

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1913

WOMEN VOTERS OPEN MANY EYES

Astonishment at Their Enthusiasm and Persistence—Learned Lessons Well

(Toronto Globe.)
Did the women's vote last Monday carry any special significance that might serve as an index of what may be expected in future political contests in this country? There are many commonplace remarks that one will hear, such as "the women did it," but the real inwardness of the situation will have to be understood before any sound deductions can be made.

It was an historic occasion; one in which considerations of national honor and personal kinship outweighed all others. For that reason the women voted as they might never do again except under similar circumstances, and when the overseas ballots are counted and the grand total is known it will be seen that the women at home and the soldiers abroad voted in absolute alignment in support of the cause for which Canada has given so many of her sons.

Taking the experience of handling the women vote on election day, a few observations should be made. The first is that the women whose names were on the list of voters took care to exercise their franchise. There was no indifference; they trudged through slush and

QUIT MEAT WHEN KIDNEYS BOTHER

Take a Glass of Sals if Your Back Hurts or Bladder Troubles You

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and toxins from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Sals from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous Sals is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending kidney weakness.

Jad Sals is a positive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

snow, and in many polling subdivisions the women were not only the first to vote, but practically the entire vote of the female sex was registered during the morning hours. In only a few cases was it necessary to use persuasion to have them come out, and while voluntary conveyances were employed to a considerable extent, this did not deter thousands from walking to the polls where no appointments for a car to call had been made.

Keen to Cast Ballot.
On the other hand, and old election workers know this, that many men, unless they were keen partisans, made no particular effort to vote, and if they found they were not on the list dismissed the obligation to vote as of little consequence. But it was not so with the women. Time and time again elderly women would inquire at the committee rooms to know why they could not vote. In one case an aged mother travelled some distance home to procure a photograph of a son who had been killed in order to impress upon the returning officer her claim to register a ballot to enforce conscription. A girl working in a factory gave up her whole day in following up an omission by an enumerator and finally succeeded in marking a "tendered" ballot, which, although not contemplated in the act in itself, nevertheless gave her some satisfaction, and another instance is recorded of a woman who left her employment four times in a persistent endeavor to exercise her right to vote. She finally succeeded.

As a whole, the women who were entitled to vote were persistent and careful in marking their ballots. What little instruction they had received in the practice of marking a ballot was well learned. They knew only one thing—to vote to send reinforcements overseas. In other words, they voted with their hearts and not with their heads. It was not party creed with them. They wanted to be sure that the sacrifices that had been made in the war would not be in vain, and they knew as well that the sooner reinforcements went to the front, the more sustained and vigorous became Canada's effort, the sooner would the war be over and what was left of the Canadian army would return. The speaker who declared, "If you leave a man there long enough, he will get his must have understood female psychology well."

There are many people yet who do not believe in the enfranchisement of women. The writer of these lines still thinks there are fundamental objections to drawing them into the vortex of politics. But it must be admitted that the experience of last Monday proves that the women responded in the right spirit, and in the future they will not willingly be the tools of designing politicians. Liberty and democracy are interchangeable terms, and if we are to have the latter there should be more liberty, so the extension of the franchise to women should have the effect of raising the standard of public service and a more satisfactory performance on the part of those that we send to represent us in parliament.

WAR AND ALCOHOL.
To the Editor of The Times:
Sir:—A great cry has gone up from the liquor people against prohibition, because alcohol is necessary for national prosperity. But is it necessary to sell it for beverage purposes, and continue the work of drunken-making in the world? Alcohol may be manufactured. We think not.
No one would say that we should curtail our supply of beer in order to increase our supply of beverages. As a local anaesthetic and for a multitude of



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purposes ether, so largely made of alcohol, finds wide use in time of war. It may be used with kerosene as a substitute for gasoline in motor cars, and as a cleaning solution for guns.

Alcohol is a fundamental necessity in the manufacture of explosives. Consider its comparative importance in war time for beverages or explosives.
As a fuel alcohol finds a great use, and fuel will be in great demand as the war goes on. Emergencies will arise, so they will be necessary to see that there is no curtailment of this source.
For a great number of medicinal purposes alcohol is essential. The preparation of dye-stuffs and the manufacture of many shellacs and varnishes depends on it.
Wood alcohol if used for such purposes is highly dangerous. Chemists say it is "impossible," as its vapors are blinding. Don't close the distilleries, but transform them. Instead of making alcohol for drinks, make it for the manufacture of explosives, for ether and for medicinal purposes, for fuel, for dyes and shellacs; make it for every use to which the chemists can put it in this supreme moment when everything must go into the melting pot to be turned to the nation's greatest good.

J. H. HAZLEWOOD,
Dept. of Social Service.

OLD LAND IS RISING AGAINST DRINK CURSE

But Brewery and "Traffic" Interests Make it Hard for British Government to Abolish Evil

"The brewery interests in parliament and the many interests in the drink traffic outside of parliament make it difficult, if not impossible, for the government of Great Britain to take action in regulating or suppressing the traffic." This was Ben Spence's summing up of the situation in speaking to the Toronto Star yesterday. Spence has been lecturing for a two months' lecturing tour in the Old Country, where he had the best opportunity of studying the question of close quarters.

"The English temperance situation," he said, "is so mixed up with the situation of the war situation with the temperance situation that neither can be fairly considered independently."
"The liquor traffic is aggravating war conditions, and strange to say, war conditions are hindering temperance progress. The brewery interests in parliament and the many interests outside of parliament make it difficult to take action. The banks and other financial institutions have an enormous amount of money in the government which would depreciate or destroy the value of the stock or bonds would prejudice the relation of the government to these banking institutions."

And the people? Mr. Spence was asked, "Public opinion," he said, "is strong against the traffic and people are becoming more and more in need of restrictions which do not include drink restrictions. Everywhere you are met with the sign 'No beer' and if not, where with 'Drink less beer.'"

"Sugar cannot be had for household purposes, but breweries get all they want. Malsters are allowed to pay \$3.3d. a quarter more for barley than the miller, with the result that the choicest grain is destroyed for beer and the people have to use tailings and second-grade stuff for food."

"In spite of the acute situation, thousands of tons of rum and other liquors are being imported that will not be used by the government which is setting the people against the breweries, but whether public opinion will be strong enough to force action remains to be seen."
"If temperance forces in England could mobilize their resources as efficiently as is done in other countries, they would soon wind the thing up. They are feeling this, and steps are

OUTWITTED GUARDS AND MADE ESCAPE

Pte. Horace McArthur Tells of Thrilling Adventures in Escaping From Germany

One of the most thrilling stories that has ever been told by a Canadian soldier who escaped from Germany, was that of Pte. Horace H. McArthur, one of the original 10th Toronto Highlanders, who returned from the front recently.

He is a son of Rev. J. H. McArthur, pastor of the Methodist church, Niagara-on-the-Lake. For a lad of just twenty, Pte. McArthur lived through one of the greatest adventures that has fallen to the lot of few men in the world. If the story could be printed, it would sound like fiction, yet it was all true and is withheld in part at the request of the soldier, but because it would make it difficult for other Canadians and allied prisoners in German camps to make their escape if the methods and schemes used in getting out of Germany were made known. It was for this reason that Pte. McArthur asked the reporter not to tell the whole story. In relating how he escaped one could not but feel proud of the lad who an enemy in a foreign country managed to outwit by excellent generalship German guards and beat his way through hostile country into Holland.

Two Attempts.
Twice he made an attempt to get away. The first time he was caught as he was rowing in a boat across the Rhine and sentenced to four months in a close confinement in a dark cell on a bread and water diet. This punishment and the threat of death did not daunt the young soldier, and on the night of September 20 of this year, in company with two Canadians, two Australians and one South African soldier, he made his escape. The six slipped out of Dusseldorf-rath, but only one other Canadian and the South African soldier managed to get away. Pte. McArthur says he did not know what happened to the other three.

Used Desperate Measures.
In this escape Pte. McArthur used all the resources, nerve and daring that a man could command. He escaped from one of the best guarded camps in Germany, rode for four days on a train, then got out, walked seventy miles to the Dutch border and crossed into Holland. He at times had to resort to desperate measures to gain his freedom.

McArthur's home is in Erin and enlisted with the 48th Highlanders in Toronto, and was captured at St. Julien in April, 1915. He was gassed and lost consciousness, being picked up by the Germans. He was taken to a hospital and was the first victim of German doctors as an "experiment" of the effects of the gas. He was operated on, and the experiment was successful. Then he was sent to Senlager prison camp, where he stayed till August. He was then removed to a hospital. Then he had to go into the hospital for treatment. After coming out of the hospital he was sent to a camp where he stayed till February, 1917. Then he was removed to being taken now looking to a more thorough harmonizing of effort.

"What's the attitude of the premier?" Mr. Spence was asked.
"Personally, sympathetic," he said, "but he is either not brave enough or not strong enough to put this thing through. While he talks sympathetically he acts not at all."

Lemon Juice is
Skin Beautifier,
Also a Whitener

Many women use just the juice of lemons to bleach or whiten the skin, but pure lemon juice is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white.
At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoother and beautifier.
Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to bring back to any skin the whiteness, the sweet freshness and flexibility of which it has been robbed by carelessness or trying atmospheric conditions.



GILLETT'S LYE
EATS GILLETT'S DIRT
MADE IN CANADA

Dusseldorf-rath from which camp he escaped.
"They treated us like brutes in 1915 and 1916," stated McArthur, "but in 1917 they treated us like human beings, because they think we are going to win the war, and therefore we were treated with consideration. At one camp I heard of 480 Russians who died from eating raw turnips. At Blankenstein camp I saw a French soldier bayoneted by a German guard because he refused to work on Sunday and wanted to wash his clothes. There was a big gang of French prisoners, and the guard rushed at one fellow and bayoneted him to make the other men work. But they refused, and after bayoneting one man the guard saw the other men refused to work and left them alone."

"Did you ever hear or see any riots among the Germans?" "Yes, I saw one and heard of one. I saw a riot at Dusseldorf, where women and children were shot down because they demanded bread. A bread shortage also caused another riot at Blankenstein, where women and children were shot."

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30.00	24.00	28.50	20.50	32.50	26.00
35.00	28.00	30.00	24.00	35.00	28.00
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A LEARNED HUN PH. D., ON "THE ENGLISH CHARACTER"

(Manitoba Free Press.)

The recent Luther celebration produced a great deal of remarkable oratory in Germany, and professors and clergy have vied with one another in turning the occasion to political, and in many cases to militarist, account. There was a great evangelical demonstration in Berlin, at which Superintendent-General Lahusen, one of the most prominent evangelical leaders of Germany, delivered an address on Luther's saying "We Germans must remain German." Herr Lahusen's address is reproduced in the London Times, from a Berlin journal. Here is an extract from that deliverance of a pious and learned Hun:

"It is German weakness that we are all just to our enemies, although we are unjustly treated by them all over the world. Our enemies are allowed to torture with thumb-screws the little states for whose salvation they went to war. But when we Germans just once, in a single wrong, a hurricane of indignation sweeps over the whole world."

Modesty and true-heartedness, like children, we say that no wrong must be done to our enemies. Of course we must be just to others. We must indeed, be just by naming in plain German angry words, the vanity of the French, the arrogance mixed with piety of the English, the treachery of the Italians, and the miserable hypocritical thoughts of Wilson and the Americans. But above all we should be just to ourselves. Yes, I saw one and heard of one. I saw a riot at Dusseldorf, where women and children were shot down because they demanded bread. A bread shortage also caused another riot at Blankenstein, where women and children were shot."

SAGE TEA KEEPS YOUR HAIR DARK

When Mixed With Sulphur Brings Back Its Beautiful Lustre at Once

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a bottle of "Weyl's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. Natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

Weyl's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Good Luck

In extending to our friends and the general public our Best Wishes for a PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR, we embrace the opportunity to say

Many Thanks

for the favors of the past twelve months, trusting to merit a continuance of these and a further share of patronage.

Very sincerely,
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