

## ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

### "Fruit-a-tives" Now Known as Woman's Best Medicine

"FRUIT-A-TIVES," the famous fruit medicine is particularly well suited for the use of women, because of its mild and gentle action and its pleasant taste.

In severe cases of Constipation, Indigestion, Bloating, Sick Headaches, Pain In The Back, Neuralgia, or a General Run-Down Constitution, "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine needed to correct such troubles and restore the sufferer to complete health.

As a tonic, "Fruit-a-tives" is invaluable to purify and enrich the blood and build up strength and vigor.

Box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## HAMMOCK HUGGING NO DIVORCE BASIS

White Plains, N. Y., March 6.—"Oh, the things they do and the things they say" at the beaches should not be held against them in the divorce courts, according to Justice Tompkins, in the Supreme Court who today refused to grant a divorce to Irving R. Winans.

Nearly everything alleged against Mrs. Jennie F. Winans and Arthur T. McCormack, of Yonkers, happened in the summer colony at Rye Beach, where Mr. McCormack had a room in the Winans bungalow.

Mrs. Susanne Perennes testified she saw them in a hammock together with McCormack's arm about Mrs. Winans' neck, and she believed they were kissing.

Others told of Mr. McCormack's calls at Mrs. Winans' bedroom, but he explained that was only to comb his hair, as she had the only mirror in the bungalow.

George Woodward testified that Mr. McCormack's arm was about Mrs. Winans whenever Mr. Winans was not looking.

"Persons who live in summer colonies at the beaches do things they would not do elsewhere," said Justice Tompkins in denying the petition for divorce. "Because of the bohemian life they lead in these colonies it must be remembered that all suspicious actions do not mean guilt. An innocent inference must be drawn."

"Do you know where little boys go who don't put their Sunday School money in the plate?" "Yes—to the movies."

### CITY ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Mayor and Aldermen for the City of Fredericton will be held on

Monday, March 13th, 1916.

Polling Places—At the City Hall for Division No. 1, and at the County Court House for Division No. 2—will open at 9 o'clock a.m. and close at 4 o'clock p.m. the said day.

### HOW TO VOTE.

The voter shall use the official ballot paper and shall strike out or mark through with a pencil of black lead, or a pen with black or blue-black ink, the names of all except the name of the candidate or the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote, and a ballot so marked, if otherwise good, shall be counted.

Not more than one elector shall at any one time enter the polling place, and such elector, upon entering, shall declare his name, surname and addition, and if the name of such elector is found on the list of voters, he shall receive from the presiding officer an ungummed envelope, on the back of which the presiding officer shall write with a pencil of black lead or with pen and ink, his initials, in the presence of the voter.

The elector, on receiving the envelope, shall forthwith proceed within the screened compartment, and shall there, having marked his ballot, or having previously done so, replace his ballot within the envelope handed to him by the presiding officer, and shall, without any delay, hand the envelope containing his ballot, unsealed, to the presiding officer, who shall ascertain by examining his initials that it is the same with which he had furnished the voter, and if so satisfied shall immediately and in the presence of the voter, place the envelope containing the ballot in the ballot box, and the voter shall immediately leave the polling place. No such ballot shall be received by the presiding officer until the voter has proceeded to the screened compartment within the polling place, and while there placed his ballot in the envelope furnished him by the presiding officer. The poll clerk shall, under the direction of the presiding officer, then enter the name of the voter on the check list.

### NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

The names of candidates not elected by acclamation are as follows:

For Mayor:  
Moses Mitchell  
W. S. Hooper

J. W. McCREADY,  
City Clerk.  
City Hall, March 7th, 1916.

## PROHIBITION QUESTION BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Resolution to Prohibit Sale of Liquor During the War  
Moved by H. H. Stevens of Vancouver and  
Seconded by Ex-Speaker Marcell.

### GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY TEMPERANCE REFORM MOVEMENT IN LATE YEARS

The Debate Was Adjourned Without a Vote Being Reached--A Compromise Resolution May be Adopted.

Ottawa, March 6.—Today the west moved and the east seconded a motion for the federal prohibition of the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquor for the period of the war. It was quite fitting that the resolution should be so submitted, in view of the fact that the prohibition wave is now sweeping from coast to coast across the whole Dominion. It was also fitting that the man who moved the man who moved the resolution, H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, was a Conservative, and that the man who seconded it, Charles Marcell, of Bonaventure, was a Liberal, for the fight against liquor since the war commenced has had no confines of party, race or creed.

It is many years since Robert Lowe, chancellor of the exchequer in Gladstone's time, made the House cheer by the cynical remark that he "was pleased to be able to inform the honorable gentlemen that as a result of his liquor taxes, the nation had drunk itself out of debt."

There isn't a doubt that the excise taxes on liquor in Canada contribute considerably toward the national treasury, but there are few in the Commons today who dare to defend the liquor traffic from that standpoint or from any other. However, one man did tonight.

#### Progress in the Provinces.

Messrs. Stevens and Marcell showed conclusively the remarkable progress made by the provinces toward the lopping off of the fruit and branches of the liquor traffic within their boundaries, and Mr. Marcell's speech was all the more significant on account of the fact that in 1898 when the last federal plebiscite was held he had been one of those who in Quebec defeated it. Both took the ground that it was for the Federal Government to implement the wishes of the provinces by cutting at the roots of the traffic, and Mr. Stevens advocated turning the destructive forces of the industry as at present constituted into a power for construction and development by the nationalizing of the distillers for industrializing alcohol.

Both emphasized the fact that the present resolution was a war measure for the purpose of conserving the vitality and money of the nation to defeat the common enemy—Germany. It was therefore something of a coincidence, perhaps open to misunderstanding, that the first man to stand up in the House and oppose the resolution was the German-Canadian member for Waterloo, William Weichel. Mr. Weichel, with an eloquence and earnestness worthy of a better cause, designated the prohibition movement as emanating from a few thoughtless and narrow zealots. He took the ground that no man could legislate reform into the hearts of men, that prohibition was a blow at the liberties of a free people, and that the results of prohibition, wherever tried had been failure, folly and farce. Mr. Weichel held no brief for the Kaiser; in fact he took the attitude that to pass the resolution would be an act of kaiserism and despotism.

The county of Waterloo has many distilleries and breweries.

#### Compromise Motion.

The debate did not conclude tonight, but was adjourned until later date.

Sir Robert Borden did not appear in the chamber during the evening. It is stated that an amendment will be proposed during the resumed consideration of the resolution by R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, providing that in the case of such provinces as undertake to enact prohibition to the extent of their provincial powers the Federal Government shall prevent the manufacture in or the importation into their borders.

It is believed the government will accept this compromise.

#### The Prohibition Resolution.

The prohibition discussion was introduced at the opening of the House, when H. H. Stevens of Vancouver, moved:

"That in the opinion of the House, at this time, when the Empire is at war, the conservation of the wealth

and resources of the Dominion and the promotion of the efficiency of our nation would be materially aided by the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and legislation for this purpose should be enacted forthwith."

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Charles Marcell, of Bonaventure.

Mr. Stevens said he made his motion as a war measure. He was aware that a great many members of the House disliked the issue that he was presenting to them, and claimed it was unwise to introduce legislation of this kind. But the speaker held that when a large proportion of the people of Canada demanded that consideration be given to a certain problem, parliament dare not say them nay.

#### Provinces Going Dry.

The Vancouver member then reviewed the liquor situation in the different provinces. Ontario was two-thirds dry, 572 municipalities being so classed, while 279 were "wet." For the so-called wet provinces the three-fifths clause was largely responsible, Belleville, Brantford, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Woodstock and Whitby being municipalities which had given majorities in favor of local option, but not large enough to come within the three-fifths provisions. The Provincial Government of Ontario, however, had now introduced a measure of total prohibition.

Quebec was three-fourths dry, 906 municipalities being without liquor licenses as compared with 237 where liquor was sold. The province of Quebec, however, was, according to the statement of its premier, also working toward prohibition.

In New Brunswick 80 per cent. of the population were dry. Eleven counties were under the Canada Temperance Act, while seven were still wet.

In Nova Scotia there were eighteen dry counties and only one where liquor was sold, Halifax, and that would soon be dry too.

Prince Edward Island was the only all dry province in the Dominion.

In Manitoba 87 municipalities were dry and 71 wet, and provincial prohibition would be voted on in the province this week. Saskatchewan was practically under prohibition, liquor being sold only in some twenty government shops. These shops were also gradually being voted out. Alberta had gone dry. The British Columbia provincial government had introduced a law for provincial prohibition.

Mr. Stevens said that he had been receiving literature signed "Personal Liberty League," which was being circulated with a view to creating a feeling that individual rights were being attacked.

"These persons," he said, "are asking for personal license, not personal liberty. They are asking freedom to sow those things which may be injurious to society as a whole. There is no such thing as personal liberty apart from social responsibility."

It had also been argued that the question should not be advanced while the soldiers were absent from the country. He did not think that the men at the front would object to action which would make for efficiency behind them at home. At the same time he proposed that in legislation which might be brought forward provision should be made for a confirming vote when the soldiers came home, for instance a year after the end of the war.

#### Matter of Compensation.

Coming to the subject of compensation for those engaged in the manufacture of liquor Mr. Stevens said that the capital invested in breweries and distilleries in Canada was \$43,237,000, as compared with \$1,204,000,000 in other industries, and that the number of persons employed in the breweries and distilleries of the country was 4,688.

#### Hon. Mr. Marcell's Plea.

Hon. Charles Marcell seconded the motion. He announced that he was a convert to the cause of prohibition. He had voted against prohibition in the past. He felt, however, that in view of the great cost of carrying out Canada's part in the war, in view of the attitude of the people of his own constituency, and of the action taken by the provinces that parliament had a mandate to act and to act promptly. He was convinced that the people would support parliament in such action as it might take, and that in supporting the resolution he was doing something in the interest of the country.

"Can we not give up whiskey in this country when our sons are giving their

## EAT BIG MEALS! NO SOUR, ACID STOMACH, INDIGESTION OR GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" is Quickest, Surest Stomach Relief Known  
---Try it!

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

lives in the cause of empire?" asked Mr. Marcell. "We must show that those who cannot go to the front are animated by the same spirit as those who go. The time has come for Canada to economize. There is no one who will not agree that drink is a luxury. That fact alone is enough to call for action. We all know, however, the moral consequences which follow in the path of liquor. If we have not got the courage to get up and do away with this luxury I do not think we are worthy of the positions we occupy."

#### A Trial Would Convince.

Mr. Marcell said that in the year ending March 31, 1915, the expenditure in Canada on spirits, wines and malt liquors amounted to \$87,531,654, or \$10.84 per head of the population. He said that as long as the manufacture and importation of liquor were permitted it would be impossible for the provinces to put down the traffic. Therefore he thought the Dominion Parliament should act. He felt, moreover, that if a prohibition measure were put into force for three years it would never be repealed.

Parliament, said Mr. Marcell, had dealt with the question of prohibition many times, and had never said "No" to it. Parliament had in fact agreed to the principle of prohibition and in 1898 a referendum had been submitted to the country. The electors had, unfortunately, not taken that interest in the issue which might have been expected, only half of the voters going to the polls. However, the net result had been a majority of 14,000 in favor of prohibition. Quebec province had unfortunately, returned a large majority against it, of 94,344 votes, and as a result of its determined opposition the government of the day had decided not to introduce a prohibitory measure.

Immense progress had since been made in Quebec. Out of 73 provincial constituencies 42 were now dry. Mr. Marcell was satisfied that if a referendum were submitted tomorrow in Quebec prohibition would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

#### A Plea for License.

William G. Weichel, of North Waterloo, said the present was a time of majority rule which might become despotic if the rights of the minority were not in some measure recognized. The limitations imposed in years gone by upon the rule of the majority were in danger of being destroyed. There was a difference between temperance and prohibition. Prohibition went further than the temperance urged by the scriptures. It meant to place chains and shackles on all and to leave nothing to self-control.

"Prohibition," asserted Mr. Weichel, "means that the policeman's club must be behind every man to make him be good."

Mr. Weichel stated that apropos of temperance, intemperate language as applied to hotel proprietors and those interested in the liquor business generally was much too prevalent. He opposed prohibition as having a tendency to degrade the public service and dull the public conscience. It had failed miserably in many states of the Union, where public men were anxious to return to the license system.

Mr. Weichel said that if those moral reformers who were promoting prohibition would devote half the time so employed to making factory work safer and combatting the scourge of tuberculosis, they would do more good. Gossip, he said, had ruined more reputations than whiskey.

#### What Legislation Could Do.

Levi Thompson said Mr. Weichel had urged that it was impossible to reform men by law.

"Well, we may not be able to legislate virtue into men's lives, but we can legislate temptation out of their way and perhaps that will have the ultimate effect of increasing their virtue after all," said Mr. Thompson.

Referring to the claim that the time spent in furthering prohibition might

## SUMMARY OF THE MORNINO WAR NEWS

Further advanced by the Germans in the Verdun region and in Champagne—are told of in the western French official communication, which, however, also records successes in repelling a German attempt to debouch further from a captured position, the driving of the Teutons out of a trench they had taken, and the hammering with their big guns of German organizations.

After having vigorously shelled the region between Bethancourt and the Meuse, the Germans, in a strong infantry attack, captured the Village of Forges, about nine miles northwest of Verdun. Not satisfied with the gain, they several times essayed to debouch from the village against the Cote de L'Oie, but the French in counter-attacks, forced them back in the village and held them there.

In Champagne the right and left flanks of the French were attacked by the Germans in the region between Mont Tetu and Maisons De Champagne. At the former point the French fire kept the Germans to their trenches but near Maisons De Champagne they succeeded in occupying a small section of a French trench.

In the Argonne the French blew up near Courtes Chaussees a German post with a mine and captured a portion of the crater. Near Haute Chavauchee the Germans sprang two mines and later entered the French trenches at several points. Counter-attacks, however, drove them out and the French also occupied a portion of the mine crater.

Except for the infantry attacks at Forges, the guns on both sides in the Verdun region have been doing all the work. To the southwest of Metz, near Pont-A-Mousson, the French artillery has heavily damaged German positions.

## HOW TO BRACE THE NERVES AND STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM

You sleep badly, appetite is variable. You eat but gain no strength. Morning tiredness makes you wish it were night. When night comes refreshing sleep is hard to obtain. You're run down, your blood is thin and watery, your nerves have grown weak, the thought of effort worries you. You need Ferrozone; it makes blood—red, strong blood. An appetite? You'll eat everything and digest it, too. Strength? That's what plenty of food gives. Ferrozone gives hope, vigor, vim, endurance. Use Ferrozone and get strong. Results are quick—cure is lasting. All dealers in 50c. boxes.

Visitor—Gracious! But your stairs are steep!

Lady—It's the thick carpet on them, my dear. It makes the steps so high.

"What do you charge for your rooms."

"Five dollars up."

"But I'm a student."

"Then it's five dollars down."

better employed in eradicating the social evil and preventing industrial accidents, Mr. Thompson asked if there were anything in the world more favorable to the continuance of these evils than the consumption of liquor.

The world was beginning to ask what compensation could form the equivalent of the tears, anxiety and misery suffered by mothers through the intemperance of their sons.

#### Parliament Itself "Dry."

C. J. Thornton, of Durham, spoke strongly in favor of the resolution. He was glad a change had come over parliament itself since the disastrous fire. He had made a thorough investigation to satisfy himself and had found that the only beverage to be secured on the parliamentary premises was Tally-ho water. (Cheers.) He hoped the members would all exert their influence to provide that there should never be another glass of intoxicating liquor consumed within the precincts of the Canadian parliament.

Other speakers on the subject were L. G. Gauthier of St. Hyacinthe, Wm. Wright of Muskoka and Hon. Jacques Bureau of Three Rivers.

A. A. McLean, of Prince Edward Island, moved the adjournment of the debate. Hon. Mr. Hazen undertaking for the government to fix a day for the debate to be resumed.

## ALL CHILDREN LOVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Give it When Feverish and Cross, Bilious, for bad Breath or Sour Stomach.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative," they love its delicious taste and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

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## MARYSVILLE NOTES

Marysville, March 6.—Saturday afternoon being unfit for outdoor pleasure, about twenty-five of the little folk met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Stewart and spent a very enjoyable time. A surprise awaited the older folk in a well prepared entertainment by the little ones, which was beautifully rendered as follows:

March, led by Hilton Robinson, Robin Pond, Don Fullerton, Solo, Etta Bailey, Piano Solo, Vela Tapley, Reading, Grace Walker, Duet, Etta Bailey and Vela Tapley, Reading, Berl Saunders, Piano Solo, Eva Stewart, Recitation, Lena Gilmore, Reading, Jean Arnold, Reading, Esther Manser, Piano Solo, Grace Walker, Duet, Grace Walker and Vela Tapley.

Reading, Thelma Cooper. After the entertainment the young folk were taken to the dining-room, where a treat was served by Vela Tapley, Eva Stewart, Grace Walker, Lena Gilmore and Marion Osborne. After doing full justice to the good things prepared for them, the little ones wended their way homeward, through a blustery snow storm.

The funeral of the late Duncan Buchanan took place at the house on Monday afternoon at two o'clock. The service was conducted by the Rev. Thomas Hicks. The remains were then conveyed to Sunny Bank where interment was made. Mr. Buchanan was an old and respected resident and in his death the Town of Marysville has lost a good citizen. The wife and family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

A driving party headed for the Nashwaaksis, not long ago, had as miraculous escapes from injury, some very trying experiences as well. It seems the driver, having an impediment in his speech, was unable to say "Whoa" to his fiery steeds in time to save a turn-over. The result being that a certain young man, being six feet three, got terribly tangled up and it was with much difficulty that he was extricated. However, all is well that ends well. The party arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow Pond and spent a very enjoyable time.

# COWAN'S

## Supreme Chocolate

A pure, unsweetened, cooking chocolate. Easily melted and mixed, containing that rich chocolate flavor that can only be obtained from the finest and most expensive cocoa beans. For years the most satisfactory cooking chocolate in Canada.

Sold everywhere.

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