

**GIRLS! HAVE A MASS  
OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR,  
SOFT, GLOSSY, WAVY**

**25 Cent Bottle Destroys Dandruff  
And Doubles Beauty of  
Hair.**

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or itching hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.

## TEMPERANCE LEGIS- LATURE BROUGHT DOWN

Ottawa, March 20—The government's bill in aid of provincial legislation prohibiting sale or use of intoxicating liquors was brought down in the House today by Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice. An explanation of the bill was given, but as usual on introduction, there was no discussion.

Already, however, has come an endorsement of the principle of the legislation from Rev. Albert Moore, who has been prominently connected with the temperance movement in Canada for years past.

The minister of justice said that after consideration of the subject it was decided that as each province had ample power to enact prohibition within its own territory the best way to serve provincial interests was to leave it to the legislatures to enact such legislation, while parliament would protect such laws when passed from all outside interference. A law of this kind would have more authority behind it than dominion-wide legislation. What was proposed was to constitute it an offence on the part of anybody to knowingly send intoxicating liquor into any province which had adopted laws for the prohibition of its sale or use, when such liquor was to be used or dealt with in violation of these laws. Each province would thus decide for itself as to what extent it desired restriction of the liquor traffic and dominion legislation would be enacted to protect it. Penalties were provided and prosecutions could take place either where the liquor was despatched from, or the place to which it was sent. There was a special section calling on courts dealing with such infractions of the law to take judicial cognizance of the law of the particular province against which the offence had taken place. No special provision was made as to who should enforce the law, this being left to the operation of law in general.

To Hon. Charles Marcell Mr. Doherty stated that transportation companies carrying liquor into a province where prohibition existed would be offenders against the proposed act. The act was also wide open to cover the sending of liquor into a municipality where prohibition was in force. The minister told Mr. Knowles of Moose Jaw, that he had no doubt that the law was within the constitutional powers of the dominion and he assured Mr. Carvell that it provided against the importation of liquor from a foreign country into a province to be used in contravention of the law of that province. What was proposed was not a delegation of dominion powers to the provinces, the minister also stated.

The bill was given a first reading.



## THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT AND PROHIBITION ISSUE

**Willing to Stand Back and Let the Provinces do the Work---Strong Arguments Used by Mr. Stevens in Moving His Resolution---Sir George E. Foster Had Nothing to Say in Favor of His Old Time Hobby.**

(By H. F. Gadsby.)

Ottawa, March 21.—The Borden government does not embrace the prohibition movement with the same careless rapture that it slaughters free wheat or boosts the tariff on the necessities of life. It not only refrains from mounting the band wagon, but does nothing to roll the old chariot along. Its attitude seems to be "Let the provinces do their own noble work—the Shell Committee suits us better!"

This attitude was very noticeable last week in the debate on Mr. Stevens' motion during which Premier Borden did not open his mouth, except to say that the discussion would be on the general topic of prohibition and that if the various "dry" resolutions on the order paper could not be consolidated, the vote would be on Mr. Stevens' motion which asks for nation-wide prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquor during the period of the war. Even after the vote is taken prohibition will not be much nearer legal enactment by the Dominion Government which takes the view that all Canada requires of parliament is a more or less vague expression of opinion. As opinions cost nothing, this country may have as many as it likes. The only condition is that they do not entail legislation.

Up R. B.'s Sleeve.

Rumor has it that R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, has the resolution up his sleeve, which is the Borden Government's way out—namely, that when all the provinces have enacted total prohibition they shall come to the Borden Government and ask it to second the motion, which the Borden Government could then do because when there is no place in all Canada to sell the stuff then there will be no risk or hardship in preventing the manufacture and importation of an unsaleable commodity. Meanwhile so long as the provinces vary in degree as to the measures of prohibition they pass, the Borden Government will consider itself warranted in arguing that sentiment is not sufficiently crystallized and that the best policy is one of *laissez-faire*.

This surmise, accurate or not, about represents the warmth the Borden Government feels toward a movement that would deprive it of twenty-five million dollars annual revenue which would have to be made up by other taxes.

Chasing the Devil.

At all events the Borden Government as a government remains studiously aloof from the prohibition movement, and on the plea that it is not a party question, allows Mr. Stevens of British Columbia, a private member, to introduce the resolution. This looks like chasing the devil round the stump, because all questions with an overwhelming public opinion behind them are party questions in the sense that they are put up to the party in power with whom it rests to meet them bravely or otherwise. This same question of nation-wide prohibition Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government met bravely enough by granting a Dominion plebiscite in 1898.

At that time public opinion was not as strong for prohibition as it is now, not quite half the voters were anxious enough to cast ballots, the province of Quebec was overwhelmingly against the measure, and one way and another the government could not find itself justified in passing a prohibition measure.

Is Now More Exigent.

Since then the scene has changed and all the Borden Government had to do was to listen to the figures quoted by Mr. Stevens, one of its own supporters, to realize that the situation in regard to prohibition is much more exigent than it was eighteen years ago. Times, as the philosopher remarks, change and we change with them. For example, Quebec is now three-quarters dry under local option, and is as keen for it, thanks to the leadership of the clergy, as it once was against it. In short, Quebec has moved bodily from the nineteenth century into the twentieth.

Ontario—I quote Mr. Stevens' figures again—is two-thirds dry; New Brunswick is eighty per cent. dry; Nova Scotia is entirely dry except Halifax, which is booked to surrender this year. Prince Edward Island is all dry, and

in addition entirely surrounded by water. Alberta will go dry next July; Saskatchewan has the dispensary system; Manitoba, already more than half dry, will have voted on total prohibition before this article sees print, and British Columbia will shortly have a plebiscite on prohibition, it being Premier Bowser's idea that if he can beguile the people with moral reform they may overlook the misdoings of the McBride Government.

Strong Arguments.

These figures, fortified by the example of Russia in abolishing vodka, France in cutting out absinthe and Great Britain in lowering the percentage of alcohol in beer and curtailing the hours of sale, were Mr. Stevens' chief arguments.

One would think they would have tempted Sir George Foster to jump in to the ring with a warm word or two in favor of his special hobby. Sir George has been a cold water man ever since he was old enough to think. Long before he was a statesman he was a temperance lecturer and lived at the altar of total abstinence. Soon after he became a cabinet minister some thirty-two years ago, he introduced a prohibition resolution to the House which was carried by a round majority, but got no further.

Having justified his principles by this one attempt, and finding it bad form for cabinet ministers in a Conservative government to monkey with cold water resolutions, he let it go at that and never tried again.

Privately he was as strong a reformer as ever, but officially he was not caught working at it. When the Liberals came back in 1896 Sir George experienced a recrudescence of feeling on the subject and spoke vigorously from time to time. But since the Conservatives were returned to power in 1911 and Sir George accepted the responsibilities of office under Premier Borden, he has eased off again. The theory among his teetotal friends is that if Sir George isn't saying anything he must be brooding deeply. If he saws wood it isn't at home in Ottawa.

Artful Sir George.

The truth is that when Sir George saw the prohibition movement heading toward Ottawa, he waved it back with a letter to Secretary Seybold in which he said that the money saved from the liquor traffic would be a great help to the Dominion government "if it could be collected and devoted to that purpose." There's artfulness for you! Who would have suspected such caution in a red-hot crusader?

At all events Sir George sat mum all through the debate on prohibition in the House of Commons and the only flight of eloquence he indulged in was the flight he took to Toronto to make an address on his beloved topic to a Massey Hall audience. This address, which was enthusiastically received, presented all the arguments, some of them classics, on the temperance platform, with which Sir George's name is identified.

In it he put it straight to those fellows in Queen's Park to do their bit—which of course is another story. No man knows better than Sir George that on this subject there is a chasm of two hundred and fifty miles between Queen's Park and Parliament Hill. Perhaps chasm is not the right word—Sir George would probably call it a moat.

**Drooping, Tired, Weary,  
Try This Remedy!**

Don't give in to that depressed, played out, don't-care sort of feeling. Better days are ahead. Cheer up, do as the other fellow is doing, tone and strengthen your blood and you'll feel like new again. You'll dance with new found energy once you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will quickly fill your system with energy, bring back the old appetite, restore that long lost complexion, make you feel like a kid again. A wonderful medicine, chucked full of health bringing qualities. You need Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c. box today at any dealers.

Automobile Enthusiast—That car of mine climbs hills like a mountain goat!

Cynic—Yes, I've often noticed how in skips.

Buzz—How old is that lamp?

Fuzz—Three years.

Buzz—Well, turn it out; it's too young to smoke.

Even when a woman can speak with her eyes her tongue doesn't give them a chance.

Even if you have a galvanized roof on your house it is a good idea to have it covered with insurance.

## AGAINST CHANGE IN VALLEY RAILWAY ROUTE

**Gagetown Board of Trade  
Adopts Strong Resolution  
in Protest.**

Gagetown, March 21.—The Gagetown Board of Trade held a session last night which had all the earmarks of an indignation meeting. The purpose of the meeting was the discussion of the new scheme for the Valley Railway as recently intimated by members of the local government. A large number attended the meeting and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The Board of Trade of Gagetown has seen with consternation the announcement in the public press by Hon. Mr. Murray that it is the intention of the government to abandon the original route of the Valley Railway via Rothesay to St. John and to complete the line from Gagetown to Westfield or Welsford, with eventually a separate entrance into St. John.

"We would submit: "First, the engineering difficulties are such that it would be impossible to build the line with grades equal to the line already built from Fredericton to Gagetown.

"Second, the cost of entering St. John by the bridge over the harbor and the necessary right-of-way to reach Courtenay Bay would be so heavy that we are constrained to feel that the government is merely putting this forward to deceive the people and that their intention is only to build the road from Westfield or Welsford and acquire running rights over the C.P.R. lines, thence to St. John.

"Therefore Resolved, That this Board of Trade strongly protest against any change being made from the original location of the line as it would forever prevent it from becoming a transcontinental road. This Board respectfully requests the government to furnish us with a concrete statement of their intentions regarding the matter so that we can intelligently discuss the same, and if necessary, lay a protest before the government."

## BERLIN PEACE TERMS STATED

Washington, March 20—President Wilson, it is understood on good authority, has in hand, without any definite use to make of them, the peace terms that are likely to be heard from Berlin—if the Crown Prince takes Verdun.

Col. House shortly after his return from Germany, it is said, laid before the President Germany's tentative proposals as modified by recent months of warfare. Col. House did not go to Berlin to discuss possible peace terms, but it is said he did receive an outline of the German view of a proper settlement following the end of the war.

The terms Germany would consider, confirmed by high German authority here, provide:

That German colonies, taken by the Entente Allies, be returned to Germany.

That no indemnities be demanded by either side.

That Montenegro, Serbia and Albania be divided among Austria, Bulgaria and Greece.

That an autonomous government be established in Poland.

That Turkey be entirely freed of British influences.

That Germany return Belgium and those portions of French territory now in possession of the Kaiser's troops.

That Russia assume possession of Persia.

That England refrain as she now is, neither giving nor receiving anything.

BLOOMFIELD RIDGE.

Bloomfield Ridge, March 21.—A highly respected citizen of Bloomfield Ridge in the person of Mr. John W. Parker, postmaster and lumberman, died Monday morning after a brief illness with pneumonia. The deceased leaves two brothers and one sister, Mrs. Elijah Spencer of Bloomfield Ridge, and George and Alexander Parker of Bloomfield Ridge. Mr. Parker kept the post office for over twenty-eight years and carried the mail from Blolestown to Bloomfield Ridge for twelve years. Mrs. Berton S. McLehann of Bloomfield Ridge, and Mrs. Harry A. Bruce of Hayesville, are nieces of the deceased. The funeral service will be held at the house at half past two o'clock on Wednesday. Rev. Geo. A. Tilley of Blolestown, will conduct the service.

Mr. Raymond Munn of Houlton,

## "SALADA"

**Tea is an Every-day Luxury  
STEADFASTLY REFUSE  
SUBSTITUTES**

Note Prices—

Brown Label, 40c. - Blue Label, 50c. per lb.  
Red Label, 60c. - Gold Label, 70c. per lb.

Me., who has been away several years, has returned home on a vacation.

Mr. Chester Foster has returned home from the woods, where he had been working for Fred A. Young on the Clearwater for Fraser Limited.

Messrs. Howard J. Young and Fred R. Young of Taymouth, will finish their operations on the Clearwater for Fraser Limited on Thursday 23rd inst.

Messrs. Percy J. Boies and Earle J. Munn have returned home from the woods, where they had been working on the Clearwater for the Messrs. Young.

Mr. Arthur C. Green of Hayesville,

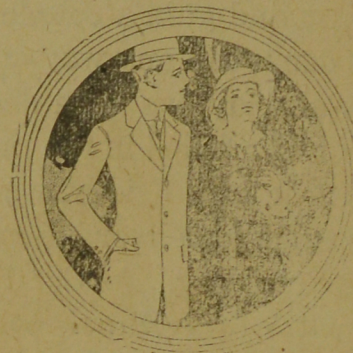
is in Fredericton on business. He is a guest at the Lorne Hotel.

The pie social, fancy sale and dance held at Bloomfield Ridge March 17 was a grand success.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

Whoever can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.—Jonathan Swift.

The man who undervalues himself is never overrated by others.



After all—since a Suit  
is made to wear—the best  
of all Suits is that which  
wears the longest.

**MACKINNON'S  
CLOTHING**

not only wears long past  
the time the average Suit  
is cast aside, but yet keeps  
its appearance, and is  
good looking all the time  
you wear it.

**J. A. MacKINNON YORK STREET  
TAILOR and CLOTHIER**

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Alsike Clover

No. 2 Timothy  
Mammoth Clover

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INFANTS' MUSLIN and SILK BONNETS, CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC DRESSES, LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES and WRAPPERS, LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

MIDDY BLOUSES in all the newest designs, and in all sizes. WHITE WASH SKIRTS in Drills, Ducks and Piques.

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LADIES' KNITTED COMBINATIONS.

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