by which the citizens of the country, through their elected representatives, enter into a partnership with the liquor seller, and accept part or all of the profits of the business of poisoning the people who will drink alcohol.

We are all aware that many medical men object to accepting the responsibility for authorizing the obtaining of alcoholic liquors. Is not this largely because it is so hard to get from the popular fallacy that liquor is a beverage with beneficial results, and to adopt in daily practice the modern scientific attitude, which all doctors know in theory that alcohol is a drug to be administered with care, just as opium or belladonna.

Prohibition is needed to help the man who wants to stop drinking, to restrain the man who will drink in spite of the consequences to himself, his neighbors, and his children; and most of all to prevent the formation of a new generation who will be so tied by the drug habit that they will drink lemon extract and shoe polish in order to satisfy their cravings for the poison alcohol.

Surely it would be a step backward for this province to begin dispensing poison to its people, so as to raise

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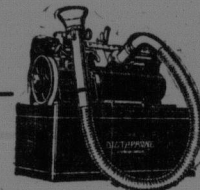
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up another generation of drinkers and drunkards. If we are to hold our rightful place among the provinces of the Dominion, we must have our young people with bodies not poisoned by alcohol, and with minds unimpaired by the influences of that drug. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space in which to give what attempts to be a fair statement of the issues involved, I am,

Yours truly,
K. A. BAIRD, M. D.,
Fredericton, N. B., July 7, 1920.

EARLY MORNING FIRE.
Fire which originated in an ash pile ignited a warehouse at Ready's Brewery, Fairville, at 2.30 a.m., yesterday, damaged the northern end of the shed and also caused slight damage to a C. P. R. box car partly laden with bottled beer, which was on a siding alongside the shed. The damage to the warehouse, which is fully covered by insurance, is estimated at \$100. The blaze was noticed by a man who was passing in an automobile and he sounded the alarm which called out the fire department. A C. P. R. locomotive hauled the box car out of danger.

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