

JAPANESE PRINCE WOULD EMULATE PRINCE OF WALES

Hirohito, Heir To Throne, Is
Likely To Visit Europe
and America.

VERY FOND OF SPORTS

Admiral Togo, His Chief Ad-
viser, To Accompany Him
On Trip To U. S.

Tokio, Feb. 10.—(By Canadian Press).—In connection with the latest phase of the prohibition movement in Canada, the imminent proclamation by the Dominion Government prohibiting the importation of liquor from any province into the "dry" provinces of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba—it is interesting to recount the various steps in the progress of prohibition throughout Canada, since the inception nearly one hundred years ago, in the scattered settlements of the young colony, of the movements against intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors. In Canada, as elsewhere, it has developed from a personal idea to a social one; from advocacy of abstinence by the individual to that of prohibition of the state.

Organized temperance reform in Canada began early in the nineteenth century. Starting with a few individuals together and a "Band of Hope," "Blue Ribbon Club," or a temperance lodge was to be found in almost every village. These temperance lodges later on took more definite form as fraternal benefit organizations and, following up the interest created by the pledge-signing crusade, advocated total prohibition as well as total abstinence.

Churches, through the young people's societies, were swung into line and finally superseded the temperance societies. In 1874 the Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Canada, and with the fraternal societies stood for legislative action as well as moral suasion. The W. C. T. U., realizing that without the ballot women could not effectively combat the liquor traffic, pioneered the movement that, according to prohibition leaders, led to the enfranchisement of women in Canada.

Mistakes of Progress. One of the earliest anti-liquor laws in Canada was enacted in New Brunswick in 1855. This prohibited the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. This law, because of political complications, was repealed within a year.

1864—Dunkin Act. The next stage was the passing of the Dunkin Act in 1864. This act gave to counties, cities, towns, townships and villages of Ontario and Quebec authority to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within their respective limits.

1875—Dominion Royal Commission. 1876—Formation of Dominion Alliance. 1878—Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act).

When Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were federated with Upper and Lower Canada in 1867, there arose uncertainty as to the relative extent of Dominion and provincial power in the enactment of prohibitory legislation. The Federal Parliament delayed action until 1878, when the Canada Temperance Act, a Dominion ideal option law—was passed. This act, while not strictly in accordance with the views of the prohibitionists, was an improvement, in particular, on the Dunkin Act.

The Canada Temperance Act, popularly known as the "Scott Act," enabled electors in a county or city to prohibit, by vote, the sale of intoxicating liquors within their boundaries, except for medicinal, sacramental or industrial purposes. The measure was adopted successfully in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In Ontario and Quebec the act was not a success, and by 1889 it had been repealed in every one of the 25 counties and two cities in Ontario that had adopted it. The course in Quebec was almost similar.

1892—Royal commission appointed. Manitoba plebiscite. Majority for prohibition, 15,522. 1893—Prince Edward Island plebiscite. Majority for prohibition, 7,228. 1894—Ontario plebiscite. Majority for prohibition, 81,769. Nova Scotia plebiscite. Majority for prohibition, 31,401. 1895—Report of royal commission. 1898—Dominion plebiscite. Majority for prohibition, 13,225.

In 1898 the Federal Government decided to test public opinion on the question of prohibition by a plebiscite. This resulted in a majority in favor of prohibition in eight of the nine provinces. Quebec alone gave a majority of 94,224 against prohibition, compared with a total majority of 108,011 in favor of prohibition, cast by the remaining provinces. The Government declared that the results did not justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure, and threw the burden back upon the provinces to go as far as they could constitutionally.

1900—Prince Edward Island plebiscite. 1902—Manitoba referendum. Majority against prohibition, 6,857. In 1900 the Manitoba Legislature passed a drastic measure prohibiting all liquor transactions originating and ending within the province. This law was never put into force, however, a new Government disclaiming any responsibility for the act, and holding a referendum in 1902 on the question of its enforcement. As a result of this election the act was repealed by a majority of 4,657.

In 1902 the Ontario Government introduced an act similar to the Manitoba prohibitory act. A referendum vote rejected the act, the favorable majority of 84,801 falling short of the 213,725 required majority.

Interest in the prohibition movement revived in Ontario and Quebec, and by the year 1915 there were 472 municipalities in Ontario under local option, adopted, in many instances notwithstanding the three-fifths majority later on demanded by the Ontario Legislature.

1916—The Ontario Legislature passed a referendum vote in 1916, and went into effect the same year. The electors of Ontario in 1916 voted on the continuation of the act and sustained it by a majority of 407,739.

The Manitoba Legislature in 1915 passed a prohibition act, subject to ratification by the people. This was voted on, passed and went into operation in 1916. Alberta came under the "dry" banner in 1916, while the sister province of Saskatchewan was forced in 1917.

1917—Union Government announced prohibition policy. British Columbia Legislature passes prohibition. 1918—Quebec plebiscite. Majority for prohibition, 108,011. 1919—Quebec votes to allow beer and wine. "Yes," 178,122; "No," 48,613. Ontario referendum. Prohibition sustained. Majority, 406,676.

British Columbia's Legislature in 1916 passed a prohibition bill. This was approved by popular vote and went into operation in 1917. Quebec, the only remaining "wet" territory in Canada in 1918, passed a prohibition measure in that year. The law remained in force for only one year.

Whatever style of shoes is sure to be found in your closet just where you need it. Tooke Bros. Ltd. are sure to have the highest quality and the best method of retaining their style through the season.

TOOKE BROS. LTD. MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

"DRY" MOVEMENT IN CANADA BEGAN EARLY IN 19TH CENTURY

Started With Few Individuals
Banding Together Into
Clubs.

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TOOKE BROS. LTD. MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

One of the Big Events of the Dowler Stores' Great Midwinter Sales

After-Inventory Specials

SUITS \$19.50
Yes, Men, there's no mistake—Dowler Suits—add line—broken sizes. Regular \$30 to \$45, to be sold at....



AT DOWLER'S
Selling Men's Good Trousers \$8

FINE MEDIUM AND HEAVY WOOL TWEEDS, imported serges and English worsteds, well tailored Trousers, of exceptional merit; there's big choice of patterns and sizes to fit all; made with five pockets, belt loops and finished with cut bottoms. A DOWLER SPECIAL, at \$8.00

Two More Especially Good Trousers Values
AT \$4.35 Men's Reliable Quality. Well-cut Good-fitting Trousers, of dressy dark patterned tweeds; made with full quota of pockets, belt loops, etc.; all sizes. Values at \$7.50, special at \$4.35
AT \$5.85 A fortunate below-market-value purchase. There are wool serges, striped worsteds and fancy tweeds; all are well tailored; manufactured to retail at \$7.50, but loops, etc.; all sizes. Values at \$7.50, you get them at \$5.85

Climax of value giving—This big event of the midwinter sales presents countless opportunities to save. Stock taking revealed numerous odd and broken lines. Here they are, men—on sale Saturday. Dowlers vouch for their quality; prices speak for themselves.

Overcoat Clearance

ALL MEN'S HEAVY ULSTERS. ALL YOUNG MEN'S ULSTERETTES. HALF PRICE

Repeating the sensational selling of Dollar Day. Giving you splendid Dowler quality Overcoats at a straight halving of regular prices. THE OCCASION DEMANDS QUICK ACTION, MEN!



Spring Ties!
New Shapes, Exclusive Patterns, Rich Colorings.
See the narrow knit silks, fancy diagonals, striped satins and lawn, some broadened silks in floral designs. Feature value at \$2.50. See Window Display.

A Typical Dowler Sale of

MEN'S SUITS

\$33.75

Suits of quality, dressy, serviceable, well-tailored coats that will retain all the style master designers have put into them; serges, worsteds and tweeds, in models for men and young men; Suits you'd expect to pay half as much again for.

All Going At \$33.75

WOOL RIBBED SOCKS 75c
Here you are, Men—\$1.50 All-Wool Ribbed Socks, gray and heather mixtures.

\$1.25 CASHMERE SOCKS 89c
Men's Black Cashmere Socks, gray and heather mixtures. An exceptional buy at 89c

BLACK COTTON HOSE 4 prs. \$1
Good Fitting, Medium Weight Hose, reinforced at heels and toes to give extra wear.

\$2.00 and \$2.50 KNIT TIES \$1.25
Clearance of broken line knit neckwear. By choice of patterns. Out they go Saturday.

Here's News, Men!
Good Work Shirts \$1.29
A Dowler buyer got eight dozen shirts at a bargain. On Saturday, we'll sell them at \$1.29. Profit included are—
—Black and White Stripe Shirts
—Mid-Blue Chambray Shirts
—Heavy Black Satin Shirts

The quality is high. All were made to sell at \$2.00 and \$2.50. Large, roomy sizes, practical men appreciate. The quantity is limited.

So get yours early
Men's \$2.50 Wool Underwear \$1.88
Goes at

Heavy, warm, reliable quality Underwear. Shirts have double front and back; drawers double seat. Excellence is the word and the price is \$1.88 per garment.

MEN'S UNION SUITS \$2.00
Springweight knit, clean and white, with spring weight. Your store buying power gives you this special value. ALL SIZES.

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Shirts \$2.65
Neat patterns, all sizes, choice of heather, Oxford, striped and dimity cords. Shirts made to sell at \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. You pay \$2.65.

Boys' Velvet Cord Knickers \$2.85
Trimmed with e a r l buttons, medium dark gray shade. A popular, dressy knicker for the little fellows.

Big Selling of Boy Scout Stockings 48c
"Seconds" of this famous line. The imperfections are so slight you'll hardly notice them. A typical Dowler Boys' Store evidence of value giving.

ON SALE SATURDAY.

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Red Hot Specials From the Dowler Boys' Dept.

\$8.65 The Dowler Price On School Suits

Mothers will appreciate this evidence of Dowler buying power. Always ready with our money when a bargain happens along, we bought these Suits RIGHT, and priced them to your advantage. Heavy gray tweeds, rich dark browns, sturdy heather mixtures; all sizes 25 up to 36.

A Dowler Special, \$8.65

Boys' Bloomers At Dowler Prices

NO. 1 Heavy dark patterned tweeds, all sizes up to 36. Bloomers made to retail at \$1.50, to be sold at \$1.25.

NO. 2 Full-lined Bloomers, made from men's wool suiting tweeds, lined throughout and finished with belt loops and button fasteners at the knee. A DOWLER SPECIAL, at \$2.85

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DOMINIONS IMPATIENT OF COLONIAL OFFICE CONTROL, SAYS TIMES

London Newspaper States the
Story of Strained Inter-
course Is Bitter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Canadian Associated Press.—In discussing the resignation of Lord Milner from the colonial office, the Times hopes he will not withdraw wholly from public work, declaring that the nation has need of his great and varied experience, his statesmanlike qualities, and his clear mind and firm will. The Times proceeds to say that there has been far less discontent with colonial office methods among the dominions and crown colonies since Lord Milner has been secretary, and noting that his departure from that office has been assumed somewhat prematurely to herald the approach of great changes in that "not too popular" department, the paper continues:

"We trust that the Government will take no hasty steps in the transformation of the colonial office, for there with many reasons why the utmost caution should be observed. It is no secret that the self-governing dominions have grown impatient of colonial office control, and a scheme is afoot to transfer their relations with the imperial authorities to the supervision of a new dominions department, which, it is suggested, might be placed under the lord president of the council. The story of strained intercourse between the dominions and the colonial office is long and rather bitter, and it is a hard question that in the past the dominions governments have had much to complain of. Recently Lord Milner's administration, which has been conducted with a better knowledge of the point of view of the dominions, has served as an ennobling; but it is expected that the proposed change will still be pressed. It is imperative to wait until the next meeting of the imperial cabinet, when the desires of the dominions can be more clearly ascertained. From the home side it may be urged that this is not a time to tinker with departmental reconstruction, for the Government has many other and more important problems awaiting settlement. We are inclined to reserve judgment upon the main issue, but may express the general principle that we are reluctant to see the creation of new departments of any sort. Such new departments invariably mean more expenditure, and our bureaucracy is already far too complex and too costly. The passion of the Government for making new departments is insatiable, and will have to be curbed. Meanwhile, the best thing to do with the colonial office is to leave it alone until the financial situation is clearer, and the taxpayers must not allow themselves to be deluded by debt ministerial

Eat It Anytime—Day or Night
and its ease of digestion and sound food value will give you—
Contented Nourishment
The food is
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

THREATENED DOG'S LIFE.
LONDON, Feb. 10.—The life of a terrier, whose backyard home is in Waltham Green, was threatened because its master was out of work for several months after leaving the army and could not pay the dog's license fee. So a card inscribed, "Please help to pay for my license," was attached to a can hung about the animal's neck. The prohibition act on a street corner for two hours and his life was saved.

EXCITING MAN HUNTS IN IRISH DISTRICTS

BELFAST, Ireland, Feb. 10.—(By Canadian Press).—Exciting man hunts and thrilling escapes by fugitives, reminiscent of the older days in Ireland, often attend conflicts between British authorities and Sinn Feiners.

Martin Conway, one of the Sinn Feiners wounded in the shooting which took place at a dance near Bruff, in the county of Limerick recently, crawled four miles after he was wounded. He was tracked down with a dog, which he shot when it came upon him. The fugitive was himself killed by the shots of those who were endeavoring to arrest him.

Another fugitive who was being hunted by the Government agents hid in a bog. His pursuers were close on his trail and swept the bog with a searchlight. Every time the light swept over him he was forced to hold his head under water to avoid being detected. He remained in the bog for several hours and eventually escaped.

SAILORS STEAL LIQUOR

LONDON, Feb. 10.—(By Canadian Press).—Eleven firemen of the Canadian Pacific steamship Victorian were charged recently with stealing a case of champagne and one of gin from the cargo. It was the second judgment upon the main issue, but may express the general principle that we are reluctant to see the creation of new departments of any sort. Such new departments invariably mean more expenditure, and our bureaucracy is already far too complex and too costly. The passion of the Government for making new departments is insatiable, and will have to be curbed. Meanwhile, the best thing to do with the colonial office is to leave it alone until the financial situation is clearer, and the taxpayers must not allow themselves to be deluded by debt ministerial

MURINE
After the Movies
Wholesome-Cleansing-Refreshing
When Your Eyes Need Care

Free For Rupture.
W. S. Hile, Inc.
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You may send me entirely free a Sample Treatment of your straining application for Rupture.
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If Ruptured Try This Free

Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small, and You Are on the Road That Has Convinced Thousands.

Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone who writes at once to W. S. Hile, Inc., 112 Main St., Adams, N. Y., for a free trial of this famous straining application. Just put it on the ruptured area and the muscles begin to tighten. They begin to bind together, so that the opening closes naturally. And the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you now, it will in the long run. Write at once for this free trial. It is certain to give you relief, and has aided in thousands of cases. Write at once, using the coupon below.

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