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# APPEAL

## To the People of Newfoundland.

### BY THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—On the 5th day of June last, "A Bill Respecting the Prohibition of the Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors" was passed by our local Legislature. The measure, which is cited as "The Prohibition Bill," provides for submitting the question to the electors of the Colony, obtaining an answer thereto, and ascertaining the result of the vote.

The same proceedings, as nearly as may be, are to be observed as in the case of a general election, and the Election Act of 1913 will, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any regulations, orders or instructions made or given by the Governor-in-Council thereunder, apply to the conduct of these proceedings. They are also to be observed with respect to the powers to be exercised, the duties to be performed by, and the rights, obligations, liabilities, qualifications, and disqualifications of judges, officers, electors and all other persons, and with respect to offences and penalties which may be incurred.

The ballot papers for the purpose of voting under this Act will be in the following form:

Are you in favor of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?

YES

NO

According to the Act, an affirmative vote on the question shall be made by placing a cross (thus X) in the space after the word "YES," and a negative vote by placing a similar cross after the word "NO."

The foregoing reference to the Act will be sufficient, without further explanation, to guide the duly qualified citizen in the exercise of his right as a voter on this momentous question. Now, let us consider the issue itself and what it involves.

We fully appreciate the varying viewpoints that will be taken in deciding this issue. In our view of the case, the question is a simple one. The liquor traffic is directly opposed to the social, economic and moral welfare of the country. But this is not a sufficient answer to many voters. It certainly is not a sufficient one to those directly interested. In the opinion of some persons, any direct assault on saloon-keepers lacks force, because the people have been partners with the saloon too long to give it argumentative strength. Well, is this partnership to continue?

The liquor dealer is a member of the community; the drunkard is a member of the community; the moderate drinker is a member of the community; the man who never drinks is a member of the community; and it is from this general and united membership must come the decision as to whether Newfoundland shall or shall not abolish this injurious, unsafe and nation-degrading partnership.

Then there is the moral side of the question—but the moral side is not as clearly grasped as its economic side. Intoxicating liquor is a bane to industrial progress. Should it be removed from the community as a detriment to the public welfare? This is the question. Many voters are clear on the subject and have their opinions; others are groping for a decision. We, however, believe that community life, whether here in St. John's or in the Outports, would be greatly improved by Prohibition.

The specious argument is urged that to close the licensed groceries and

other liquor stores will put many out of work. That is not as important as it sounds, because a very large majority, if not all, will quickly find other work. But even if they are put out of work, it cannot be overlooked that the liquor dealer puts out of work in every community pretty nearly as many each day as will be put out of work at once by the closing of the public houses. Enabling people to get drunk is an abominable occupation, looked at in the most charitable light, and no business man would knowingly employ a drunkard to manage his cash, his books, his delivery or sales system, or to perform any responsible task.

Why? Is there a single argument that can be presented that will show a benefit arising from the use of intoxicating liquor. This is the real question that the voters must answer. It is the question Newfoundland must answer, over and above many ifs and ands which may be introduced into the argument and which at some points may have seeming slight merit. We, however, feel that Newfoundland will be a finer Colony, and St. John's a grander city, a better business city without the liquor traffic. There is really but one side to the question, split hairs how we may.

As an illustration of what good Prohibition has already done in some of the Western States of America we find the following in the Washington, D.C. Index:—"North Dakota is dry; 575,000 population; 175 in the State Penitentiary. Montana is wet; 375,000 population; 900 in the Penitentiary." Are not these figures very significant?

At present there are 80 persons in our Penitentiary and gaols throughout the Island. The united testimony of Judges and Magistrates declares that at least two-thirds of these are there as a result of drink.

Much of the poverty for which the Public Treasury provides is attributed to intoxicating liquors. A large portion of the inmates of our Poor House are the victims of intoxicating drink.

Six out of every ten of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum have been made insane through the poisonous influence of alcoholic drinks. Hundreds of children are being brought up in ignorance by drunken parents, because the money which should be spent in schooling is squandered in drink.

Large numbers in the Colony have been left widows and orphans through the blighting influence of drink. Lord Kelvin, a very noted scientist, says:—"Sixty thousand persons die every year in Great Britain and her Colonies as the DIRECT result of our ruinous drinking customs."

Therefore, we submit that the only safe and certain preventative or cure for such dire and dreadful evils is to get the people to entirely abstain from all intoxicating liquors; and this they can only do by voting for TOTAL PROHIBITION.

From The Empire, a paper published by the inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, we quote the following: "Why not make an effort to 'burn our bridges' and cut off the principal cause of our being here? Seventy per cent. of crime is attributed to liquor. Let us add our little weight to the temperance cause, as a selfish precautionary measure, if for no higher motive."

Here we are confronted with the testimony of those who suffered most from the pernicious effect of alcohol, and where can we turn for witnesses better qualified to give evidence in such cases?

Now, then, in view of the foregoing facts, is it right, we ask, to permit the importation, manufacture or sale of

intoxicating drink resulting in the haling of the victims before the courts and their consequent fine and imprisonment?

Is it right to permit the manufacture of paupers and criminals, by countenancing the liquor traffic, and then tax sober and virtuous people to pay taxes to keep them in our charitable institutions and prisons?

Is it right to profess to be sorry for the evils which spring from intemperance, and, at the same time, to take no steps to bring them to an end?

Is it right for people to wish the temperance cause success, and at the same time continue to drink and support the liquor traffic?

Is it right for any man or woman who wishes well to their country to stand aloof from the only certain cure for intemperance—PROHIBITION?

Remember, Alcohol is not food, but a habit-forming, narcotic drug; a poison that takes vitality from a man but adds none. It lowers the power of resistance to disease and reduces the capacity for work. It inflames the passions, weakens the will, blunts the finer sensibilities and paralyzes the moral sentiment.

It is the chief cause of pauperism, domestic discord, heartbreak, ship and train wrecks and many other troubles. It is the principal factor in producing forty per cent. of the insane, seventy-five per cent. of the criminals, eighty per cent. of the erring women, and seventy per cent. of all the dependent and delinquent classes.

It is the most potent force in race degeneracy. Eighty-two per cent. of the offspring of alcoholics die in infancy, or become dependent or delinquent before the age of fifty. The effects often extend to the second and third generations, producing abnormal tendencies towards vice or crime.

No man that aspires to accomplish anything worth while in life, or has any regard for the welfare of his offspring, should use it in any form. Have the following facts any significance?

Absinthe has been prohibited in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Holland and France. King Haakon of Norway closed the breweries on the outbreak of war.

The people of Iceland have banished alcoholic beverages from their island. The Czar has broken the second serfdom of Russia with his prohibition ukase.

Many Royal houses of Europe now oppose social recognition of the drink habit.

Public men and Patriots of Great Britain denounce the liquor traffic as the country's greatest foe.

Eighteen States in America have turned on "Old Bill Boose," as they call the drink habit, and other States are hastening toward the Prohibition colours.

Not one public man of really national leadership will now debate himself to serve the opponents of Prohibition.

An investigation reveals the fact that the use of alcohol as a medicine is decreasing in more than four-fifths of the hospitals of leading American cities.

Great industrial concerns all over the world are waging a vast business war on alcohol.

Is there anything on earth or under the earth that can oppose a movement animated by such a spirit and enthusiasm by such a prospect?

As an illustration of the hopelessness with which the liquor dealers themselves regard their doomed business, we quote the following, not as the words of a Prohibition fanatic, but as the editorial utterance of The National Liquor Dealers' Journal:—"Ultimately all questions must be settled by moral standards; only in this way can mankind be saved from self-effacement. The liquor traffic cannot save itself by declaring that Government is incapable of coping with the problem it presents; when the people decide that it must go, it will be banished. We are not discussing the benefit or justice of Prohibition; but its possibility, and its probability in present circumstances. To us there is 'The handwriting on the wall,' and its interpretation spells doom."

For this liquor is to blame. It seems incapable of learning any lesson of advancement, or any motive but profit. To perpetuate itself it has formed alliances with the slums that repel all conscientious and patriotic citizens. It deliberately aids the most corrupt and recreant officials. It does not aid the purification of municipal, state, or national administration. Why? Because it has to ask immunity for its own lawlessness.

"Anyway, the case of the liquor traffic called for adjudication by the people and must be ready for trial. Other cases may be called later, but the one before the court cannot be postponed. But, as in the past, the men most concerned are playing for postponement, not for acquittal. Is it because they fear the weakness of their defence that they fear to go on trial? Looking the facts in the face is best. When the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic liquor trade, the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all other things."

It is a fact worth knowing, and a source of much encouragement to the Prohibition Committee, that, in this important movement for the overthrow of the rum power, Catholic and Protestant are marching shoulder to shoulder under one flag and against one common enemy. This association is neither Catholic nor Protestant, but Christian, and, therefore, we can confidently ask all denominations to co-operate in the movement.

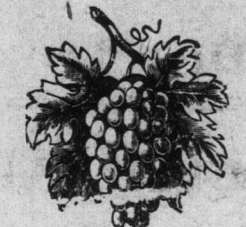
There is a clear call to go forward for Total Prohibition, and as we proceed hundreds of round-up rallies will be held and we shall endeavor to enrol a sufficient number of Prohibitionists to easily secure a victorious issue from the conflict.

Many of our leading men are fast consecrating themselves to the ideal of a saloonless Colony. It is an inspiring sight to see them coming to the colors, and it is a hopeful sight, because there is no longer a class war. It is the war of the people. They have made it their own. They are fast joining the ranks. When they are fully mobilized, early in November next, there will be an end of ALCOHOL.

There must be no word of discord sounded. Let us carry, all through the campaign, a spirit of optimism

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and confidence in final triumph, and our efforts will be crowned with success. The entire voting power of the Colony amounts to a little more than sixty-two thousand. To carry Prohibition we need forty per cent. of that number. In other words, twenty-five thousand votes would give us a glorious victory.

On behalf of the General Committee

We are, Yours Faithfully,  
Robert Watson, President.  
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R. F. Horwood, 2nd. Vice-Pres.  
F. F. Coaker, 3rd Vice-Pres.  
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How often does your friend ask you "How are you feeling," and your answer is: "Just the same," my cough is no one bit better. Don't you think that you are very foolish in allowing this nasty cough and cold hang on to you for such a long time? If you have contracted a cough or cold in some way or other, try the following:—Mix equal parts of Stafford's Liniment and Camphorated Oil together and apply to the neck and chest, rubbing it in well every time. Take from one to two teaspoonsful of Stafford's Phosphate Cough and Cold Cures every two hours. The above treatment has been found beneficial hundreds of times. You can obtain these preparations from

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Mother—"I hear that Harry Smith is the worst boy in school, and I want you to keep as far from him as possible."

Tommy—"I do, Ma. He is always at the head of our class."—Boston Transcript.

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Best Standard Brands. Guaranteed Unshrinkable.



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Drawers . . . . .32 in. to 42 in.  
Shirts . . . . .34 in. to 44 in.

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### Blue Label, Heavy Weight!

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### Light Weight Fine Unshrinkable Underwear!

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Shirts and Drawers . . . . .24 in. to 32 in.

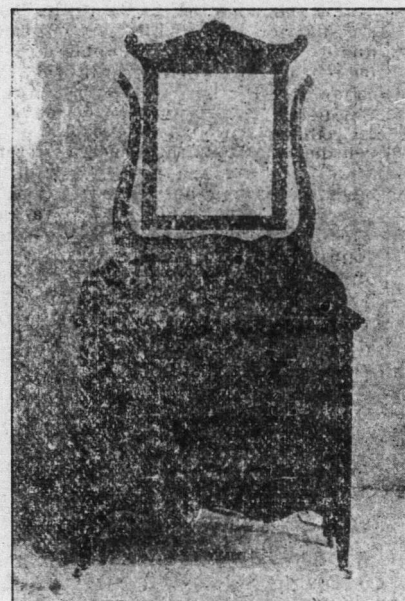
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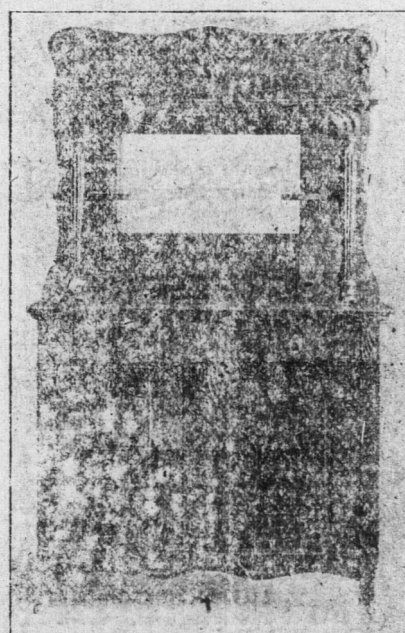
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We are now in a position to demonstrate the saving qualities of Our Home Made Goods. We have 50 Sideboards, Bureaus and Stands that were made specially for us to go in our Great October Sale at unheard of prices.

## THE SIDEBOARD

will have (as cut) large mirror and one drawer, stands 77 inches from floor, 40 inches wide and 20 deep—a Sideboard if imported—as it has hardwood supports—would sell at \$20.00 or more. Our marvellous low price is only \$12.50 while they last.



## THE BUREAU

has 3 drawers, large mirror, and very similar to cut; hardwood supports. A marvel at the price we offer them, namely

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Quantity limited, come early.

We have also a very large shipment of Bedsteads just in, also Chairs, &c., that we offer at special prices during this Sale. So we invite one and all to give us a call and secure some of the many bargains now offered.

# The C. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.,

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## When Long Breaths Hurt Your Side Rub Soreness Away With "Nerviline"

Prompt Action Often Prevents Pleurisy or Pneumonia.

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Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the back, chest, and sore side with "Nerviline." This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated—gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes, and you then know that Nerviline has probably

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Just try Nerviline for chest tightness, coughs, aches and soreness—it's a wonderful liniment, and when kept in the home saves the family from lots of ills and suffering. A large bottle on hand makes the doctor's bill mighty small, and can be depended on as a reliable and mighty prompt cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, sore muscles, and enlarged joints.

Get the large 50c. family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25c. trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere.



Happy the parents who can flatter themselves that neither they, nor any of their household, have ever deceived a child unnecessarily and without legitimate cause. Children quickly discover that all that grown-

ups do or say is not always truth, and very soon their innate cunning leads them to dissimulate.

Laziness will sometimes lead children to tell untruths, also the fear of being scolded or punished, or deprived of an unexpected treat, but this is generally after a child is three or four years old. It is very often our manner of trying to find out the truth which leads children to denance, dissimulation and falsehood.

"Did you do this?" or "Who has

done this?" asked in a threatening voice and with severe looks, provoke an answer which may save from punishment, or at any rate may put it off, and so the child tells a lie.

Enjoy your meals by taking a teaspoonful of Stafford's Prescription "A" before eating. Trial size 25c. bottle; postage 5c. extra. Large size 50c. bottle; postage 10c. extra.—sep21,tt