

CITY ELECTION

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Mayor and Aldermen for the City of Fredericton will be held on **Monday, March 13th.**

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 unmarked 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 shall, without any delay, hand the to him by the presiding officer, and 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, un-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.

MAPLE HONEY LABELS.

We have all the facilities for printing them neatly and promptly. Send in your orders at once to the Mail Printing Co., 613 Queen street, Fredericton.

NOVA SCOTIA MAN HAS GOOD NEWS

Finds in Dodd's Kidney Pills a Cure For His Rheumatism.

STATES OUT OF HIS OWN EXPERIENCE THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE A SURE RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Greenfield, Queen's Co., N.S., March 10—(Special)—“To anyone who suffers from rheumatism I say ‘Take Dodd's Kidney Pills.’ They will be sure to give you a release from pain.” This is the message of Cornelius Hirtle, a well known farmer living near here. Mr. Hirtle suffered from rheumatism for four years and found a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

“I was in bad shape for four years,” Mr. Hirtle says in giving his experience. “My back and hips troubled me so much that I was not able to do much without suffering. I also had stiffness in the joints, my muscles cramped and I felt heavy and sleepy after meals. I had a bitter taste in my mouth, especially in the morning. My appetite was fitful and I was often dizzy.”

“I suffered from shortness of breath, I was often dizzy and I was depressed and low spirited.”

“I took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did me so much good that I am recommending them to all my friends. They are better than any doctor.”

Every one of Mr. Hirtle's symptoms was a symptom of kidney disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

AVIATOR WINS A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT

(Canadian Press)

London, March 10—After having been defeated in the recent widely advertised byelection in the Mile End district, for a seat in the House of Commons, Pemberton Billing, who resigned from the Royal Naval Air Service to stand for parliament on the issue of better protection against Zeppelins, has been elected member for East Hertfordshire, by a majority of 1031 over the coalition candidate, Brodie Henderson.

Mr. Billing made a denunciation of Great Britain's inefficiency in the air service the basis of both his campaigns.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

Paris, March 10.—There was no change in the situation before Verdun either east or west of the Meuse, according to a semi-official announcement made here this afternoon.

MR. CARTER OF VICTORIA AGAINST PROHIBITION

Intimates That He Will Oppose the Measure When It Comes to a Vote in the House—Repeats the Stock Arguments Against the Great Moral Issue—Col. Guthrie Adjourns the Debate.

The debate upon the address in the Legislature has taken an unexpected turn, and the address has not yet passed the House, discussion having been adjourned after several members had spoken upon it until Monday evening, when Lieut. Col. Guthrie, member for York, has the floor.

Titus Carter, P. G. Mahoney, Frank Swim and Capt. Tilley spoke yesterday afternoon, and it was during the speech of the latter that he invited the members to break all precedents and give three cheers for Colonel Guthrie and Colonel Black. The clerks looked aghast, but the members rose to the occasion and from their seats, and the assembly chamber for a few moments resounded with their hearty cheering for the hero members of the House.

There were two distinct signs of encouragement in the proceedings, the spirit of independence shown by members who have supported in the past through thick and thin, and the omission of A. J. H. Stewart's name from all committees reported to the House by the Acting Premier. This Gloucester member, whose conduct was so severely commented upon by Royal Commissioner Chandler in his report, was not in his place in the House yesterday, and it is said that he has gone on a trip to Boston.

The name of James K. Pinder, M. P., again appears first on the public accounts committee. His friends say that the veteran “King of the Nackawick” is bound to make things warm for his opponents, and that his influence was far-reaching enough to place him on the public accounts committee and have his name appear first on the list. Colonel Black was chairman last year, but owing to his absence from the House a new man may be chosen this session.

Mr. T. J. Carter.

Friday afternoon, Mr. T. J. Carter, resuming the debate on the address, added his congratulations to those of the previous speaker to the mover and seconder. He desired also to join in the sincere expression of regret at the absence of the Premier and to express the hope that he would soon be able to return to his accustomed place.

Members of the Legislature would be glad to realize that they were representatives of people who had risen so nobly in the cause of the Empire. The world had looked on while Germany was increasing her armies and building more and bigger ships, but ours was until the war was upon them. When it came they were engaged in their usual peaceful occupations, such occupations being accompanied by the usual amount of bickering among themselves, so it was no wonder that German spies should report to their Emperor that the British Empire was breaking up and the various parts of it were not agreed. But when the war broke out the Germans saw the men in this country coming up in their tens and hundreds of thousands, each one determined to do his part to carry the grand old flag to victory. Since that time some victories had been celebrated and Canada had also been called to mourn some of her sons. But still they all stood firm, shoulder to shoulder, brothers from three continents, confident in ultimate victory. Canada has taken a splendid part in the war and has gained the respect of all nations and the love of the other members of the British Empire. Speaking of New Brunswick, he might say that in one polling district alone there were twenty-eight men out of the voting list.

Tribute to Guthrie.

They had with them in the Legislature that day a gentleman who was one of the first to go when the call to duty came. He was absent from the House last session, and everyone missed him, but they knew how well he had acquitted himself and how bravely he had fought until, shattered in body and mind, he had to be sent home. As members they were more than glad to see him back and to realize that he was well on the road to health again, and with a reputation for distinguished bravery of which any man might well be proud. He (Carter) had noticed a few days ago a report in the Montreal Star referring to this gentleman's skill and bravery, and he trusted sincerely that the report was true when it stated that the gentleman would very shortly be known as “Major General Guthrie.”

Another gentleman whom they all equally honored for doing his bit was Lieut. Col. Black, who had not yet returned to the House, though it was understood he would be back in a day or two. He too had done his full duty and thus shed lustre on the Assembly, and when he came back they would all welcome him in a manner befitting his deserts.

Prohibition.

With reference to the speech, he desired to discuss at any length only one feature of it, and that was the proposal regarding prohibition of the liquor traffic. It might perhaps be said the present time was not opportune, but he thought, in view of the importance of the question, that the matter should be discussed as much as possible, so that members might make themselves as fully as possible acquainted with the question, and thus be able to discuss it more intelligently when the bill relating to it was brought down.

Intemperance An Evil.

Under the existing legislation regarding the liquor laws, the Province is divided practically into two districts. The people of one of these districts desire that the liquor traffic should be controlled and restricted, while those of the other district declare that nothing less than total prohibition of the sale of liquor would ever be effective. All would agree that intemperance is an evil, and admitting this, they must deal with it in such a way as was best adapted to curb it. Personally, the question was one he had studied pretty diligently for the last fifteen years or more, having been brought into contact with it because of his professional duties, and he thought he could say that he had secured as many convictions for breach of the liquor laws as any lawyer in the province. He had also defended quite a lot of cases, sufficient at any rate to make him pretty intimately acquainted with the views of both sides. Those people who asked for restrictions, condemn the C. T. A. as a failure in every district, while on the other hand those of prohibition views declare it is a marked success. The truth possibly lay between the two. His own experience was that in many country districts the C. T. A. had been successful, but in towns and in some country districts it had been an absolute failure. He did not think he could be accused of unfairness in arriving at that conclusion, but unfortunately men on both sides were so extreme in their views that they would not listen to or give credit for honesty of motive to any person who did not agree with their own particular views.

Three Classes.

Continuing, Mr. Carter said there were three classes of men who had to be dealt with. In the first class he might put those men who were merely using the cause of temperance as a political football. These men were simply trying to get the government to enact prohibition and enforce it because they know the difficulties which attempts at enforcement entail—difficulties that make enforcement almost impossible. To enforce prohibition they knew would cost a lot of money which would be uselessly spent, and they knew moreover that the taxpayers would not stand for it.

Further, it was the desire of these men to array all the liquor interests against the Government, and to bring in with them those who are opposed to paying taxes and those who were dissatisfied with present conditions generally. Their one and only object was, if possible, to drive the Government to its own destruction. Hon. gentlemen were doubtless perfectly familiar with the reference in the gospel to the men who love to seek the highest room and the high places in the synagogue. This was the class of men to which he referred.

Read Correspondence.

For the benefit of the House, he would now read some correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Donald Fraser, Jr., President of the Dominion Alliance, and himself on the subject. Commenting on it afterward Mr. Carter said they would note that Mr. Fraser set out as existing certain conditions, but when he (Carter) asked for more specific information and proof of the statements made, Mr. Fraser said it was waste of time discussing the matter with him, because the information he had was confidential. The real object about that correspondence, continued Mr. Carter, was not to get his assistance in putting down the infractions of the license law, but to get hold of a weapon which he might use politically against him, and the writer was a fair sample of the men who are using the temperance cause as a political football.

Intemperance in Speech.

Another class of men were those who were honest and sincere in their views in what they believed to be a good cause, but they were so intemperate in manner and speech and so prodigal in the use of superlative adjectives that they only advertised the evils they condemned. It had been said that the liquor traffic was the best advertising medium. Such a statement was probably true, but it was grossly dishonest and unfair to the church that the misguided zeal of certain members of it should bring down such a criticism. These men would tell you that the drinking men were on the road to ruin and their souls were lost and that the worst character of the lot was the moderate drinker. He (Carter) was offering no justification for drunkenness—far from it—but they had one supreme authority for the statement that teetotalism and temperance were not by any means one and the same thing. Once again he would turn to the gospel, where at the marriage feast water was turned into wine, which was sufficient proof to any reasonable man that there were occasions on which wine might be drunk and the drinker still retain his own self-respect and the respect of his neighbors.

Another class of men were the broad minded men—men who were honest in their convictions and determined to find out what was right and do their best at that. This class of men were met in all walks of life and they were entitled to the highest respect, and it was the honest views of these men that sometimes made him wonder whether, after all, his own views were not open to doubt as to correctness.

Says Law is Stringent.

In dealing with the question of prohibition, it had to be looked at from two points—first what had been done by the law-makers of the country to aid temperance, and secondly, what had been done by the temperance party with the legislation they had got. Some years ago the Dominion Parliament was asked to pass a Dominion prohibitory law, but declined to do so for the reason, as they said, public sentiment was not strong enough. The temperance advocates declared that it was, so the Government gave them the Canada Temperance Act, which the people in the various districts could bring into force or not, as they liked. To this legislation the province of New Brunswick had added various other provisions which enabled the Act to be more strictly enforced. They had given the people the right to appoint their own inspectors and had given entire control of the liquor traffic into the hands of the people themselves. The laws relating to the liquor traffic in New Brunswick were the most drastic known in any civilized country. Many of their provisions were utterly contradictory to the spirit of British traditions. The old rule that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty is absolutely reversed as far as the liquor law is concerned, and it is possible for a man to be put on his trial for offences against that law and be called upon to prove his innocence without one particle of evidence being offered against him to prove the offence alleged.

Charges Forgery.

Last year an appeal was made to the parish of Andover to have the Canada Temperance Act brought into force. Petitions were got up and signed by 25 per cent. of the people, but when these petitions came to be looked into many of the names were found to

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

The War Against Health Is Quickly Ended By “Fruit-a-tives”.



MRS. DEWOLFE

East Ship Harbour, N.S.

“It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefit I have received from taking ‘Fruit-a-tives’. For years I was a dreadful sufferer from Constipation and Headaches, and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried ‘Fruit-a-tives’ and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, I feel like a new person and I am deeply thankful to have relief from those sickening Headaches”.

Mrs. MARTHA DEWOLFE.

“FRUIT-A-TIVES”, the medicine made from fruit juices, has relieved more sufferers from Headaches, Constipation, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

be forged and the affidavits verifying them perjury. When Mr. Donald Fraser, Jr., was asked to explain these matters, the petition was hurriedly withdrawn, and on the hearing no one turned up in support of it. The procedure is so simple that it is a pity that people cannot carry it out without forgery and lying. He did not wish to accuse Mr. Fraser of conniving at this condition of affairs because he would give him credit for not knowing the actual facts, and therefore should not be blamed for work done by others.

Commission's Report.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Tweedie Government on this question had said that there were fifteen open bars in Fredericton, six in Newcastle, six in Chatham and eight in St. Stephen at that time. That he believed very strongly verified his statement that there was no complete enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in the towns and counties in which it was in force. Unenforcement was the rule and enforcement the exception. The question to be considered was whether sentiment in favor of prohibition was strong enough to enforce such a law, if passed. If there was this sentiment, why was not the Canada Temperance Act enforced in these sections mentioned? Passing a prohibitory law meant practically the duplication of laws already on the Statute book. Local option clauses of the Provincial License Act made it possible to bring about prohibition if there was sufficient sentiment in favor of it. The people of the County of Victoria, whom he had the honor to represent, had the wisdom and energy to adopt the Canada Temperance Act if they wished to. They were willing to be led along the paths of virtue, but they resented being driven by the actions of people in other counties. The records show that in ten years they have not been adding a new county or city in the province of New Brunswick to the list of places where the Canada Temperance Act is in force, and no effort had been made in that time to add to the Scott Act territory. The last votes taken had been in 1908 in the city of Fredericton and in Westmorland county, but those votes were on

(Continued on Page three)

More Than Pleasant Taste

should be demanded in a table beverage.

Tea and coffee—for example—may possess pleasing flavor for some, but each contains a most harmful element—caffeine, a subtle, cumulative drug, the continued use of which frequently leads to various diseases of the kidneys, liver and other vital organs, and sometimes to premature old age. Among the symptoms of caffeine poisoning are headache, nervousness, biliousness, sleeplessness, heart-flutter, “brain-fag” and so on.

Any tea or coffee drinker who is ailing had better quit both tea and coffee and use

INSTANT POSTUM

the delicious cereal beverage.

Postum is made of entire wheat roasted with a small portion of wholesome molasses. It has fine color, a rich, snappy flavor and contains no caffeine, the drug in tea and coffee, nor any other harmful substance. Just the goodness of the grain.

Postum comes in two forms: The original Postum Cereal must be boiled; Instant Postum—soluble—is made in the cup with hot water, instantly. Equal in delicious flavor and the cost is about the same per cup.

Thousands are benefitting by a change to Postum and

“There's a Reason”

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

For any floors—tile, wood, linoleum—Old Dutch

quickly takes up all the dirt and removes all the stains

